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COGNOSCE TEIPSUM ET DISCE PATI

Philip Ashton Rollins

30th CONGRESS,
1st *Session.*

[SENATE.]

EXECUTIVE,
[*No.* 1.]

M Schoonmaker

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TO

THE TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS,

AT

THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE FIRST SESSION

OF

THE THIRTIETH CONGRESS.

DECEMBER 7, 1847.

Read, and ordered that 25,000 copies of the message, and 2,000 copies of the message with the accompanying documents, in addition to the usual number, be printed for the use of the Senate.

WASHINGTON:
PRINTED BY WENDELL AND VAN BENTHUYSEN.
1847.

[illegible]

MESSAGE.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate
and of the House of Representatives:

The annual meeting of Congress is always an interesting event. The Representatives of the States and of the people come fresh from their connstituents to take counsel together for the common good. After an existence of near three-fourths of a century as a free and independent republic, the problem no longer remains to be solved, whether man is capable of self-government. The success of our admirable system is a conclusive refutation of the theories of those in other countries who maintain that "a favored few" are born to *rule*, and that the mass of mankind must be governed *by force*. Subject to no arbitrary or hereditary authority, the people are the only sovereigns recognised by our constitution. Numerous emigrants of every lineage and language, attracted by the civil and religious freedom we enjoy, and by our happy condition, annually crowd to our shores, and transfer their heart, not less than their allegiance, to the country whose dominion belongs alone to the people.

No country has been so much favored, or should acknowledge with deeper reverence the manifestations of the Divine protection. An all-wise Creator directed and guarded us in our infant struggle for freedom, and has constantly watched over our surprising progress, until we have become one of the great nations of the earth.

It is in a country thus favored, and under a government in which the executive and legislative branches hold their authority for limited periods, alike from the people, and where all are responsible to their respective constituencies, that it is again my duty to communicate with Congress upon the state of the Union, and the present condition of public affairs.

During the past year the most gratifying proofs are presented that our country has been blessed with a wide-spread and universal prosperity. There has been no period since the government was founded, when all the industrial pursuits of our people have been more successful, or when labor in all branches of business has received a fairer or better reward. From our abundance we have been enabled to perform the pleasing duty of furnishing food for the starving millions of less favored countries.

In the enjoyment of the bounties of Providence at home, such as have rarely fallen to the lot of any people, it is cause of congratulation, that our intercourse with all the Powers of the earth, except Mexico, continues to be of an amicable character.

It has ever been our cherished policy to cultivate peace and goodwill with all nations; and this policy has been steadily pursued by me.

No change has taken place in our relations with Mexico since the adjournment of the last Congress. The war in which the United States were forced to engage with the government of that country still continues.

I deem it unnecessary, after the full exposition of them contained in my message of the eleventh of May, 1846, and in my annual message at the commencement of the session of Congress in December last, to reiterate the serious causes of complaint which we had against Mexico before she commenced hostilities.

It is sufficient on the present occasion to say, that the wanton violation of the rights of person and property of our citizens committed by Mexico, her repeated acts of bad faith, through a long series of years, and her disregard of solemn treaties, stipulating for indemnity to our injured citizens, not only constituted ample cause of war on our part, but were of such an aggravated character as would have justified us before the whole world in resorting to this extreme remedy. With an anxious desire to avoid a rupture between the two countries, we forbore for years to assert our clear rights by force, and continued to seek redress for the wrongs we had suffered by amicable negotiation, in the hope that Mexico might yield to pacific counsels and the demands of justice. In this hope we were disappointed. Our minister of peace sent to Mexico was insultingly rejected. The Mexican government refused even to hear the terms of adjustment which he was authorized to propose; and finally, under wholly unjustifiable pretexts, involved the two countries in war, by invading the territory of the State of Texas, striking the first blow, and shedding the blood of our citizens on our own soil.

Though the United States were the aggrieved nation, Mexico commenced the war, and we were compelled, in self-defence, to repel the invader, and to vindicate the national honor and interests by prosecuting it with vigor until we could obtain a just and honorable peace.

On learning that hostilities had been commenced by Mexico, I promptly communicated that fact, accompanied with a succinct statement of our other causes of complaint against Mexico, to Congress; and that body, by the act of the thirteenth of May, 1846, declared that "by the act of the republic of Mexico, a state of war exists between that government and the United States"—this act declaring "the war to exist by the act of the republic of Mexico," and making provision for its prosecution "to a speedy and successful termination," was passed with great unanimity by Congress, there being but two negative votes in the Senate, and but fourteen in the House of Representatives.

The existence of the war having thus been declared by Congress, it became my duty, under the constitution and the laws, to conduct and prosecute it. This duty has been performed; and though, at every stage of its progress, I have manifested a willingness to terminate it by a just peace, Mexico has refused to accede to any terms which could be accepted by the United States, consistently with the national honor and interest.

The rapid and brilliant successes of our arms, and the vast extent of the enemy's territory which had been overrun and conquered, before the close of the last session of Congress, were fully known to that body. Since that time, the war has been prosecuted with increased energy, and, I am gratified to state, with a success which commands universal admiration. History presents no parallel of so many glorious victories achieved by any nation within so short a period. Our army, regulars and volunteers, have covered themselves with imperishable honors. Whenever and wherever our forces have encountered the enemy, though he was in vastly superior numbers, and often entrenched in fortified positions of his own selection, and of great strength, he has been defeated. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon our officers and men, regulars and volunteers, for their gallantry, discipline, indomitable courage and perseverance, all seeking the post of danger, and vieing with each other in deeds of noble daring.

While every patriot's heart must exult, and a just national pride animate every bosom, in beholding the high proofs of courage, consummate military skill, steady discipline, and humanity to the vanquished enemy, exhibited by our gallant army, the nation is called to mourn over the loss of many brave officers and soldiers who have fallen in defence of their country's honor and interests. The brave dead met their melancholy fate in a foreign land, nobly discharging their duty, and with their country's flag waving triumphantly in the face of the foe. Their patriotic deeds are justly appreciated, and will long be remembered by their grateful countrymen. The parental care of the government they loved and served should be extended to their surviving families.

Shortly after the adjournment of the last session of Congress, the gratifying intelligence was received of the signal victory of Buena Vista and of the fall of the city of Vera Cruz, and with it the strong castle of San Juan de Ulloa, by which it was defended. Believing that after these and other successes, so honorable to our arms and so disastrous to Mexico, the period was propitious to afford her another opportunity, if the thought proper to embrace it, to enter into negotiations for peace, a commissioner was appointed to proceed to the headquarters of our army, with full powers to enter upon negotiations, and to conclude a just and honorable treaty of peace. He was not directed to make any new overtures of peace, but was the bearer of a despatch from the Secretary of State of the United States to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mexico, in reply to one received from the latter of the twenty-second of February, 1847, in which the Mexican government was informed of his appointment, and of his presence at the headquarters of our army, and that he was invested with full powers to conclude a definitive treaty of peace, whenever the Mexican government might signify a desire to do so. While I was unwilling to subject the United States to another indignant refusal, I was yet resolved that the evils of the war should not be protracted a day longer than might be rendered absolutely necessary by the Mexican government.

Care was taken to give no instructions to the commissioner which could in any way interfere with our military operations, or relax our energies in the prosecution of the war. He possessed no authority in any manner to control these operations. He was authorized to exhibit his instructions to the General in command of the army; and in the event of a treaty being concluded and ratified on the part of Mexico, he was directed to give him notice of that fact. On the happening of such contingency, and on receiving notice thereof, the General in command was instructed by the Secretary of War to suspend further active military operations until further orders. These instructions were given with a view to intermit hostilities until the treaty thus ratified by Mexico could be transmitted to Washington, and receive the action of the government of the United States.

The commissioner was also directed, on reaching the army, to deliver to the General in command the despatch which he bore from the Secretary of State to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mexico, and, on receiving it, the General was instructed by the Secretary of War to cause it to be transmitted to the commander of the Mexican forces, with a request that it might be communicated to his government.

The commissioner did not reach the headquarters of the army until after another brilliant victory had crowned our arms at Cerro Gordo.

The despatch which he bore from the Secretary of War to the General in command of the army was received by that officer, then at Jalapa, on the seventh of May, 1847, together with the despatch from the Secretary of State to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mexico; having been transmitted to him from Vera Cruz. The commissioner arrived at the headquarters of the army a few days afterwards. His presence with the army and his diplomatic character were made known to the Mexican government, from Puebla, on the twelfth of June, 1847, by the transmission of the despatch from the Secretary of State to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mexico.

Many weeks elapsed after its receipt, and no overtures were made, nor was any desire expressed by the Mexican government to enter into negotiations for peace.

Our army pursued its march upon the capital, and, as it approached it, was met by formidable resistance. Our forces first encountered the enemy, and achieved signal victories in the severely contested battles of Contreras and Churubusco. It was not until after these actions had resulted in decisive victories, and the capital of the enemy was within our power, that the Mexican government manifested any disposition to enter into negotiations for peace; and even then, as events have proved, there is too much reason to believe they were insincere, and that in agreeing to go through the forms of negotiation, the object was to gain time to strengthen the defences of their capital, and to prepare for fresh resistance.

The General in command of the army deemed it expedient to suspend hostilities temporarily, by entering into an armistice with a view to the opening of negotiations. Commissioners were appointed on the part of Mexico to meet the commissioner on the part of the United States. The result of the conferences which took place between these functionaries of the two governments was a failure to conclude a treaty of peace.

The commissioner of the United States took with him the projet of a treaty already prepared, by the terms of which the indemnity required by the United States was a cession of territory.

It is well known that the only indemnity which it is in the power of Mexico to make in satisfaction of the just and long deferred claims of our citizens against her, and the only means by which she can reimburse the United States for the expenses of the war, is a cession to the United States of a portion of her territory. Mexico has no money to pay, and no other means of making the required indemnity. If we refuse this, we can obtain nothing else. To reject indemnity, by refusing to accept a cession of territory, would be to abandon all our just demands, and to wage the war, bearing all its expenses, without a purpose or definite object.

A state of war abrogates treaties previously existing between the belligerents, and a treaty of peace puts an end to all claims for indemnity—for tortious acts committed under the authority of one government against the citizens or subjects of another, unless they are provided for in its stipulations. A treaty of peace which would terminate the existing war, without providing for indemnity, would enable Mexico—the acknowledged debtor, and herself the aggressor in the war—to relieve herself from her just liabilities. By such a treaty, our citizens who hold just demands against her would have no remedy either against Mexico or their own government. Our duty to these citizens must forever prevent such a peace, and no treaty which does not provide ample means of discharging these demands can receive my sanction.

A treaty of peace should settle all existing differences between the two countries. If an adequate cession of territory should be made by such a treaty, the United States should release Mexico from all her liabilities, and assume their payment to our own citizens. If, instead of this, the United States were to consent to a treaty by which Mexico should again engage to pay the heavy amount of indebtedness which a just indemnity to our government and our citizens would impose on her, it is notorious that she does not possess the means to meet such an undertaking. From such a treaty no result could be anticipated, but the same irritating disappointments which have heretofore attended the violations of similar treaty stipulations on the part of Mexico. Such a treaty would be but a temporary cessation of hostilities, without the restoration of the friendship and good understanding which should characterize the future intercourse between the two countries.

That Congress contemplated the acquisition of territorial indemnity when that body made provision for the prosecution of the war, is obvious. Congress could not have meant—when, in May, 1846, they appropriated ten millions of dollars, and authorized the President to employ the militia and naval and military forces of the United States, and to accept the services of fifty thousand volunteers, to enable him to prosecute the war; and when, at their last session, and after our army had invaded Mexico, they made additional appropriations, and authorized the raising of additional troops for the same purpose—that no indemnity was to be obtained from Mexico at the conclusion of the war; and yet it was certain that, if no Mexican territory was acquired, no indemnity could be obtained.

It is further manifest that Congress contemplated territorial indemnity, from the fact, that at their last session an act was passed, upon the Executive recommendation, appropriating three millions of dollars with that express object. This appropriation was made "to enable the President to conclude a treaty of peace, limits, and boundaries with the republic of Mexico, to be used by him in the event that said treaty, when signed by the authorized agents of the two governments, and duly ratified by Mexico, shall call for the expenditure of the same, or any part thereof." The object of asking this appropriation was distinctly stated in the several messages on the subject which I communicated to Congress. Similar appropriations made in 1803 and 1806, which were referred to, were intended to be applied in part consideration for the cession of Louisiana and the Floridas. In like manner it was anticipated that, in settling the terms of a treaty of "limits and boundaries" with Mexico, a cession of territory estimated to be of greater value than the amount of our demands against her might be obtained; and that the prompt payment of this sum—in part consideration for the territory ceded—on the conclusion of a treaty, and its ratification on her part, might be an inducement with her to make such a cession of territory as would be satisfactory to the United States. And although the failure to conclude such a treaty has rendered it unnecessary to use any part of the three millions of dollars appropriated by that act, and the entire sum remains in the treasury, it is still applicable to that object, should the contingency occur making such application proper.

The doctrine of no territory is the doctrine of no indemnity; and, if sanctioned, would be a public acknowledgment that our country was wrong, and that the war declared by Congress with extraordinary unanimity was unjust, and should be abandoned; an admission unfounded in fact, and degrading to the national character.

The terms of the treaty proposed by the United States were not only just to Mexico, but, considering the character and amount of our claims, the unjustifiable and unprovoked commencement of hostilities by her, the expenses of the war to which we have been subjected, and the success which had attended our arms, were deemed to be of a most liberal character.

The commissioner of the United States was authorized to agree to the establishment of the Rio Grande as the boundary, from its entrance into the Gulf to its intersection with the southern boundary of New Mexico, in north latitude about thirty-two degrees, and to obtain a cession to the United States of the provinces of New Mexico and the Californias, and the privilege of the right of way across the isthmus of Tehuantepec. The boundary of the Rio Grande, and the cession to the United States of New Mexico and Upper California, constituted an ultimatum which our commissioner was, under no circumstances, to yield.

That it might be manifest not only to Mexico, but to all other nations, that the United States were not disposed to take advantage of a feeble power, by insisting upon wresting from her all the other provinces, including many of her principal towns and cities, which we had conquered and held in our military occupation, but were willing to conclude a treaty in a spirit of liberality, our commissioner was authorized to stipulate for the restoration to Mexico of all our other conquests.

As the territory to be acquired by the boundary proposed might be estimated to be of greater value than a fair equivalent for our just demands, our commissioner was authorized to stipulate for the payment of such additional pecuniary consideration as was deemed reasonable.

The terms of a treaty proposed by the Mexican commissioners were wholly inadmissible. They negotiated as if Mexico were the victorious, and not the vanquished party. They must have known that their ultimatum could never be accepted. It required the United States to dismember Texas, by surrendering to Mexico that part of the territory of that State lying between the Nueces and the Rio Grande, included within her limits by her laws when she was an independent republic, and when she was annexed to the United States and admitted by Congress as one of the States of our Union. It contained no provision for the payment by Mexico of the just claims of our citizens. It required indemnity to Mexican citizens for injuries they may have sustained by our troops in the prosecution of the war. It demanded the right for Mexico to levy and collect the Mexican tariff of duties on goods imported into her ports while in our military occupation during the war, and the owners of which had paid to officers of the United States the military contributions which had been levied upon them; and it offered to cede to the United States, for a pecuniary consideration, that part of Upper California lying north of latitude thirty-seven degrees. Such were the unreasonable terms proposed by the Mexican commissioners.

The cession to the United States by Mexico, of the provinces of New Mexico and the Californias, as proposed by the commissioner of the United States, it was believed, would be more in accordance with the convenience and interests of both nations, than any other cession of territory which it was probable Mexico could be induced to make.

It is manifest to all who have observed the actual condition of the Mexican government, for some years past, and at present, that if these provinces should be retained by her, she could not long continue to hold and govern them. Mexico is too feeble a power to govern these provinces, lying as they do at a distance of more than a thousand miles from her capital, and, if attempted to be retained by her, they would constitute but for a short time, even nominally, a part of her dominions.

This would be especially the case with Upper California. The sagacity of powerful European nations has long since directed their attention to the commercial importance of that province, and there can be little doubt that the moment the United States shall relinquish their present occupation of it, and their claim to it as indemnity, an effort would be made by some foreign Power to possess it, either by conquest or by purchase. If no foreign government should acquire it in either of these modes, an independent revolutionary government would probably be established by the inhabitants, and such foreigners as may remain in or remove to the country, as soon as it shall be known that the United States have abandoned it. Such a government would be too feeble long to maintain its separate independent existence, and would finally become annexed to, or be a dependent colony of, some more powerful State.

Should any foreign government attempt to possess it as a colony, or otherwise to incorporate it with itself, the principle avowed by President Monroe in 1824, and reaffirmed in my first annual message, that no foreign Power shall, with our consent, be permitted to plant or establish any new colony or dominion on any part of the North American continent, must be maintained. In maintaining this principle, and in resisting its invasion by any foreign Power, we might be involved in other wars more expensive and more difficult than that in which we are now engaged.

The provinces of New Mexico and the Californias are contiguous to the territories of the United States, and if brought under the government of our laws, their resources—mineral, agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial—would soon be developed.

Upper California is bounded on the north by our Oregon possessions; and if held by the United States, would soon be settled by a hardy, enterprising and intelligent portion of our population. The bay of San Francisco, and other harbors along the Californian coast, would afford shelter for our navy, for our numerous whale ships, and other merchant vessels employed in the Pacific ocean, and would in a short period become the marts of an extensive and profitable commerce with China, and other countries of the East.

These advantages, in which the whole commercial world would participate, would at once be secured to the United States by the cession of this territory; while it is certain that as long as it remains a part of the Mexican dominions, they can be enjoyed neither by Mexico herself nor by any other nation.

New Mexico is a frontier province, and has never been of any considerable value to Mexico. From its locality, it is naturally connected with our western settlements. The territorial limits of the State of Texas, too, as defined by her laws, before her admission into our Union, embrace all thatportion of New Mexico lying east of the Rio Grande, while Mexico still claims to hold this territory as a part of her dominions. The adjustment of this question of boundary is important.

There is another consideration which induced the belief that the Mexican government might even desire to place this province under the protection of the government of the United States. Numerous bands of fierce and warlike savages wander over it, and upon its borders. Mexico has been, and must continue to be too feeble to restrain them from committing depredations, robberies and murders, not only upon the inhabitants of New Mexico itself, but upon those of the other northern States of Mexico. It would be a blessing to all these northern States to have their citizens protected against them by the power of the United States. At this moment many Mexicans, principally females and children, are in captivity among them. If New Mexico were held and governed by the United States, we could effectually prevent these tribes from committing such outrages, and compel them to release these captives, and restore them to their families and friends.

In proposing to acquire New Mexico and the Californias, it was known that but an inconsiderable portion of the Mexican people would be transferred with them, the country embraced within these provinces being chiefly an uninhabited region.

These were the leading considerations which induced me to authorize the terms of peace which were proposed to Mexico. They were rejected; and, negotiations being at an end, hostilities were renewed. An assault was made by our gallant army upon the strongly fortified places near the gates of the city of Mexico, and upon the city itself; and after several days of severe conflict, the Mexican forces—vastly superior in number to our own—were driven from the city, and it was occupied by our troops.

Immediately after information was received of the unfavorable result of the negotiations, believing that his continued presence with the army could be productive of no good, I determined to recall our commissioner. A despatch to this effect was transmitted to him on the sixth of October last. The Mexican government will be informed of his recall; and that, in the existing state of things, I shall not deem it proper to make any further overtures of peace, but shall be at all times ready to receive and consider any proposals which may be made by Mexico.

Since the liberal proposition of the United States was authorized to be made in April last, large expenditures have been incurred, and the precious blood of many of our patriotic fellow-citizens has been shed in the prosecution of the war. This consideration, and the obstinate perseverance of Mexico in protracting the war, must influence the terms of peace which it may be deemed proper hereafter to accept.

Our arms having been everywhere victorious, having subjected to our military occupation a large portion of the enemy's country, including his capital, and negotiations for peace having failed, the important questions arise in what manner the war ought to be prosecuted? and what shoud be our future policy? I cannot doubt that we should secure and render available the conquests which we have already made; and that, with this view, we should hold and occupy, by our naval and military forces, all the ports, towns, cities, and provinces now in our occupation, or which may hereafter fall into our possession that we should press forward our military operations, and levy such military contributions on the enemy, as may, as far as practicable, defray the future expenses of the war.

Had the government of Mexico acceded to the equitable and liberal terms proposed, that mode of adjustment would have been preferred. Mexico having declined to do this, and failed to offer any other terms which could be accepted by the United States, the national honor, no less than the public interests, requires that the war should be prosecuted with increased energy and power, until a just and satisfactory peace can be obtained. In the meantime, as Mexico refuses all indemnity, we should adopt measures to indemnify ourselves, by appropriating permanently a portion of her territory. Early after the commencement of the war, New Mexico and the Californias were taken possession of by our forces. Our military and naval commanders were ordered to conquer and hold them, subject to be disposed of by a treaty of peace.

These provinces are now in our undisputed occupation, and have been so for many months; all resistance on the part of Mexico having ceased within their limits. I am satisfied that they should never be surrendered to Mexico. Should Congress concur with me in this opinion, and that they should be retained by the United States as indemnity, I can perceive no good reason why the civil jurisdiction and laws of the United States should not at once be extended over them. To wait for a treaty of peace, such as we are willing to make, by which our relations towards them would not be changed, cannot be good policy; whilst our own interest, and that of the people inhabiting them, require that a stable, responsible and free government under our authority should, as soon as possible, be established over them. Should Congress, therefore, determine to hold these provinces permanently, and that they shall hereafter be considered as constituent parts of our country, the early establishment of territorial governments over them will be important for the more perfect protection of persons and property; and I recommend that such territorial governments be established. It will promote peace and tranquillity among the inhabitants, by allaying all apprehension that they may still entertain of being again subjected to the jurisdiction of Mexico. I invite the early and favorable consideration of Congress to this important subject.

Besides New Mexico and the Californias, there are other Mexican provinces which have been reduced to our possession by conquest. These other Mexican provinces are now governed by our military and naval commanders, under the general authority which is conferred upon a conqueror by the laws of war. They should continue to be held as a means of coercing Mexico to accede to just terms of peace. Civil as well as military officers are required to conduct such a government. Adequate compensation to be drawn from contributions levied on the enemy should be fixed by law for such officers as may be thus employed. What further provision may become necessary, and what final disposition it may be proper to make of them, must depend on the future progress of the war, and the course which Mexico may think proper hereafter to pursue.

With the views I entertain, I cannot favor the policy which has been suggested, either to withdraw our army altogether, or to retire to a designated line, and simply hold and defend it. To withdraw our army altogether from the conquests they have made by deeds of unparallelled bravery, and at the expense of so much blood and treasure, in a just war on our part, and one which, by the act of the enemy, we could not honorably have avoided, would be to degrade the nation in its own estimation and in that of the world.

To retire to a line, and simply hold and defend it, would not terminate the war. On the contrary, it would encourage Mexico to persevere, and tend to protract it indefinitely. It is not to be expected that Mexico, after refusing to establish such a line as a parmanent boundary, when our victorious army are in possession of her capital, and in the heart of her country, would permit us to hold it without resistance. That she would continue the war, and in the most harassing and annoying forms, there can be no doubt. A border warfare of the most savage character, extending over a long line, would be unceasingly waged. It would require a large army to be kept constantly in the field, stationed at posts and garrisons along such a line, to protect and defend it. The enemy, relieved from the pressure of our arms on his coasts and in the populous parts of the interior, would direct his attention to this line, and, selecting an isolated post for attack, would concentrate his forces upon it. This would be a condition of affairs which the Mexicans, pursuing their favorite system of guerilla warfare, would probably prefer to any other. Were we to assume a defensive attitude on such a line, all the advantages of such a state of war would be on the side of the enemy. We could levy no contributions upon him, or in any other way make him feel the pressure of the war, but must remain inactive and await his approach, being in constant uncertainty at what point on the line, or at what time, he might make an assault. He may assemble and organize an overwhelming force in the interior, on his own side of the line, and, concealing his purpose, make a sudden assault upon some one of our posts so distant from any other as to prevent the possibility of timely succor or reinforcements; and in this way our gallant army would be exposed to the danger of being cut off in detail; or if, by their unequalled bravery and prowess everywhere exhibited during this war, they should repulse the enemy, their numbers stationed at any one post may be too small to pursue him. If the enemy be repulsed in one attack, he would have nothing to do but to retreat to his own side of the line, and, being in no fear of a pursuing army, may reinforce himself at leisure, for another attack on the same or some other post. He may, too, cross the line between our posts, make rapid incursions into the country which we hold, murder the inhabitants, commit depredations on them, and then retreat to the interior before a sufficient force can be concentrated to pursue him. Such would probably be the harassing character of a mere defensive war on our part. If our forces, when atacked, or threatened with attack, be permitted to cross the line, drive back the enemy, and conquer him, this would be again to invade the enemy's country, after having lost all the advantages of the conquests we have already made, by having voluntarily abandoned them. To hold such a line successfully and in security, it is far from being certain that it would not require as large an army as would be necessary to hold all the conquests we have already made, and to continue the prosecution of the war in the heart of the enemy's country. It is also far from being certain that the expenses of the war would be diminished by such a policy.

I am persuaded that the best means of vindicating the national honor and interest, and of bringing the war to an honorable close, will be to prosecute it with increased energy and power in the vital parts of the enemy's country.

In my annual message to Congress of December last, I declared that "the war has not been waged with a view to conquest; but having been commenced by Mexico, it has been carried into the enemy's country, and will be vigorously prosecuted there, with a view to obtain an honorable peace, and thereby secure ample indemnity for the expenses of the war, as well as to our much-injured citizens, who hold large pecuniary demands against Mexico." Such, in my judgment, continues to be our true policy—indeed, the only policy which will probably secure a permanent peace.

It has never been contemplated by me, as an object of the war, to make a permanent conquest of the republic of Mexico, or to annihilate her separate existence as an independent nation. On the contrary, it has ever been my desire that she should maintain her nationality, and, under a good government adapted to her condition, be a free, independent, and prosperous republic. The United States were the first among the nations to recognise her independence, and have always desired to be on terms of amity and good neighborhood with her. This she would not suffer. By her own conduct we have been compelled to engage in the present war. In its prosecution, we seek not her overthrow as a nation; but, in vindicating our national honor, we seek to obtain redress for the wrongs she has done us, and indemnity for our just demands against her. We demand an honorable peace; and that peace must bring with it indemnity for the past and security for the future. Hitherto Mexico has refused all accommodation by which such a peace could be obtained.

Whilst our armies have advanced from victory to victory, from the commencement of the war, it has always been with the olive-branch of peace in their hands; and it has been in the power of Mexico, at every step, to arrest hostilities by accepting it.

One great obstacle to the attainment of peace has, undoubtedly, arisen from the fact, that Mexico has been so long held in subjection by one faction or military usurper after another, and such has been the condition of insecurity in which their successive governments have been placed, that each has been deterred from making peace, lest, for this very cause, a rival faction might expel it from power. Such was the fate of President Herera's administration in 1845, for being disposed even to listen to the overtures of the United States to prevent the war, as is fully confirmed by an official correspondence which took place in the month of August last, between him and his government, a copy of which is herewith communicated. "For this cause alone, the revolution which displaced him from power was set on foot" by General Paredes. Such may be the condition of insecurity of the present government.

There can be no doubt that the peaceable and well disposed inhabitants of Mexico are convinced that it is the true interest of their country to conclude an honorable peace with the United States; but the apprehension of becoming the victims of some military faction or usurper may have prevented them from manifesting their feelings by any public act. The removal of any such apprehension would probably cause them to speak their sentiments freely, and to adopt the measures necessary for the restoration of peace. With a people distracted and divided by contending factions, and a government subject to constant changes, by successive revolutions, the continued successes of our arms may fail to secure a satisfactory peace. In such event, it may become proper for our commanding generals in the field to give encouragement and assurances of protection to the friends of peace in Mexico in the establishment and maintenance of a free republican government of their own choice, able and willing to conclude a peace which would be just to them, and secure to us the indemnity we demand. This may become the only mode of obtaining such a peace. Should such be the result, the war which Mexico has forced upon us would thus be converted into an enduring blessing to herself. After finding her torn and distracted by factions, and ruled by military usurpers, we should then leave her with a republican government, in the enjoyment of real independence, and domestic peace and prosperity, performing all her relative duties in the great family of nations, and promoting her own happiness by wise laws and their faithful execution.

If, after affording this encouragement and protection, and after all the persevering and sincere efforts we have made, from the moment Mexico commenced the war, and prior to that time, to adjust our differences with her, we shall ultimately fail, then we shall have exhausted all honorable means in pursuit of peace, and must continue to occupy her country with our troops, taking the full measure of indemnity into our own hands, and must enforce the terms which our honor demands.

To act otherwise, in the existing state of things in Mexico, and to withdraw our army without a peace, would not only leave all the wrongs of which we complain unredressed, but would be the signal for new and fierce civil dissensions and new revolutions—all alike hostile to peaceful relations with the United States.

Besides, there is danger, if our troops were withdrawn before a peace was concluded, that the Mexican people, wearied with successive revolutions, and deprived of protection for their persons and property, might at length be inclined to yield to foreign influences, and to cast themselves into the arms of some European monarch for protection from the anarchy and suffering which would ensue. This, for our own safety, and in pursuance of our established policy, we should be compelled to resist. We could never consent that Mexico should be thus converted into a monarchy governed by a foreign prince.

Mexico is our near neighbor, and her boundaries are coterminous with our own, through the whole extent across the North American continent, from ocean to ocean. Both politically and commercially, we have the deepest interest in her regeneration and prosperity. Indeed, it is impossible that, with any just regard to our own safety, we can ever become indifferent to her fate.

It may be that the Mexican government and people have misconstrued or misunderstood our forbearance, and our objects, in desiring to conclude an amicable adjustment of the existing differences between the two countries. They may have supposed that we would submit to terms degrading to the nation; or they may have drawn false inferences from the supposed division of opinion in the United States on the subject of the war, and may have calculated to gain much by protracting it; and, indeed, that we might ultimately abandon it altogether, without insisting on any indemnity, territorial or otherwise. Whatever may be the false impressions under which they have acted, the adoption and prosecution of the energetic policy proposed must soon undeceive them.

In the future prosecution of the war, the enemy must be made to feel its pressure more than they have heretofore done. At its commencement, it was deemed proper to conduct it in a spirit of forbearance and liberality. With this end in view, early measures were adopted to conciliate, as far as a state of war would permit, the mass of the Mexican population; to convince them that the war was waged not against the peaceful inhabitants of Mexico, but against their faithless government, which had commenced hostilities; to remove from their minds the false impressions which their designing and interested rulers had artfully attempted to make, that the war on our part was one of conquest; that it was a war against their religion and their churches, which were to be desecrated and overthrown; and that their rights of person and private property would be violated. To remove these false impressions, our commanders in the field were directed scrupulously to respect their religion, their churches, and their church property, which were in no manner to be violated; they were directed also to respect the rights of persons and property of all who should not take up arms against us.

Assurances to this effect were given to the Mexican people by Major General Taylor, in a proclamation issued in pursuance of instructions from the Secretary of War, in the month of June, 1846, and again by Major General Scott, who acted upon his own convictions of the propriety of issuing it in a proclamation of the eleventh of May, 1847.

In this spirit of liberality and conciliation, and with a view to prevent the body of the Mexican population from taking up arms against us, was the war conducted on our part. Provisions and other supplies furnished to our army by Mexican citizens were paid for at fair and liberal prices agreed upon by the parties. After the lapse of a few months, it became apparent that these assurances, and this mild treatment, had failed to produce the desired effect upon the Mexican population. While the war had been conducted on our part according to the most humane and liberal principles observed by civilized nations, it was waged in a far different spirit on the part of Mexico. Not appreciating our forbearance, the Mexican people generally became hostile to the United States, and availed themselves of every opportunity to commit the most savage excesses upon our troops. Large numbers of the population took up arms, and, engaging in guerilla warfare, robbed and murdered in the most cruel manner individual soldiers, or small parties, whom accident or other causes had separated from the main body of our army; bands of guerilleros and robbers infested the roads, harassed our trains, and, whenever it was in their power, cut off our supplies.

The Mexicans having thus shown themselves to be wholly incapable of appreciating our forbearance and liberality, it was deemed proper to change the manner of conducting the war, by making them feel its pressure according to the usages observed under similar circumstances by all other civilized nations.

Accordingly, as early as the twenty-second of September, 1846, instructions were given by the Secretary of War to Major General Taylor to "draw supplies" for our army "from the enemy, without paying for them, and to require contributions for its support, if in that way he was satisfied he could get abundant supplies for his forces." In directing the execution of these instructions, much was necessarily left to the discretion of the commanding officer, who was best acquainted with the circumstances by which he was surrounded, the wants of the army, and the practicability of enforcing the measure.

General Taylor, on the twenty-sixth of October, 1846, replied, from Monterey, that "it would have been impossible hitherto, and is so now, to sustain the army to any extent by forced contributions of money or supplies." For the reasons assigned by him, he did not adopt the policy of his instructions, but declared his readiness to do so, "should the army, in its future operations, reach a portion of the country which may be made to supply the troops with advantage." He continued to pay for the articles of supply which were drawn from the enemy's country.

Similar instructions were issued to Major General Scott on the third of April, 1847, who replied from Jalapa, on the twentieth of May, 1847, that if it be expected "that the army is to support itself by forced contributions levied upon the country, we may ruin and exasperate the inhabitants, and starve ourselves." The same discretion was given to him that had been to General Taylor in this respect. General Scott, for the reasons assigned by him, also continued to pay for the articles of supply for the army which were drawn from the enemy.

After the army had reached the heart of the most wealthy portion of Mexico, it was supposed that the obstacles which had before that time prevented it would not be such as to render impracticable the levy of forced contributions for its support; and on the first of September, and again on the sixth of October, 1847, the order was repeated in despatches addressed by the Secretary of War to General Scott, and his attention was again called to the importance of making the enemy bear the burdens of the war by requiring them to furnish the means of supporting our army; and he was directed to adopt this policy, unless, by doing so, there was danger of depriving the army of the necessary supplies. Copies of these despatches were forwarded to General Taylor for his government.

On the thirty-first of March last, I caused an order to be issued to our military and naval commanders to levy and collect a military contribution upon all vessels and merchandise which might enter any of the ports of Mexico in our military occupation, and to apply such contributions towards defraying the expenses of the war. By virtue of the right of conquest and the laws of war, the conqueror, consulting his own safety or convenience, may either exclude foreign commerce altogether from all such ports, or permit it upon such terms and conditions as he may prescribe. Before the principal ports of Mexico were blockaded by our navy, the revenue derived from impost duties, under the laws of Mexico, was paid into the Mexican treasury. After these ports had fallen into our military possession, the blockade was raised, and commerce with them permitted upon prescribed terms and conditions. They were opened to the trade of all nations upon the payment of duties more moderate in their amount than those which had been previously levied by Mexico; and the revenue, which was formerly paid into the Mexican treasury, was directed to be collected by our military and naval officers, and applied to the use of our army and navy. Care was taken that the officers, soldiers, and sailors of our army and navy should be exempted from the operations of the order; and as the merchandise imported upon which the order operated must be consumed by Mexican citizens, the contributions exacted were, in effect, the seizure of the public revenues of Mexico, and the application of them to our own use. In directing this measure, the object was to compel the enemy to contribute, as far as practicable, towards the expenses of the war.

For the amount of contributions which have been levied in this form, I refer you to the accompanying reports of the Secretary of War and of the Secretary of the Navy, by which it appears that a sum exceeding half a million of dollars has been collected.

This amount would undoubtedly have been much larger, but for the difficulty of keeping open communications between the coast and the interior, so as to enable the owners of the merchandise imported to transport and vend it to the inhabitants of the country. It is confidently expected that this difficulty will, to a great extent, be soon removed by our increased forces which have been sent to the field.

Measures have recently been adopted by which the internal as well as the external revenues of Mexico, in all places in our military occupation, will be seized and appropriated to the use of our army and navy.

The policy of levying upon the enemy contributions in every form, consistently with the laws of nations, which it may be practicable for our military commanders to adopt, should, in my judgment, be rigidly enforced, and orders to this effect have accordingly been given. By such a policy, at the same time that our own treasury will be relieved from a heavy drain, the Mexican people will be made to feel the burdens of the war, and, consulting their own interests, may be induced the more readily to require their rulers to accede to a just peace.

After the adjournment of the last session of Congress, events transpired in the prosecution of the war which, in my judgment, required a greater number of troops in the field than had been anticipated. The strength of the army was accordingly increased by "accepting" the services of all the volunteer forces authorized by the act of the thirteenth of May, 1846, without putting a construction on that act, the correctness of which was seriously questioned. The volunteer forces now in the field, with those which had been "accepted," to "serve for twelve months," and were discharged at the end of their term of service, exhaust the fifty thousand men authorized by that act. Had it been clear that a proper construction of the act warranted it, the services of an additional number would have been called for and accepted; but doubts existing upon this point, the power was not exercised.

It is deemed important that Congress should, at an early period of their session, confer the authority to raise an additional regular force to serve during the war with Mexico, and to be discharged upon the conclusion and ratification of a treaty of peace. I invite the attention of Congress to the views presented by the Secretary of War in his report upon this subject.

I recommend, also, that authority be given by law to call for and accept the services of an additional number of volunteers, to be exercised at such time and to such extent as the emergencies of the service may require.

In prosecuting the war with Mexico, whilst the utmost care has been taken to avoid every just cause of complaint on the part of neutral nations, and none has been given, liberal privileges have been granted to their commerce in the ports of the enemy in our military occupation.

The difficulty with the Brazilian government, which at one time threatened to interrupt the friendly relations between the two countries, will, I trust, be speedily adjusted. I have received information that an envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States will shortly be appointed by his Imperial Majesty; and it is hoped that he will come instructed and prepared to adjust all remaining differences between the two governments in a manner acceptable and honorable to both. In the meantime, I have every reason to believe that nothing will occur to interrupt our amicable relations with Brazil.

It has been my constant effort to maintain and cultivate the most intimate relations of friendship with all the independent Powers of South America; and this policy has been attended with the happiest results. It is true, that the settlement and payment of many just claims of American citizens against these nations have been long delayed. The peculiar position in which they have been placed, and the desire on the part of my predecessors, as well as myself, to grant them the utmost indulgence, have hitherto prevented these claims from being urged in a manner demanded by strict justice. The time has arrived when they ought to be finally adjusted and liquidated, and efforts are now making for that purpose.

It is proper to inform you that the government of Peru has in good faith paid the first two instalments of the indemnity of thirty thousand dollars each, and the greater portion of the interest due thereon, in execution of the convention between that government and the United States, the ratifications of which were exchanged at Lima on the thirty-first of October, 1846. The Attorney General of the United States, early in August last, completed the adjudication of the claims under this convention, and made his report thereon, in pursuance of the act of the eighth of August, 1846. The sums to which the claimants are respectively entitled will be paid on demand at the treasury.

I invite the early attention of Congress to the present condition of our citizens in China. Under our treaty with that power, American citizens are withdrawn from the jurisdiction, whether civil or criminal, of the Chinese government, and placed under that of our public functionaries in that country. By these alone can our citizens be tried and punished for the commission of any crime; by these alone can questions be decided between them, involving the rights of persons and property; and by these alone can contracts be enforced, into which they may have entered with the citizens or subjects of foreign powers. The merchant vessels of the United States lying in the waters of the five ports of China open to foreign commerce are under the exclusive jurisdiction of officers of their own government. Until Congress shall establish competent tribunals to try and punish crimes, and to exercise jurisdiction in civil cases in China, American citizens there are subject to no law whatever. Crimes may be committed with impunity, and debts may be contracted without any means to enforce their payment. Inconveniences have already resulted from the omission of Congress to legislate upon the subject, and still greater are apprehended. The British authorities in China have already complained that this government has not provided for the punishment of crimes, or the enforcement of contracts against American citizens in that country, whilst their government has established tribunals by which an American citizen can recover debts due from British subjects.

Accustomed as the Chinese are to summary justice, they could not be made to comprehend why criminals who are citizens of the United States should escape with impunity, in violation of treaty obligations, whilst the punishment of a Chinese, who had committed any crime against an American citizen, would be rigorously exacted. Indeed, the consequences might be fatal to American citizens in China, should a flagrant crime be committed by any one of them upon a Chinese, and should trial and punishment not follow according to the requisitions of the treaty. This might disturb, if not destroy, our friendly relations with that empire, and cause an interruption of our valuable commerce.

Our treaties with the Sublime Porte, Tripoli, Tunis, Morocco, and Muscat, also require the legislation of Congress to carry them into execution, though the necessity for immediate action may not be so urgent as in regard to China.

The Secretary of State has submitted an estimate to defray the expense of opening diplomatic relations with the Papal States. The interesting political events now in progress in these States, as well as a just regard to our commercial interests, have, in my opinion, rendered such a measure highly expedient.

Estimates have also been submitted for the outfits and salaries of chargés d'affaires to the republics of Bolivia, Guatemala, and Ecuador. The manifest importance of cultivating the most friendly relations with all the independent States upon this continent has induced me to recommend appropriations necessary for the maintenance of these missions.

I recommend to Congress that an appropriation be made, to be paid to the Spanish government for the purpose of distribution among the claimants in "the Amistad case." I entertain the conviction that this is due to Spain under the treaty of the twentieth of October, 1795; and, moreover, that, from the earnest manner in which the claim continues to be urged, so long as it shall remain unsettled, it will be a source of irritation and discord between the two countries, which may prove highly prejudicial to the interests of the United States. Good policy, no less than a faithful compliance with our treaty obligations, requires that the inconsiderable appropriation demanded should be made.

A detailed statement of the condition of the finances will be presented in the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury. The imports for the last fiscal year, ending on the thirtieth of June, 1847, were of the value of one hundred and forty-six million five hundred and forty-five thousand six hundred and thirty-eight dollars; of which the amount exported was eight million eleven thousand one hundred and fifty-eight dollars, leaving one hundred and thirty-eight million five hundred and thirty-four thousand four hundred and eighty dollars in the country for domestic use. The value of the exports for the same period was one hundred and fifty-eight million six hundred and forty-eight thousand six hundred and twenty-two dollars; of which one hundred and fifty million six hundred and thirty-seven thousand four hundred and sixty-four dollars consisted of domestic productions, and eight million eleven thousand one hundred and fifty-eight dollars of foreign articles.

The receipts into the treasury for the same period amounted to twenty-six million thee hundred and forty-six thousand seven hundred and ninety dollars and thirty-seven cents, of which there was derived from customs twenty-three million seven hundred and forty-seven thousand eight hundred and sixty-four dollars and sixty-six cents; from sales of public lands, two million four hundred and ninety-eight thousand three hundred and thirty-five dollars and twenty cents; and from incidental and miscellaneous sources, one hundred thousand five hundred and seventy dollars and fifty-one cents. The last fiscal year during which this amount was received embraced five months under the operation of the tariff act of 1842, and seven months during which the tariff act of 1846 was in force. During the five months under the act of 1842, the amount received from customs was seven million eight hundred and forty-two thousand three hundred and six dollars and ninety cents, and during the seven months under the act of 1846 the amount received was fifteen million nine hundred and five thousand five hundred and fifty-seven dollars and seventy-six cents.

The nett revenue from customs during the year ending on the first of December, 1846, being the last year under the operation of the tariff act of 1842, was twenty-two million nine hundred and seventy-one thousand four hundred and three dollars and ten cents; and the nett revenue from customs during the year ending on the first of December, 1847, being the first year under the operation of the tariff act of 1846, was about thirty-one million five hundred thousand dollars; being an increase of revenue for the first year under the tariff of 1846 of more than eight million five hundred thousand dollars over that of the last year under the tariff of 1842.

The expenditures during the fiscal year ending on the thirtieth of June last were fifty-nine million four hundred and fifty-one thousand one hundred and seventy-seven dollars and sixty-five cents; of which three million five hundred and twenty-two thousand and eighty-two dollars and thirty-seven cents was on account of payment of principal and interest of the public debt, including treasury notes redeemed and not funded. The expenditures, exclusive of payment of public debt, were fifty-five million nine hundred and twenty-nine thousand and ninety-five dollars and twenty-eight cents.

It is estimated that the receipts into the treasury for the fiscal year ending on the thirtieth of June, 1848, including the balance in the treasury on the first of July last, will amount to forty-two million eight hundred and eighty-six thousand five hundred and forty-five dollars and eighty cents, of which thirty-one million, it is estimated, will be derived from customs; three million five hundred thousand from the sale of the public lands; four hundred thousand from incidental sources, including sales made by the Solicitor of the Treasury; and six million two hundred and eighty-five thousand two hundred and ninety-four dollars and fifty-five cents from loans already authorized by law, which, together with the balance in the treasury on the first of July last, make the sum estimated.

The expenditures for the same period, if peace with Mexico shall not be concluded, and the army shall be increased as is proposed, will amount, including the necessary payments on account of principal and interest of the public debt and treasury notes, to fifty-eight million six hundred and fifteen thousand six hundred and sixty dollars and seven cents.

On the first of the present month, the amount of the public debt actually incurred, including treasury notes, was forty-five million six hundred and fifty-nine thousand six hundred and fifty-nine dollars and forty cents. The public debt due on the fourth of March, 1845, including treasury notes, was seventeen million seven hundred and eighty-eight thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine dollars and sixty-two cents; and consequently the addition made to the public debt since that time is twenty-seven million eight hundred and seventy thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine dollars and seventy-eight cents.

Of the loan of twenty-three millions, authorized by the act of the twenty-eighth of January, 1847, the sum of five millions was paid out to the public creditors, or exchanged at par for specie; the remaining eighteen millions was offered for specie to the highest bidder not below par, by an advertisement issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, and published from the ninth of February until the tenth of April, 1847, when it was awarded to the several highest bidders, at premiums varying from one-eighth of one per cent. to two per cent. above par. The premium has been paid into the treasury, and the sums awarded deposited in specie in the treasury as fast as it was required by the wants of the government.

To meet the expenditures for the remainder of the present and for the next fiscal year, ending on the thirtieth of June, 1849, a further loan, in aid of the ordinary revenues of the government, will be necessary. Retaining a sufficient surplus in the treasury, the loan required for the remainder of the present fiscal year will be about eighteen million five hundred thousand dollars. If the duty on tea and coffee be imposed, and the graduation of the price of the public lands shall be made at an early period of your session, as recommended, the loan for the present fiscal year may be reduced to seventeen millions of dollars. The loan may be further reduced by whatever amount of expenditures can be saved by military contributions collected in Mexico. The most vigorous measures for the augmentation of these contributions have been directed, and a very considerable sum is expected from that source. Its amount cannot, however, be calculated with any certainty. It is recommended that the loan to be made be authorized upon the same terms, and for the same time, as that which was authorized under the provisions of the act of the twenty-eighth of January, 1847.

Should the war with Mexico be continued until the thirtieth of June, 1849, it is estimated that a further loan of twenty million five hundred thousand dollars will be required for the fiscal year ending on that day, in case no duty be imposed on tea and coffee, and the public lands be not reduced and graduated in price, and no military contributions shall be collected in Mexico. If the duty on tea and coffee be imposed, and the lands be reduced and graduated in price, as proposed, the loan may be reduced to seventeen millions of dollars, and will be subject to be still further reduced by the amount of the military contributions which may be collected in Mexico. It is not proposed, however, at present, to ask Congress for authority to negotiate this loan for the next fiscal year, as it is hoped that the loan asked for the remainder of the present fiscal year, aided by military contributions which may be collected in Mexico, may be sufficient. If, contrary to my expectation, there should be a necessity for it, the fact will be communicated to Congress in time for their action during the present session. In no event will a sum exceeding six millions of dollars of this amount be needed before the meeting of the session of Congress in December, 1848.

The act of the thirtieth of July, 1846, "reducing the duties on imports," has been in force since the first of December last; and I am gratified to state, that all the beneficial effects which were anticipated from its operation have been fully realized. The public revenue derived from customs during the year ending on the first of December, 1847, exceeds by more than eight millions of dollars the amount received in the preceding year under the operation of the act of 1842, which was superseded and repealed by it. Its effects are visible in the great and almost unexampled prosperity which prevails in every branch of business.

While the repeal of the prohibitory and restrictive duties of the act of 1842, and the substitution in their place of reasonable revenue rates levied on articles imported according to their actual value, has increased the revenue and augmented our foreign trade, all the great interests of the country have been advanced and promoted.

The great and important interests of agriculture, which had been not only too much neglected, but actually taxed under the protective policy for the benefit of other interests, have been relieved of the burdens which that policy imposed on them; and our farmers and planters, under a more just and liberal commercial policy, are finding new and profitable markets abroad for their augmented products.

Our commerce is rapidly increasing, and is extending more widely the circle of international exchanges. Great as has been the increase of our imports during the past year, our exports of domestic products sold in foreign markets have been still greater.

Our navigating interest is eminently prosperous. The number of vessels built in the United States has been greater than during any preceding period of equal length. Large profits have been derived by those who have constructed, as well as by those who have navigated them. Should the ratio of increase in the number of our merchant vessels be progressive, and be as great for the future as during the past year, the time is not distant when our tonnage and commercial marine will be larger than that of any other nation in the world.

Whilst the interests of agriculture, of commerce, and of navigation have been enlarged and invigorated, it is highly gratifying to observe that our manufactures are also in a prosperous condition. None of the ruinous effects upon this interest, which were apprehended by some, as the result of the operation of the revenue system established by the act of 1846, have been experienced. On the contrary, the number of manufactories, and the amount of capital invested in them, is steadily and rapidly increasing, affording gratifying proofs that American enterprise and skill employed in this branch of domestic industry, with no other advantages than those fairly and incidentally accruing from a just system of revenue duties, are abundantly able to meet successfully all competition from abroad, and still derive fair and remunerating profits.

While capital invested in manufactures is yielding adequate and fair profits under the new system, the wages of labor, whether employed in manufactures, agriculture, commerce, or navigation, have been augmented. The toiling millions, whose daily labor furnishes the supply of food and raiment, and all the necessaries and comforts of life, are receiving higher wages, and more steady and permanent employment, than in any other country, or at any previous period of our own history.

So successful have been all branches of our industry, that a foreign war, which generally diminishes the resources of a nation, has in no essential degree retarded our onward progress, or checked our general prosperity.

With such gratifying evidences of prosperity, and of the successful operation of the revenue act of 1846, every consideration of public policy recommends that it shall remain unchanged. It is hoped that the system of impost duties which it established may be regarded as the permanent policy of the country, and that the great interests affected by it may not again be subject to be injuriously disturbed, as they have heretofore been, by frequent and sometimes sudden changes.

For the purpose of increasing the revenue, and without changing or modifying the rates imposed by the act of 1846 on the dutiable articles embraced by its provisions, I again recommend to your fovorable consideration the expediency of levying a revenue duty on tea and coffee. The policy which exempted these articles from duty during peace, and when the revenue to be derived from them was not needed, ceases to exist when the country is engaged in war, and requires the use of all of its available resources. It is a tax which would be so generally diffused among the people, that it would be felt oppressively by none, and be complained of none. It is believed that there are not, in the list of imported articles, any which are more properly the subject of war duties than tea and coffee.

It is estimated that three millions of dollars would be derived annually by a moderate duty imposed on these articles.

Should Congress avail itself of this additional source of revenue, not only would the amount of the public loan rendered necessary by the war with Mexico be diminished to that extent, but the public credit, and the public confidence in the ability and determination of the government to meet all its engagements promptly, would be more firmly established, and the reduced amount of the loan which it may be necessary to negotiate could probably be obtained at cheaper rates.

Congress is, therefore, called upon to determine whether it is wiser to impose the war duties recommended, or, by omitting to do so, increase the public debt annually three millions of dollars so long as loans shall be required to prosecute the war, and afterwards provide, in some other form, to pay the semi-annual interest upon it, and ultimately to extinguish the principal. If, in addition to these duties, Congress should graduate and reduce the price of such of the public lands as experience has proved will not command the price placed upon them by the government, an additional annual income to the treasury of between half a million and a million of dollars, it is estimated, would be derived from this source. Should both measures receive the sanction of Congress, the annual amount of public debt necessary to be contracted during the continuance of the war would be reduced near four millions of dollars. The duties recommended to be levied on tea and coffee it is proposed shall be limited in their duration to the end of the war, and until the public debt rendered necessary to be contracted by it shall be discharged. The amount of the public debt to be contracted should be limited to the lowest practicable sum, and should be extinguished as early after the conclusion of the war as the means of the treasury will permit.

With this view, it is recommended that, as soon as the war shall be over, all the surplus in the treasury, not needed for other indispensable objects, shall constitute a sinking fund, and be applied to the purchase of the funded debt, and that authority be conferred by law for that purpose.

The act of the sixth of August, 1846, "to establish a warehousing system," has been in operation more than a year, and has proved to be an important auxiliary to the tariff act of 1846, in augmenting the revenue and extending the commerce of the country. Whilst it has tended to enlarge commerce, it has been beneficial to our manufactures, by diminishing forced sales at auction of foreign goods at low prices, to raise the duties to be advanced on them, and by checking fluctuations in the market. The system, although sanctioned by the experience of other countries, was entirely new in the United States, and is susceptible of improvement in some of its provisions. The Secretary of the Treasury, upon whom was devolved large discretionary powers in carrying this measure into effect, has collected, and is now collating, the practical results of the system in other countries, where it has long been established, and will report at an early period of your session such further regulations suggested by the investigation as may render it still more effective and beneficial.

By the act to "provide for the better organization of the treasury, and for the collection, safe-keeping, and disbursement of the public revenue," all banks were discontinued as fiscal agents of the government, and the paper currency issued by them was no longer permitted to be received in payment of public dues.

The constitutional treasury created by this act went into operation on the first of January last. Under the system established by it, the public moneys have been collected, safely kept, and disbursed by the direct agency of officers of the government in gold and silver; and transfers of large amounts have been made from points of collection to points of disbursement, without loss to the treasury, or injury or inconvenience to the trade of the country.

While the fiscal operations of the government have been conducted with regularity and ease under this system, it has had a salutary effect in checking and preventing an undue inflation of the paper currency issued by the banks which exist under State charters. Requiring, as it does, all dues to the government to be paid in gold and silver, its effect is to restrain excessive issues of bank paper by the banks disproportioned to the specie in their vaults, for the reason that they are at all times liable to be called on by the holders of their notes for their redemption, in order to obtain specie for the payment of duties and other public dues. The banks, therefore, must keep their business within prudent limits, and be always in a condition to meet such calls, or run the hazard of being compelled to suspend specie payments, and be thereby discredited. The amount of specie imported into the United States during the last fiscal year was twenty-four million one hundred and twenty-one thousand two hundred and eighty-nine dollars; of which there was retained in the country twenty-two million two hundred and seventy-six thousand one hundred and seventy dollars. Had the former financial system prevailed, and the public moneys been placed on deposite in the banks, nearly the whole of this amount would have gone into their vaults, not to be thrown into circulation by them, but to be withheld from the hands of the people as a currency, and made the basis of new and enormous issues of bank paper. A large proportion of the specie imported has been paid into the treasury for public dues; and after having been, to a great extent, re-coined at the mint, has been paid out to the public creditors and gone into circulation as a currency among the people. The amount of gold and silver coin now in circulation in the country is larger than at any former period.

The financial system established by the constitutional treasury has been, thus far, eminently successful in its operations; and I recommend an adherence to all its essential provisions, and especially to that vital provision which wholly separates the government from all connexion with banks, and excludes bank paper from all revenue receipts.

In some of its details, not involving its general principles, the system is defective, and will require modification. These defects, and such amendments as are deemed important, were set forth in the last annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury. These amendments are again recommended to the early and favorable consideration of Congress.

During the past year, the coinage at the mint and its branches has exceeded twenty millions of dollars. This has consisted chiefly in converting the coins of foreign countries into American coin.

The largest amount of foreign coin imported has been received at New York; and if a branch mint were established at that city, all the foreign coin received at that port could at once be converted into our own coin, without the expense, risk, and delay of transporting it to the mint for that purpose, and the amount recoined would be much larger.

Experience has proved that foreign coin, and especially foreign gold coin, will not circulate extensively as a currency among the people. The important measure of extending our specie circulation, both of gold and silver, and of diffusing it among the people, can only be effected by converting such foreign coin into American coin. I repeat the recommendation contained in my last annual message for the establishment of a branch of the mint of the United States at the city of New York.

All the public lands which had been surveyed and were ready for market have been proclaimed for sale during the past year. The quantity offered and to be offered for sale, under proclamations issued since the first of January last, amounts to nine million one hundred and thirty-eight thousand five hundred and thirty-one acres. The prosperity of the western States and Territories in which these lands lie will be advanced by their speedy sale. By withholding them from market, their growth and increase of population would be retarded, while thousands of our enterprising and meritorious frontier population would be deprived of the opportunity of securing freeholds for themselves and their families. But in addition to the general considerations which rendered the early sale of these lands proper, it was a leading object at this time to derive as large a sum as possible from this source, and thus diminish, by that amount, the public loan rendered necessary by the existence of a foreign war.

It is estimated that not less than ten millions of acres of the public lands will be surveyed and be in a condition to be proclaimed for sale during the year 1848.

In my last annual message I presented the reasons which, in my judgment, rendered it proper to graduate and reduce the price of such of the public lands as have remained unsold for long periods after they had been offered for sale at public auction.

Many millions of acres of public lands lying within the limits of several of the western States have been offered in the market, and been subject to sale at private entry for more than twenty years, and large quantities for more than thirty years, at the lowest price prescribed by the existing laws, and it has been found that they will not command that price. They must remain unsold and uncultivated for an indefinite period, unless the price demanded for them by the government shall be reduced. No satisfactory reason is perceived why they should be longer held at rates above their real value. At the present period an additional reason exists for adopting the measure recommended. When the country is engaged in a foreign war, and we must necessarily resort to loans, it would seem to be the dictate of wisdom that we should avail ourselves of all our resources, and thus limit the amount of the public indebtedness to the lowest possible sum.

I recommend that the existing laws on the subject of pre-emption rights be amended and modified so as to operate prospectively, and to embrace all who may settle upon the public lands and make improvements upon them before they are surveyed, as well as afterwards, in all cases where such settlements may be made after the Indian title shall have been extinguished.

If the right of pre-emption be thus extended, it will embrace a large and meritorious class of our citizens. It will increase the number of small freeholders upon our borders, who will be enabled thereby to educate their children and otherwise improve their condition, while they will be found at all times, as they have ever proved themselves to be, in the hour of danger to their country, among our hardiest and best volunteer soldiers, ever ready to tender their services in cases of emergency, and among the last to leave the field as long as an enemy remains to be encountered. Such a policy will also impress these patriotic pioneer emigrants with deeper feelings of gratitude for the parental care of their government, when they find their dearest interests secured to them by the permanent laws of the land, and that they are no longer in danger of losing their homes and hard-earned improvements by being brought into competition with a more wealthy class of purchasers at the land sales.

The attention of Congress was invited, at their last and the preceding session, to the importance of establishing a Territorial government over our possessions in Oregon; and it is to be regretted that there was no legislation on the subject. Our citizens who inhabit that distant region of country are still left without the protection of our laws, or any regularly organized government. Before the question of limits and boundaries of the territory of Oregon was definitely settled, from the necessity of their condition, the inhabitants had established a temporary government of their own. Besides the want of legal authority for continuing such a government, it is wholly inadequate to protect them in their rights of person and property, or to secure to them the enjoyment of the privileges of other citizens, to which they are entitled under the constitution of the United States. They should have the right of suffrage, be represented in a Territorial legislature, and by a delegate in Congress; and possess all the rights and privileges which citizens of other portions of the Territories of the United States have heretofore enjoyed, or may now enjoy.

Our judicial system, revenue laws, laws regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and the protection of our laws generally, should be extended over them.

In addition to the inhabitants in that territory who had previously emigrated to it, large numbers of our citizens have followed them during the present year; and it is not doubted that during the next and subsequent years their numbers will be greatly increased.

Congress, at its last session, established post-routes leading to Oregon, and between different points within that territory, and authorized the establishment of post offices at "Astoria and such other places on the coasts of the Pacific, within the territory of the United States, as the public interests may require." Post offices have accordingly been established, deputy postmasters appointed, and provision made for the transportation of the mails.

The preservation of peace with the Indian tribes residing west of the Rocky mountains will render it proper that authority should be given by law for the appointment of an adequate number of Indian agents to reside among them.

I recommend that a surveyor general's office be established in that territory, and that the public lands be surveyed and brought into market at an early period.

I recommend, also, that grants, upon liberal terms, of limited quantities of the public lands be made to all citizens of the United States who have emigrated, or may hereafter within a prescribed period emigrate, to Oregon, and settle upon them. These hardy and adventurous citizens, who have encountered the dangers and privations of a long and toilsome journey, and have at length found an abiding-place for themselves and their families upon the utmost verge of our western limits, should be secured in the homes which they have improved by their labor.

I refer you to the accompanying report of the Secretary of War for a detailed account of the operations of the various branches of the public service connected with the department under his charge. The duties devolving on this department have been unusually onerous and responsible during the past year, and have been discharged with ability and success.

Pacific relations continue to exist with the various Indian tribes, and most of them manifest a strong friendship for the United States. Some depredations were committed during the past year upon our trains transporting supplies for the army, on the road between the western border of Missouri and Santa Fe. These depredations, which are supposed to have been committed by bands from the region of New Mexico, have been arrested by the presence of a military force, ordered out for that purpose. Some outrages have been perpetrated by a portion of the northwestern bands upon the weaker and comparatively defenceless neighboring tribes. Prompt measures were taken to prevent such occurrences in future.

Between one and two thousand Indians, belonging to several tribes, have been removed during the past year, from the east of the Mississippi to the country allotted to them west of that river, as their permanent home; and arrangements have been made for others to follow.

Since the treaty of 1846 with the Cherokees, the feuds among them appear to have subsided, and they have become more united and contented than they have been for many years past. The commissioners, appointed in pursuance of the act of June 27th, 1846, to settle claims arising under the treaty of 1835-'36 with that tribe, have executed their duties; and after a patient investigation, and a full and fair examination of all the cases brought before them, closed their labors in the month of July last. This is the fourth board of commissioners which has been organized under this treaty. Ample opportunity has been afforded to all those interested to bring forward their claims. No doubt is entertained that impartial justice has been done by the late board, and that all valid claims embraced by the treaty have been considered and allowed. This result, and the final settlement to be made with this tribe, under the treaty of 1846, which will be completed and laid before you during your session, will adjust all questions of controversy between them and the United States, and produce a state of relations with them simple, well-defined, and satisfactory.

Under the discretionary authority conferred by the act of the third of March last, the annuities due to the various tribes have been paid during the present year to the heads of families instead of to their chiefs, or such persons as they might designate, as required by the law previously existing. This mode of payment has given general satisfaction to the great body of the Indians. Justice has been done to them, and they are grateful to the government for it. A few chiefs and interested persons may object to this mode of payment, but it is believed to be the only mode of preventing fraud and imposition from being practised upon the great body of common Indians, constituting a majority of all the tribes.

It is gratifying to perceive that a number of the tribes have recently manifested an increased interest in the establishment of schools among them, and are making rapid advances in agriculture—some of them producing a sufficient quantity of food for their support, and in some cases a surplus to dispose of to their neighbors. The comforts by which those who have received even a very limited education, and have engaged in agriculture, are surrounded, tend gradually to draw off their less civilized brethren from the precarious means of subsistence by the chase, to habits of labor and civilization.

The accompanying report of the Secretary of the Navy presents a satisfactory and gratifying account of the condition and operations of the naval service during the past year. Our commerce has been pursued with increased activity, and with safety and success, in every quarter of the globe under the protection of our flag, which the navy has caused to be respected in the most distant seas.

In the Gulf of Mexico, and in the Pacific, the officers and men of our squadrons have displayed distinguished gallantry, and performed valuable services. In the early stages of the war with Mexico, her ports on both coasts were blockaded, and more recently many of them have been captured and held by the navy. When acting in co-operation with the land forces, the naval officers and men have performed gallant and distinguished services on land as well as on water, and deserve the high commendation of the country.

While other maritime powers are adding to their navies large numbers of war steamers, it was a wise policy on our part to make similar additions to our navy. The four war steamers authorized by the act of the third of March, 1847, are in course of construction.

In addition to the four war steamers authorized by this act, the Secretary of the Navy has, in pursuance of its provisions, entered into contracts for the construction of five steamers, to be employed in the transportation of the United States mail "from New York to New Orleans, touching at Charleston, Savannah and Havana, and from Havana to Chagres;" for three steamers to be employed in like manner from Panama to Oregon, "so as to connect with the mail from Havana to Chagres across the isthmus;" and for five steamers to be employed in like manner from New York to Liverpool. These steamers will be the property of the contractors, but are to be built "under the superintendence and direction of a naval constructor in the employ of the Navy Department, and to be so constructed as to render them convertible, at the least possible expense, into war steamers of the first class."

A prescribed number of naval officers, as well as a post office agent, are to be on board of them; and authority is reserved to the Navy Department at all times to "exercise control over said steamships," and "to have the right to take them for the exclusive use and service of the United States upon making proper compensation to the contractors therefor."

Whilst these steam-ships will be employed in transporting the mails of the United States coastwise, and to foreign countries, upon an annual compensation to be paid to the owners, they will be always ready, upon an emergency requiring it, to be converted into war steamers; and the right reserved to take them for public use will add greatly to the efficiency and strength of this description of our naval force. To the steamers thus authorized under contracts made by the Secretary of the Navy, should be added five other steamers authorized under contracts made in pursuance of law by the Postmaster General; making an addition, in the whole, of eighteen war steamers, subject to be taken for public use. As further contracts for the transportation of the mail to foreign countries may be authorized by Congress, this number may be enlarged indefinitely.

The enlightened policy by which a rapid communication with the various distant parts of the globe is established, by means of American-built sea steamers, would find an ample reward in the increase of our commerce, and in making our country and its resources more favorably known abroad; but the national advantage is still greater—of having our naval officers made familiar with steam navigation, and of having the privilege of taking the ships already equipped for immediate service at a moment's notice; and will be cheaply purchased by the compensation to be paid for the transportation of the mail in them, over and above the postages received.

A just national pride, no less than our commercial interests, would seem to favor the policy of augmenting the number of this description of vessels. They can be built in our country cheaper and in greater numbers than in any other in the world.

I refer you to the accompanying report of the Postmaster General for a detailed and satisfactory account of the condition and operations of that department during the past year. It is gratifying to find that, within so short a period after the reduction in the rates of postage, and notwithstanding the great increase of mail service, the revenue received for the year will be sufficient to defray all the expenses, and that no further aid will be required from the treasury for that purpose.

The first of the American mail steamers authorized by the act of the third of March, 1845, was completed and entered upon the service on the first of June last, and is now on her third voyage to Bremen and other intermediate ports. The other vessels authorized under the provisions of that act are in course of construction, and will be put upon the line as soon as completed. Contracts have also been made for the transportation of the mail in a steamer from Charleston to Havana.

A reciprocal and satisfactory postal arrangement has been made by the Postmaster General with the authorities of Bremen, and no difficulty is apprehended in making similar arrangements with all other powers with which we may have communications by mail steamers, except with Great Britain.

On the arrival of the first of the American steamers, bound to Bremen, at Southampton, in the month of June last, the British post office directed the collection of discriminating postages on all letters and other mailable matter, which she took out to Great Britain, or which went into the British post office on their way to France and other parts of Europe. The effect of the order of the British post office is to subject all letters and other matter transported by American steamers to double postage, one postage having been previously paid on them to the United States, while letters transported in British steamers are subject to pay but a single postage. This measure was adopted with the avowed object of protecting the British line of mail steamers now running between Boston and Liverpool, and, if permitted to continue, must speedily put an end to the transportation of all letters and other matter by American steamers, and give to British steamers a monopoly of the business. A just and fair reciprocity is all that we desire, and on this we must insist. By our laws, no such discrimination is made against British steamers bringing letters into our ports, but all letters arriving in the United States are subject to the same rate of postage, whether brought in British or American vessels. I refer you to the report of the Postmaster General for a full statement of the facts of the case, and of the steps taken by him to correct this inequality. He has exerted all the power conferred upon him by the existing laws.

The minister of the United States at London has brought the subject to the attention of the British government, and is now engaged in negotiations for the purpose of adjusting reciprocal postal arrangements, which shall be equally just to both countries. Should he fail in concluding such arrangements, and should Great Britain insist on enforcing the unequal and unjust measure she has adopted, it will become necessary to confer additional powers on the Postmaster General, in order to enable him to meet the emergency, and to put our own steamers on an equal footing with British steamers engaged in transporting the mails between the two countries; and I recommend that such powers be conferred.

In view of the existing state of our country, I trust it may not be inappropriate, in closing this communication, to call to mind the words of wisdom and admonition of the first and most illustrious of my predecessors, in his farewell address to his countrymen.

That greatest and best of men, who served his country so long, and loved it so much, foresaw, with "serious concern," the danger to our Union "of characterizing parties by geographical discriminations—*northern* and *southern*, *Atlantic* and *western*—whence designing men may endeavor to excite a belief that there is a real difference of local interests and views," and warned his countrymen against it.

So deep and solemn was his conviction of the importance of the Union and of preserving harmony between its different parts, that he declared to his countrymen in that address, "it is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national Union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and to speak of it as a palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts."

After the lapse of half a century, these admonitions of Washington fall upon us with all the force of truth. It *is* difficult to estimate the "immense value" of our glorious Union of confederated States, to which we are so much indebted for our growth in population and wealth, and for all that constitutes us a great and a happy nation. How unimportant are all our differences of opinion upon minor questions of public policy, compared with its preservation; and how scrupulously should we avoid all agitating topics which may tend to distract and divide us into contending parties, separated by geographical lines, whereby it may be weakened or endangered.

Invoking the blessing of the Almighty Ruler of the Universe upon your deliberations, it will be my highest duty, no less than my sincere pleasure, to co-operate with you in all measures which may tend to promote the honor and enduring welfare of our common country.

JAMES K. POLK.

WASHINGTON, *December* 7, 1847.

[DOCUMENTS ACCOMPANYING THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE FIRST SESSION OF THE THIRTIETH CONGRESS.]

Department of State,
Washington, *January* 18, 1847.

Sir: The President of the United States has instructed me to submit to you a more specific proposition than that contained in my last overture, of July 27, 1846, for the purpose of terminating the present unhappy war between the two countries. He has determined to resort to every honorable means to restore the blessings of peace between the sister republics. The first wish of his heart is to conclude such a treaty of peace with the republic of Mexico as shall secure and perpetuate a sincere and cordial friendship between the parties. It is peculiarly the interest, and ought to be the desire, of the two most powerful republics in the world to cherish sentiments of mutual respect and kindness for each other. In this spirit, he desires that Mexico may be a great, a prosperous, and a free republic. At peace with each other, and cultivating a commerce equally advantageous to both, we may justly look forward to a long career of mutual benefits, which will bind our republics together in bonds of friendship which cannot be broken. Instead of enemies, we desire to consider the Mexicans as brothers.

Animated by such sentiments, the President has determined to make a renewed overture for peace to the Mexican government. Although this may be regarded by the world as too great a concession to Mexico, yet he is willing to subject himself to this reproach, iu the hope that his offer may inspire corresponding sentiments in the minds of a brave and patriotic people.

He has, therefore, directed me to propose to your excellency that he will immediately despatch, either to the Havana or to Jalapa, as the Mexican government may prefer, one or more of our most distinguished citizens as commissioners, clothed with full powers to conclude a treaty of peace with similar commissioners on the part of Mexico, as soon as he shall be officially informed that the Mexican government will appoint such commissioners.

Should the Mexican government, for the sake of more speedily terminating the war, magnanimously adopt the initiative and first appoint commissioners, the President will then, as soon as this fact shall be made known to him, without a moment's delay, appoint commissioners on the part of the United States.

The commissioners on our part will be invested with the discretionary power to suspend hostilities and raise existing blockades, immediately after they shall have met the Mexican commissioners, either at the Havana or Jalapa.

I embrace this occasion to offer to your excellency the assurance of my most distinguished consideration.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

To his Excellency the MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS
of the Mexican Republic.

[Translation.]

PALACE OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF MEXICO,
February 22, 1847.

SIR: Mr. Alexander Atocha has placed in my hands the note under date the 18th of January last, in which your excellency is pleased to express the good disposition entertained by his excellency the President of the United States to have recourse to every honorable means which may put an end to the war, and renew between the two nations the friendly relations which are unfortunately interrupted.

It is painful to the Mexican government to see disturbed the sincere friendship which it cultivated with your republic, whose continued progress it has always admired, and whose institutions have served it as a model. Greatly to its regret has the blood been spilt of two people who ought to have lived closely united; but it has not depended upon it to avoid this misfortune. Penetrated with the benefits of peace, it has fruitlessly employed for its maintenance all the means compatible with the honor, the dignity, and the security of the nation. The question of Texas was a cover to ulterior designs, which now stand disclosed. The invasion of Mexican territory which followed is now a reality, and every day new aggressions augment the grounds for complaint. Nevertheless, his Excellency the Vice President, now charged with the supreme executive power, who cherishes in his bosom the liveliest sentiments of humanity, will lend himself to the adjustment which is indicated to him, so soon as he shall conceive the hope that the incontestable rights of Mexico may be saved. The high mission with which he is charged renders it obligatory upon him to preserve the independence and the integrity of the republic; and in the understanding that he will never agree that either the one or the other shall be lost, he will accede cheerfully to the invitation which is proffered to him, by appointing commissioners who, conjointly with those who may be chosen by his Excellency the President of the United States, shall arrange, at Havana or Jalapa, a treaty of peace and sincere friendship; but such appointment he will not make unless the raising of the blockade of our ports, and the complete evacuation of the territory of the republic by the invading forces, shall be previously accepted as a preliminary condition.

Before concluding this note, his Excellency the Vice President deems it indispensable to manifest the surprise which he has experienced at the apprehension expressed by your excellency's government, that the world might consider as an excessive concession to Mexico the step taken by it, in again taking the initiative towards the negotiation of peace; for he cannot conceive the reason upon which such an imputation could rest, when all civilized nations have recognised the justice of the rights of this republic, and the imperious necessity in which ~~she~~ has found herself to maintain them by arms, in opposing an invasion the least justifiable of all those known to the history of civilized nations.

I avail myself of the opportunity to offer to your excellency the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

JOSE MARIA ORTIZ MONASTERIO.

To his Excellency the Secretary of State
of the United States of America.

Department of State,
Washington, April 15, 1847.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your excellency's note of the 22d of February last, in answer to mine of the 18th of January, proposing, on the part of the President of the United States, immediately to "despatch either to the Havana or Jalapa, as the Mexican government may prefer, one or more of our most distinguished citizens as commissioners, clothed with full powers to conclude a treaty of peace with similar commissioners on the part of Mexico, as soon as he shall be officially informed that the Mexican government will appoint such commissioners."

The President deeply regrets the refusal of the Mexican government to accede to this friendly overture, "unless the raising of the blockade of our (the Mexican) ports, and the complete evacuation of the territory of the republic by the invading forces, shall be previously accepted as a preliminary condition."

The President has instructed me to inform you, that this "preliminary condition" is wholly inadmissible. Such a condition is neither required by the honor, nor sanctioned by the practice of nations. If it were, this would tend to prolong wars, especially between conterminous countries, until the one or the other power was entirely subdued. No nation which, at the expenditure of blood and treasure, has invaded its enemy's country, and acquired possession of any considerable portion of his territory, could ever consent to withdraw its forces as a preliminary condition to the opening of negotiations for peace. This would be at once to abandon all the advantages it had obtained in the prosecution of the war, without any certainty that peace would result from the sacrifice. Nay, more; should such a negotiation prove unsuccessful, the nation which had thus imprudently withdrawn its forces from the enemy's territory might not be able to recover without a cost of blood and treasure equal to that first expended, the advantageous position which it had voluntarily abandoned.

Fortunately for the cause of peace and humanity, the history of nations at war affords no sanction to such a preliminary condition. The United States are as jealous of their national honor as any power on the face of the earth; and yet it never entered into the contemplation of the great statesmen who administered our government during the period of our last war with Great Britain, to insist that the latter should relinquish that part of our territory of which she was in actual possession, before they would consent to open negotiations for peace. On the contrary, they took the initiative, and appointed commissioners to treat for peace whilst portions of our country were held by the enemy; and it is a remarkable fact, that the treaty of Ghent was concluded by the plenipotentiaries of the two powers whilst the war was raging on both sides; and the most memorable of the conflicts to which it gave rise took place upon our own soil, after the negotiators had happily terminated their labors. History is full of such examples. Indeed, so far as the undersigned is aware, there is not to be found, at least in modern times, a single case except the present, in which it has been considered a necessary preliminary that an invading army should be withdrawn before negotiations for peace could commence between the parties to the war.

It would also be difficult to find a precedent for the course pursued by the Mexican government in another particular. The President, anxious to avoid the war now existing, sent a minister of peace to Mexico, for this purpose. After the Mexican forces had attacked the army of General Taylor on this side of the Rio Grande, and thus commenced the war, the President, actuated by the same pacific spirit, made repeated overtures to the government of Mexico to negotiate for its termination. And although he has, from the beginning, solemnly declared before the world that he desired no terms but such as were just and honorable for both parties, yet the Mexican government, by refusing to receive our minister in the first place, and afterwards by not acceding to our overtures to open negotiations for peace, has never afforded to this government even the opportunity of making known the terms on which we would be willing to settle all questions in dispute between the two republics. The war can never end whilst Mexico refuses even to hear the proposals which we have always been ready to make for peace.

The President will not again renew the offer to negotiate, at least until he shall have reason to believe that it would be accepted by the Mexican government. Devoted, however, to honorable peace, he is determined that the evils of the war shall not be protracted one day longer than shall be rendered absolutely necessary by the Mexican republic. For the purpose of carrying this determination into effect, with the least possible delay, he will forthwith send to the headquarters of the army in Mexico Nicholas P. Trist, esq., the officer next in rank to the undersigned in our department of Foreign Affairs, as a commissioner, invested with full powers to conclude a definitive treaty of peace with the United Mexican States. This gentleman possesses the entire confidence of the President, and is eminently worthy of that of the Mexican government.

The undersigned refrains from all comment upon the concluding paragraph, as well as some other portions of your excellency's note; because the strong sense which he entertains of their injustice towards the United States could not be uttered in the friendly tone which he desires to preserve in the present communication. He turns from these, therefore, to dwell, as he does with unfeigned pleasure, upon the sentiment contained in an early part of the same note, where the Mexican government expresses how painful it is "to see disturbed the sincere friendship which it cultivated with your [our] republic, whose continued progress it has always admired, and whose institutions have served it as a model."

This feeling is most cordially reciprocated by the President, whose earnest desire it is that the United Mexican States, under institutions similar to our own, may protect and secure the liberty of their people, and maintain an elevated standing among the nations of the earth.

The undersigned embraces this occasion to offer to your excellency the assurance of his most distinguished consideration.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

To his Excellency the MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS
of the Mexican Republic.

[Translation.]

From Don Domingo Ibarra, Minister of Internal and Foreign Relations of the Mexican United States.

FEDERAL PALACE, *June* 22, 1847.

The undersigned, Minister of Internal and Foreign Relations, had the honor to receive your excellency's note dated 15th of April last, in which you declare, that his Excellency the President of the United States intends to despatch, as a commissioner, to the headquarters of the army operating in Mexico, Nicholas P. Trist, esq., the officer next in rank to your excellency, with full powers to conclude a definitive treaty of peace with the United Mexican States; and the most excellent President *ad interim* of this republic, to whom the undersigned immediately made known the contents of your excellency's said official note, has determined that you should be informed, in reply, that the decision on the affair in question being reserved to the sovereign Congress of the nation, your excellency's said note is transmitted by him to that body, in order that it may determine what should be deemed most proper on the subject. Its resolution shall be communicated in due time to your excellency, by the department under the charge of the undersigned, who leaves for that occasion the answer to the points embraced in your excellency's said note.

The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to offer to your excellency the assurances of his distinguished consideration.

DOMINGO IBARRA.

To *his* Excellency the SECRETARY OF STATE
of the United States of America.

[Translation.]

General Herrera to Mr. Pacheco.

MEXICO, *August* 25, 1847.

MOST EXCELLENT SIR: By your excellency's note of to-day, I am informed that his excellency the President has been pleased to confer on me an appointment, in order that, together with Don Antonio Monjardin, a magistrate of the Supreme Court, and Don Antonio Garay, we may hearken to the propositions for peace which the commissioner of the government of the United States wishes to make. As a Mexican who desires the welfare of his country, I ought to state to your excellency that, being at the head of the government in the year 1845, just passed, when the government of the United States first moved in sending a commissioner to arrange the differences which, on account of the Texas question, disturbed the harmony which ought to exist between two conterminous republics, for no other act than showing that there would be no obstacle to his presenting himself and having his propositions heard, my administration was caluminated in the most atrocious manner; for this act alone the revolution which displaced me from the command was set on foot; and if I were now to take part in the same question, it would give occasion for a renewal of the scenes which then took place; and the best result from existing circumstances through negotiations, however honorable, would be worse received than it might be if they were undertaken by persons who may have had no part in that affair.

I might allege other reasons for declining, but it seems to me that that which I have mentioned is sufficient for his Excellency the President, upon taking it into consideration, to have the goodness to accept the resignation which I make of the honorable commission which he has been pleased to confer on me.

This I have the honor to state to your excellency in answer to your note above mentioned, at the same time offering you my consideration and due esteem.

God and liberty! JOSE J. DE HERRERA.

To his Excellency the *Minister of Relations,*
Don JOSE RAMON PACHECO.

[Translation.]

Mr. Pacheco to General Herrera.

MEXICO, *August* 26, 1847.

MOST EXCELLENT SIR: I have made known to his Excellency the acting President your excellency's note of yesterday, in which you decline accepting the trust of commissioner for the purpose of listening to the propositions for peace which the government of the United States wishes to make through their own commissioner; and, in reply, he directs me to inform you, as I have the honor to do, that the very reasons upon which your excellency relies were those which led to your appointment, since they show that two distinct administrations, according to their different circumstances, have concurred in one essential point, namely, the propriety of hearing propositions, the avowed object of which is to terminate the evils of the war. Consequently, his excellency insists upon his desire that your excellency should take charge of this weighty and delicate business, for which purpose he appeals to your well known patriotism, and to the good disposition which you have evinced to serve the republic.

Accordingly, your excellency will see, from the accompanying copy of a communication which I this day addressed to Don Nicholas [P.] Trist, that the meeting will take place at four o'clock to-morrow afternoon in the town of Atzacapuzalco, for which purpose his Excellency the President will deliver to your excellency the instructions by which you are to be governed.

I reiterate to your excellency the assurances of my special consideration.

God and liberty! PACHECO.

To his Excellency Don JOSE JOAQUIM DE HERRERA,
General of Division.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington City, *March* 29, 1847.

SIR: On the eve of your departure for Oregon, the President has instructed me to communicate to you his views in regard to that territory, so that you may make them known to its inhabitants. He deems you a suitable agent for this purpose, as you are now an officer of the United States, having been commissioned deputy postmaster at Astoria.

The President deeply regrets that Congress did not, at their late session, enact a law establishing a territorial government in Oregon. A bill for this purpose passed the House of Representatives on the 16th January last, by a vote of 133 to 35. It failed in the Senate, not, as I am firmly convinced, from any want of disposition on the part of the majority to provide a government for that interesting portion of the republic, but because other urgent and important business connected with the Mexican war did not allow the necessary time, before the close of their short session, to discuss and perfect its details. For this reason alone it was laid upon the table on the day Congress finally adjourned.

It is the intention of the President, in his message to Congress in December next, to reiterate the recommendations in regard to Oregon contained in his last annual message. No doubt is entertained that Congress will, at an early period after their meeting, create a territorial government for Oregon; extend over it our laws relating to trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes; establish custom-houses; and make liberal grants of land to those bold and patriotic pioneers, who, amidst great privations and dangers, have established their settlements upon the soil.

An earnest of this is afforded by the recent act carrying into effect the recommendations of the President so far as regards the extension of our Post Office laws and the grant of mail facilities to our fellow-citizens in Oregon. This will appear from a certified copy now furnished to you of part of the first section, and of the second, sixth, and seventh sections of the act, approved 3d March, 1847, "to establish certain post-routes and for other purposes." I am authorized by the Postmaster General to assure you, that all the provisions contained in these sections will be carried into effect with as little delay as possible.

Thus you will perceive that the means have already been provided for the conveyance of public information and private correspondence amongst our citizens in Oregon themselves, and between them and the citizens of our States and Territories east of the Rocky mountains.

Besides, the late Congress, at their first session, by the act of 19th May, 1846, provided for raising a regiment of mounted riflemen, for the express purpose of affording a secure passage through the intervening Indian territory to emigrants on their way to Oregon, and for the establishment of military posts along the route for their protection.

The people of Oregon may rest assured that the government and people of the United States will never abandon them, or prove unmindful of their welfare. We have given a sufficient pledge of this determination by the zeal and firmness with which, throughout a quarter of a century, our just right to that territory was steadfastly maintained against the claims of Great Britain, until at last the question was finally adjusted between the two Powers by the treaty of June, 1846. That treaty has secured to us the whole territory on the continent south of the parallel of 49 degrees; and this we shall never abandon.

We feel the deepest interest in the prosperity of the people of Oregon. Their brethren on this side of the Rocky mountains regard them with affection and with hope. We can perceive, in the not distant future, one or more glorious States of this confederacy springing into existence on the shores of the northern Pacific; States composed of our own kindred—of a people speaking our own language, governed by institutions similar to those which secure our own happiness, and extending the blessings of religion, liberty, and law, over that vast region. Their commerce and intercourse with the other States of the Union will confer mutual benefits on all parties concerned, and will bind them to us, and us to them, in bonds of reciprocal interest and affection more durable than adamant. Science has discovered, and enterprise is now fast establishing, means of intercommunication so rapid, that, at no distant day, a journey from New York to Oregon will be accomplished in less time than was once employed in travelling from that city to New Orleans, and important news will be communicated by telegraph with the velocity of lightning. Their foreign commerce with the west coast of America, with Asia, and the isles of the Pacific, will sail under the protection of our common flag, and cannot fail to bear back wealth in abundance to their shores.

In the mean time, we shall watch over their growth with parental care.

The President will direct our vessels of war to visit their ports and harbors as often as practicable, and to afford them all the protection which they may require; and Congress, I doubt not, will at its next session provide for them a territorial government suited to their wishes and their wants.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN,
Secretary of State.

John M. Shively, Esq.,
Appointed Deputy Postmaster at Astoria, Oregon Territory.

REPORT

OF

THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

War Department, *Washington, Dec.* 2, 1847.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this department during the past year.

The returns and statements from the Adjutant General, herewith submitted, exhibit, as nearly as can be ascertained at his office, the number, description, and distribution of troops composing our military force at this time. Most of the volunteers in service at the date of my last annual report were engaged for twelve months, and have since been discharged. Owing to the dispersed situation of the troops, and the want of recent returns, accurate statements of their numbers in the aggregate and at some particular points cannot be presented; but, from the best means in the department of arriving at correct results, the whole aggregate land force employed in prosecuting the war is estimated at forty-three thousand five hundred and thirty-six, of which twenty-one thousand five hundred and nine are regular troops, and the remainder volunteers.

The distribution of this force is as follows: With Major General Scott, and belonging to his column, including the troops en route at Tampico, at and about Vera Cruz, and on the line thence to his headquarters, the aggregate force is estimated at thirty-two thousand one hundred and fifty-six. With Major General Taylor, at the several posts under his immediate command, it is about six thousand seven hundred and twenty-seven. In Santa Fe, and on the Oregon and Santa Fe routes, and in the Indian country, there are about three thousand six hundred and thirty-four.

The force in the Californias is about one thousand and nineteen, including two hundred now on the way to that country.

There are no means in the department of calculating the deductions which ought to be made for sickness, disability, and other casualties; but the effective force is considerably below the foregoing estimates.

The volunteers first received into service entered for a period of only twelve months, and were entitled to their discharge, some late in May, but mostly in June, and a few in July and August. They were sent from the operative columns of the army some time before the end of their engagement. Only a small portion of the volunteers called out in November, for the war, joined the army before the twelve-months men had left it. The act of Congress authorizing the ten regiments was not passed until the 11th of February, and several months necessarily elapsed before they could be raised and sent to the field. An anxious desire was felt that both columns of the army should be speedily reinforced, and considerable impatience was expressed at the delay by those who did not fully appreciate the difficulties from which it necessarily resulted. The best energies of the department, in all its branches, were devoted to this object, and it is believed, all things considered, that the new regiments, as well as the volunteers called out, were raised, organized, and sent to the army as expeditiously as could have been reasonably expected.

The climate of Mexico presents no obstacles, in the interior of the country, to a campaign in any season of the year. That of the present year is considered as having opened with the military operations subsequent to the capture of Monterey.

The temporary suspension of hostilities within certain limits, which was agreed on at the convention of Monterey in September, 1846, terminated on the 13th of November following by a notice to that effect, which Major General Taylor was instructed to give to the enemy. Among the reasons for abridging the period of the armistice was the apprehension that its continuance might interfere with military operations which had been previously directed to be carried on in Tamaulipas, and along the gulf coast.

Immediately after the armistice terminated, the commanding general proceeded to occupy Saltillo, the capital of Coahuila, by a part of his forces. Previous to the capture of Monterey, suggestions had been forwarded to him, but not then received, relative to a movement into Tamaulipas, more particularly with a view to taking and holding Tampico, the principal seaport in that State. Orders from the Navy Department were given to the squadron in the gulf to co-operate with the land forces in this latter enterprise, or, if found practicable, to take that place without waiting for their assistance. In the month of December the column intended for this movement commenced its march from Matamoras, and reached its destination, taking Victoria in its way, on the 23d day of January; but, before its arrival, a naval force under Commodore Perry had taken possession of Tampico. Shortly thereafter the city and its defences were turned over to the land forces, and the place has been since occupied by a garrison of our troops.

A post at Saltillo, as it would cover the direct route to San Luis de Potosi, where the main army of the enemy was posted, and control a productive region whence supplies could be drawn, was deemed of much importance by the commanding general. A considerable force was, by his orders, stationed at this point. The column under Brigadier General Wool, which had moved from San Antonio de Bexar for the purpose of capturing and holding Chihuahua, had proceeded as far as Monclova. The advanced positions then occupied by General Taylor's column had rendered the military possession of Chihuahua less important, and the troops designed for this purpose were ordered to move upon and occupy Parras, and in that position came under the more immediate command of General Taylor, who proceeded to establish and hold a defensive line extending from Parras to Tampico. Leaving garrisons at Monterey, and at points on the route to Camargo and the mouth of the Rio Grande, as a reserve, and to hold in check any hostile movements in his rear, he advanced to Victoria, the capital of Tamaulipas, and entered that city without resistance, early in January, with a force of over five thousand men. Such was the position of our military affairs in Mexico when Major General Scott, under instructions from this department, dated the 23d of November, 1846, reached the Rio Grande.

It was quite evident that if the conquest of the Californias and New Mexico, and our military occupation of the important departments of Tamaulipas, New Leon, and Coahuila, would not dispose the enemy to accept reasonable terms of accommodation, it would be necessary to direct our future operations against more vital parts of the Mexican republic. In view of the capture and possession of the city of Mexico, it was not supposed that a movement for that purpose could be so advantageously made from the Rio Grande, hitherto the base of our operations, as from another base which might be selected, presenting a much shorter line. The attention of the government was therefore directed, as early as September, 1846, to measures for the occupation of the principal places along the gulf, and particularly Vera Cruz, as the nearest point which opened a practicable route to the capital of the Mexican republic. While the line of the Sierra Madre was to be held, and the further advance of our troops in that quarter left to the control of circumstances, the principal aggressive movements were to be pushed forward into the heart of the enemy's country on the new line from Vera Cruz, as soon as it could be established. Measures were taken to organize an expedition for that purpose, and Major General Scott was assigned to conduct it; and upon him, as the senior officer of highest rank, the general supervision and direction of our military operations in the enemy's country were devolved.

In preparing for this expedition, which had for its immediate object the capture of the city of Vera Cruz and the reduction of the castle of San Juan d'Ulloa—a fortress deemed almost impregnable—it became necessary to draw largely from the forces on the previous line of operations, and to reduce that line, for a time, to a defensive condition. The number and description of troops thus to be withdrawn were necessarily left to the determination of the general in chief command, and particularly charged with the conduct of the expedition against Vera Cruz.

The preparations for this expedition, necessarily corresponding with the magnitude of the object, were on so large a scale, and required so much time for completing them, that it was not reasonable to expect our design could be kept from the enemy, or that the resistance to its accomplishment would be anything less than the utmost which it was in his power to make.

The troops destined for this service were assembled at the island of Lobos, amounting to about twelve thousand, and finally embarked for their destination early in the month of March.

While these measures were in progress, the forces under Major

General Taylor, being greatly reduced in number, and composed mostly of volunteers, assumed defensive positions, embracing Saltillo, Monterey, and the line thence to Camargo, and along the Rio Grande to its entrance into the gulf.

The enemy being reported in considerable strength in the neighborhood of Saltillo, General Taylor, with a view to strengthen that position, threw forward his advanced force eighteen miles to Agua Nueva, where he established his headquarters in the early part of February.

Being assured, on the 20th of that month, that the Mexican army in great force had left San Luis de Potosi, and had arrived at Encarnacion, only thirty miles in his front, and were pushing on to attack him, he deemed it advisable, in order to occupy a better position, to fall back to Buena Vista, seven miles south of Saltillo. On the 22d of February the enemy approached his camp, and demanded an unconditional surrender, which was promptly declined. A conflict immediately ensued. It continued for nearly two days, and was obstinate and sanguinary almost beyond example. Owing to the vast superiority of numbers on the part of the enemy, the incidents of this protracted conflict occasionally presaged a disastrous result; but the bravery, firmness, and skill of our troops supplied the want of numbers, and ultimately secured a glorious triumph. The enemy were repulsed with immense loss. At the dawn of the succeeding day nothing was to be seen on the field of action, of the immense hosts which assailed our small force in the confidence of easy victory, but the dead and the wounded, left by the enemy in his precipitate retreat during the night.

For a full narrative of the events of this memorable engagement I respectfully refer you to the despatches of the commanding general, and the reports of the officers in subordinate command.

To Major General Taylor, and to the gallant officers and brave men under his command, is justly due the eminent glory of this victory. Considering the disparity of numbers in favor of the enemy, the steady valor and firmness with which our troops, often in small detachments, withstood and repelled the repeated assaults of superior forces, and the many deeds of noble daring displayed amid the changing scenes of this perilous conflict, the battle of Buena Vista will well sustain a comparison with any of the brilliant achievements in this war which have given such wide-spread renown to our arms.

Our forces engaged in this battle did not exceed five thousand four hundred men, and these were mainly volunteers; while that of the enemy was not less than twenty thousand—his best troops under the immediate command of General Santa Anna. A victory so glorious and so important in its consequences was not achieved without a serious loss. Among those who ended their career of honor and glory on the battle field of Buena Vista, the nation mourns the loss of some of her bravest and noblest sons. The killed, wounded and missing were about seven hundred. The loss of the enemy, from the best estimate that could be made, was more than double that number on the field, besides the thousands who perished in his hurried and disastrous retreat.

In the confidence of victory, and for the purpose of securing the full fruits of it, a considerable body of the enemy's cavalry was sent into the rear of our advanced positions, and for a short time interrupted our lines of communication, harassed our trains, and killed a number of escorts and teamsters; but the line was soon reopened, and the usual facilities of communication restored..

The expedition from the island of Lobos, under the command of Major General Scott, appeared off Vera Cruz and effected a landing in admirable order near that city, on the 9th of March. For the success of this most difficult and hazardous operation the army is much indebted to the valuable assistance rendered by our squadron, and its services are acknowledged in just terms of commendation by the commanding general. The city was at once invested, and arrangements, exhibiting great skill, science, and judgment, were made for an attack. Though continually under the fire of heavy batteries from the castle and city, these arrangements were completed on the 22d, when the enemy was summoned to surrender. On receiving a refusal, a bombardment commenced, in which our naval forces honorably and efficiently participated, and was continued with destructive effect until the morning of the 26th, when overtures were received, which resulted in the surrender, to our arms, on the 29th of March, of both the city of Vera Cruz and the castle of San Juan d'Ulloa, with their armaments, munitions, and garrisons, consisting of five thousand prisoners, and as many stands of arms, four hundred pieces of ordnance, and a large quantity of ordnance stores.

Distinguished credit is alike due to the officers and men of the army and navy for this signal triumph. In the series of successful events which have attended the progress of the war, the capture of Vera Cruz, accompanied as it was by the reduction of the castle of San Juan d'Ulloa, may well be regarded as one of the greatest importance. Aside from its moral effect upon the enemy, its advantages in other respects were of the greatest magnitude. A fortress long renowned for its strength, with the large quantity of munitions of war there accumulated, passed into our possession, and with it was acquired the more effectual means of controlling the commercial intercourse with the enemy, and of excluding foreign aid and supplies along the Gulf of Mexico; and a new and preferable base for military operations against the interior and the capital of the enemy's country was at the same time established.

After some delay, occasioned by unavoidable difficulties in procuring sufficient means for transportation, our army commenced its movement on the 8th of April, in the direction of the city of Mexico. Perhaps no country interposes so many and such formidable obstacles to the progress of an invading army as Mexico; and nowhere, in that country, did they present themselves in a more appalling aspect than on the route which lay before our advancing column. The difficult passes near the Plan del Rio, about fifty miles from Vera Cruz, were occupied by a numerous Mexican force, and the commanding heights of Cerro Gordo were strongly fortified. To dislodge the enemy from these positions, and to storm his fortifications, held by a superior force, required the best efforts of skill, military science, and daring adventure, and these high attributes were not wanting in this time of greatest need. The commanding general merits high commendation for the masterly arrangements of the attack on Cerro Gordo, and not less credit is due to the officers and men by whom they were carried into complete effect. Without a knowledge of the details of the operations so well presented in the annexed reports of the General-in-chief, and those in command under him, the glory reflected on our arms by the battle of Cerro Gordo cannot be fully appreciated, nor the numerous instances of conspicuous merit among the officers and men be fully presented to the admiration and gratitude of the nation. To all, in all grades, the highest praise is but an inadequate reward for their noble conduct.

The field of these brilliant operations was several miles in extent, and at different points all the variety of talents and qualities which shed lustre upon accomplished officers and disciplined soldiers was called into requisition. The enemy was completely routed and pursued many miles from the principal scene of action. Our entire force in this series of brilliant engagements did not exceed eight thousand five hundred men; that of the enemy amounted to twelve thousand, and his loss was from ten to twelve hundred in killed and wounded, besides three thousand prisoners, including many general officers, together with a large amount of ordnance, arms, and munitions of war. Our entire number of killed, wounded, and missing was four hundred and thirty-one, and the nation has again to deplore the loss here, as in other fields, of some of the brightest and bravest of our heroic army.

The important victory of Cerro Gordo cleared the way to the advance of our army into the heart of the enemy's country. Jalapa was at once occupied by our troops, and, in quick succession, Perote, with its strong castle and large armament, and the populous and wealthy city of Puebla.

In the space of about thirty days after leaving Vera Cruz, our victorious army had advanced through several of the most densely peopled and loyal departments of Mexico, in the direction of its capital, nearly two hundred miles.

Before leaving Jalapa, about three thousand seven hundred volunteers, whose period of service approached towards its termination, were discharged by the commanding general. The army, thus reduced in strength, remained at Puebla until early in August. Having been reinforced with about five thousand men, it then commenced its movement upon the city of Mexico. The undertaking to be achieved, compared with the means employed, was one of unexampled difficulty and daring, and, to insure success, required a wonderful combination of military science, consummate skill, and disciplined valor; it was no less than the subjugation of the well-chosen place of refuge to which the defeated generals and routed armies of the enemy had retired for safety—the ancient seat of the

Aztec empire—afterwards the splendid metropolis of the Spanish Vice-royalty, and now the proud capital of a republic of eight millions of people; not unpractised in war, nor unfurnished with the advantages of modern improvement in military science; strong in its protected position, and secured, as the enemy fondly believed, from successful assault, by numerous skilfully constructed fortifications, and by an army of more than thirty thousand defenders, resolved on a desperate resistance.

Unappalled by these formidable difficulties and dangers, our gallant army, of but little more than ten thousand effective men, with unfaltering confidence entered on this most perilous enterprise and encountered the hosts of the enemy on the 19th and 20th of August, at Contreras and Churubusco. No more enduring record of the heroic deeds of these two ever memorable days can be presented to the gratitude of our country, and the admiration of the world, than is found in the report of the General-in-chief of our forces, and those in immediate command under him. A summary —and more than a summary would not find a fit place in this communication—would utterly fail to exhibit in their true light these brilliant operations and the unsurpassed merit of those who directed and executed them; but fortunately for the memory of those who fell, and for the fame of those who survive, this is most ably done in the despatches which accompany this report.

Wherever the enemy was met, however superior in numbers, he was routed, his strong positions carried, his fortifications stormed. A succession of severe conflicts invariably resulted in a succession of signal victories; and at the close of these two eventful days, so glorious to our arms, the triumphal progress of our troops had brought them to the very gates of the city.

An armistice was then concluded for the purpose of negotiating a peace. An unbroken current of victory had attended the progress of our arms from the commencement of the war; defeat had met the enemy in every conflict; army after army had been vanquished; many thousands of his best troops had fallen in battle; a still larger number had surrendered prisoners of war; and the last refuge of hope—his magnificent capital—was within reach of our guns and apparently at our mercy. In this prostrate condition, and foreseeing, as he could scarcely fail to do, the fate which hung over him, it was reasonable to expect that he would seek peace and readily accede to the favorable terms which were offered; but the season of his infatuation had not passed away.

It was soon discovered that the armistice was treacherously improved by the enemy to organize further resistance, and to collect his energies and strength, in the vain hope of saving his capital from its threatened doom. The delusive design of the armistice was detected; hostilities were recommenced on the 7th of September, and the sanguinary battle of El Molino del Rey was fought on the succeeding day, in which three thousand one hundred of our invincible troops encountered fourteen thousand of the enemy, having every advantage of position and protected by strong defensive works. The battle continued two hours and a half with destructive severity, and terminated in a glorious victory; but a victory not cheaply won. All the enemy's fortifications were carried, and his numerous forces defeated and driven to the ramparts of the city for safety. His loss, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, about equalled our entire force engaged in the action. Our loss, also severe, was seven hundred and eighty-nine in killed and wounded. On the list of these will be found some of "the brightest ornaments of the service." For an interesting narrative of the heroic deeds of the battle of El Molino del Rey, and the gallant conduct of the officers and men by whom it was won, I respectfully refer to the reports of the general in chief command, and of the distinguished general who more immediately participated in the action. Those who fell, and those who survived the glory of this day, are appropriately commended by the latter "to the respectful memory of their countrymen, and the rewards due to valor and conduct" so eminently conspicuous.

The battle of El Molino del Rey was the opening scene to the storming of the formidable fortress of Chapultepec, and of the triumphal entry of our army into the city of Mexico.

In the plan for the capture of the city the reduction of Chapultepec was embraced as indispensable to its success. This was a daring and dangerous enterprise. It was a place of extraordinary natural strength, and its great importance as a defence to the city was well understood by the enemy, who had exhausted his skill and lavished his means to make it impregnable.

Our batteries, stationed at different and well selected points, opened upon the fortress early in the morning of the 12th of September, and kept up a well directed and destructive fire through that day and in the morning of the next, until the forces were ready to move on to the attack. Preparations, evincing great military skill and judgment, were made for the assault on the morning of the 13th. Not only the strong citadel which crowned the hill was to be carried, but numerous outworks, obstructing every approach to it, were to be taken, and large bodies of the enemy, who manned and protected these works, were to be encountered and dispersed before that fortress could be reached. All intervening obstacles were swept away, and the castle carried by storm. To convey something like an adequate impression of this daring and heroic achievement, I avail myself of a quotation from the despatch of the general in chief command, descriptive of the closing scene: "The broken acclivity was still to be ascended, and a strong redoubt, midway, to be carried, before reaching the castle on the heights. The advance of our brave men, led by brave officers, though necessarily slow, was unwavering, over rocks, chasms and mines, and under the hottest fire of cannon and musketry. The redoubt now yielded to resistless valor, and the shouts that followed announced to the castle the fate that impended. The enemy were steadily driven from shelter to shelter. The retreat allowed not time to fire a single mine, without the certainty of blowing up friend and foe. Those who at a distance attempted to apply matches to the long trains were shot down by our men. There was death below as well as above ground. At length the ditch and wall of the main work were reached; the scaling ladders were brought up and planted by the storming parties; some of the daring spirits first in the assault were cast down, killed or wounded; a lodgment was soon made; streams of heroes followed; all opposition was overcome, and several of our regimental colors flung out from the upper walls amidst long continued shouts and cheers, which sent dismay into the capital."

Though the capture of Chapultepec was a most difficult and perilous enterprise, it was, however, but one in the series of brilliant achievements which were to be performed before the city of Mexico fell into our possession. A desperate struggle was continued throughout the whole day. The numerous batteries, which opened a destructive fire upon our troops, one after another, were captured; the formidable obstacles so well contrived to arrest our advance were surmounted, and the opposing hosts of the enemy were driven from their well-chosen positions. When night came and suspended the dreadful conflict, two of our columns had entered the city. Preparations were at once made for its entire subjugation on the approaching morning.

Our astonishing successes on the two preceding days had filled the army and the government of Mexico with despair; they precipitately fled during the night of the 13th. On the 14th, our troops took possession of the magnificent capital of the Mexican republic, and planted the standard of the United States on her national palace.

The preceding sketch of the operations of our army under the command of Major General Scott, from its debarkation at Vera Cruz until its triumphal entry into the city of Mexico, is, I am well aware, exceedingly imperfect: it is confined to the announcement of general results; details and subordinate events, developing heroic acts and individual merit, are necessarily excluded; but these are presented with fullness in the admirable reports herewith transmitted, of the highly distinguished officers who participated, in an eminent degree, in the memorable scenes they so well describe.

After the main body of our army had moved on the city of Mexico, the small garrison at Puebla, under the command of Colonel Childs, sustained a close and continued siege for twenty-eight days, by a vastly superior force. The number of assailants brought against this small garrison was at one time eight thousand, under the immediate command of General Santa Anna. The siege was signalized through its whole course by successive attacks at various points, successfully repelled.

The report of the commander of the garrison, herewith presented to your consideration, is another testimonial of the gallantry and the patient endurance of our officers and men under the severest trials, which cannot fail to exalt the character of our army at home, and diffuse its renown wherever heroic deeds are justly appreciated.

After the Mexican army was so signally defeated and driven from the city of Mexico, General Santa Anna determined to try his fortune in another field. With a force of four thousand men and six pieces of artillery, he prepared for an attack on the train and troops which Brigadier General Lane was conducting to the head-quarters of the army. Apprized of this design, and learning that the enemy was at Huamantla, General Lane proceeded, on the 9th of October, with a considerable detachment, to attack him and disperse his troops. The encounter between this detachment and the enemy was brilliant; the conduct of our officers and men sustained the high character which they have everywhere won since the commencement of the war. The enterprise was carried out with complete success. The force under General Santa Anna was dispersed; two of his cannon were captured; two of his aids-de-camp made prisoners, and the city of Huamantla taken.

Being informed that a considerable force of the enemy was at Atlixco, under General Rea's command, General Lane resolved to strike at them. The execution of his design required a long and tedious march; it was performed in a highly creditable manner; the enemy was encountered, routed, and pursued to a considerable distance, with a loss of two hundred and nineteen killed, and three hundred wounded, and the city of Atlixco captured. For the details of these very successful operations, and the instances of individual courage and distinguished conduct on the part of our officers and soldiers, I respectfully refer you to the reports of General Lane, herewith transmitted.

There have been also many severe conflicts between detachments of our troops and the guerilleros along the lines of our communications, almost invariably with results highly creditable to our arms. Those in which the small command of Major Lally was engaged, in its arduous march from Vera Cruz to Jalapa, were of a character which merit special notice. The formidable difficulties it met and overcame at successive points in the route, attest the ability of the officers and the bravery of the troops composing this detachment. The particular incidents of this march, and the creditable conduct of the officers and men, are presented in the accompanying report of the commanding officer.

The sketches I have presented of the operations of the two main columns of our army do not embrace an account of all the achievements in the enemy's country which have reflected lustre on our arms. As early as August, 1846, General Kearny informed the department, in a letter from Santa Fe, that he should have a disposable force at that place beyond what would be required to hold it and to accompany him to California, and he proposed to send a detachment to Chihuahua, to join General Wool, who was advancing upon that place. On the 23d of September he ordered Colonel Doniphan, with the first regiment of Missouri volunteers, on that service. After being detained some time for the reduction of the Novajoe Indians—a restless and predatory tribe inhabiting the regions of New Mexico west of the range of mountains bordering the valley of the Rio Grande—Colonel Doniphan proceeded on this expedition, attended with a large company of American merchants. On the 25th of December, the advance of the command was met by the enemy in considerable force near Brazito, when an engagement took place, which resulted in the total defeat of the Mexicans, with a loss on their part of nearly two hundred in killed and wounded, and on ours of only seven wouned. The force engaged in this affair, on our side, was less than five hundred, and on that of the enemy one thousand two hundred and twenty, of which over five hundred were cavalry. Pursuing its march, the command entered El Passo without further opposition. Here it was ascertained that the column under General Wool had been diverted from its original destination. It therefore became necessary for the detachment to remain at El Passo, until reinforced by artillery, which had been previously ordered from Santa Fe. This accession of force did not join the command until early in February, and then it moved forward towards Chihuahua. On its arrival at the Pass of the Sacramento, about fifteen miles from the capital of the State, on the 28th of February, the enemy was there discovered in great force, strongly posted on the commanding heights, fortified by entrenchments, and well supplied with artillery. Arrangements were promptly made for an attack, and a fire at once opened from our batteries. The action soon became general, and lasted from three o'clock in the afternoon till near dark. All the enemy's redoubts were carried, and he was driven, with great slaughter, from the field, and completely dispersed. His artillery, consisting of ten pieces and some culverins, was captured, and his loss in killed and wounded was about six hundred, while ours did not exceed nine men. The numerical strength of the enemy in this engagement was over four thousand—twelve hundred cavalry, twelve hundred infantry, three hundred artillery, and over fourteen hundred rancheros—under the command of several officers of high rank and distinction. Our entire force in the action was less than nine hundred. On the succeeding day our victorious troops entered the capital of Chihuahua, and, after remaining there some weeks, proceeded to join the army under Major General Taylor, at Monterey.

This adventurous march by Colonel Doniphan and his small and gallant command, of more than one thousand miles through a hostile country, in the course of which two battles were fought against vastly superior numbers, and decisive victories won, with great loss on the part of the enemy, and almost bloodless on ours, is an achievement to which it would be difficult to find a parallel in the history of military operations.

After taking possession of Santa Fe, in the summer of 1846, and making the necessary arrangements for holding it, and the territory of New Mexico, General Kearny, pursuant to instructions from this department, proceeded to California. He commenced this expedition in September, proceeding by an unusual and almost unknown route. Going down the Rio Grande more than two hundred miles, he passed over to the river Gila, and followed its course to its junction with the Colorado of the west, a distance of five hundred miles. His march was continued forty miles down the Colorado, thence sixty miles across the great desert. On the 2d of December he arrived at a settlement on the frontier of California. While pursuing his march from that place, he was met, two days thereafter, about forty miles from San Diego, by a small detachment of volunteers under Captain Gillespie, sent out by Commodore Stockton, to give intelligence of the enemy, who, to the number of six or seven hundred, were reported to be in arms in the territory.

Being informed that an armed party of Californians was at San Pasqual, eight or ten miles distant from him, he moved forward on the 6th, with a view to attack them. An action ensued, and resulted in their defeat, with considerable loss in killed and wounded. The force under General Kearny, engaged on this occasion, did not exceed eighty; the enemy were more than double that number, and being all well mounted, were able to make good their retreat.

The next day the detachment proceeded on its march, and again encountered a hostile party occupying a hill near San Bernardo, and drove them from their position. General Kearny remained with his command at this place until the 11th, when he was joined by a party of sailors and marines, sent out by Commodore Stockton, and then proceeded to San Diego. Here terminated a most arduous march of one thousand and forty-three miles, through a country never before traversed by an armed force, and beset with formidable difficulties, only to be surmounted by extraordinary energy and perseverance, and towards its close obstructed by an enemy, who opposed a desperate resistance, which was overcome by severe and sanguinary conflicts. Our successes, so creditable to the herioc band who achieved them, were not obtained without the loss of three brave and accomplished officers and about eighteen gallant men.

On the 29th of December, a force of five hundred men, consisting of dismounted dragoons, volunteers, marines and sailors, moved from San Diego upon Ciudad de los Angeles, the stronghold of the enemy, with a view to succor a party of Americans, moving on the same point from Monterey. On the 8th of January this force reached the San Gabriel river, where it found the enemy full six hundred strong, with artillery stationed on the heights which commanded the passage of the river, and determined to dispute it. A severe conflict ensued, which lasted an hour and a half, when the heights were carried and the enemy defeated and driven from the field. The next day he was again met and routed on the plains of Misa. Without further resistance, the detachment moved forward and arrived on the 10th at Ciudad de los Angeles, and took peaceable possession of the place.

The results of these engagements were so disastrous to the enemy that some of the leaders of the Californians, a few days thereafter, met Lieutenant Colonel Fremont, who was in command of four hundred volunteers, near San Fernando, and entered into a capitulation with him, whereby the people under arms and in the field agreed to disperse and remain quiet and peaceable. Thus the serious disturbances which had arisen in California, subsequent to the first occupation of the country by our forces, were put down, and from that time to the latest period to which our information extends, all was there tranquil, and no serious apprehensions of further disturbance were entertained.

Colonel Mason was sent from the United States in November, 1846, to California, where he arrived in February. General Kearny had permission to return home when the condition of affairs should no longer require his presence in that country. Pursuant to instructions from this department, the command of our land forces in California, and the charge of the temporary civil government there established, were devolved on Colonel Mason about the first of last June, when General Kearny left for the United States.

The military operations in California previous to the arrival of General Kearny had been conducted by the officers of the navy and Lieutenant Colonel Fremont, by forces drawn in part from the squadron, and in part organized in the country. All the transactions which have been detailed took place before any of the land forces sent from the United States, except the few dragoons who accompanied General Kearny, (not exceeding one hundred,) had arrived in California. The company of artillery which embarked at New York in July, 1846, did not reach that country until February, 1847, and the regiment of volunteers from New York which sailed in September arrived there in March.

A battalion under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Cooke, from Santa Fe, arrived in California in January, 1847. This battalion also proceeded by way of the Gila river, and, by deviating from the route taken by General Kearny, found one more practicable, over which, though no wheel carriage of any description had ever before passed, they were enabled to take a train of wagons.

About two hundred recruits have been sent out, within a few months past, to fill up the companies in the regiment of volunteers in California.

By the last report, dated 18th June, from Colonel Mason, now chief in the command of the military force in California, and exercising the functions of temporary civil governor there, it appears that the troops in that country do not exceed seven hundred and fifty, exclusive of the battalion from Santa Fe, whose term of service expired in July, and who were not expected to re-engage. When the recruits shall have arrived, the entire force in that country will be about one thousand. These occupy seven posts, at a long distance from each other. A detachment has been sent to garrison La Paz, the capital of Lower California.

Under almost any circumstances, this force can hardly be regarded as sufficient to answer the purpose for which troops are required in that country. Though all is now quiet there, and no serious apprehension is entertained of disturbance, yet the country in our occupation is extensive, embracing many positions which should be garrisoned, and the Indian race is there numerous, with the propensity and habit of depredating. In case of a threatened disturbance it is not doubted that a considerable augmentation of our force could be derived from the inhabitants of the country; still, I think it advisable to increase the number of troops now there. To show the state of things in California in regard to military affairs, as well as to other matters to which I shall hereafter allude, I herewith transmit the last communication received from Colonel Mason.

Soon after the departure of the expedition, under Colonel Doniphan, for Chihuahua, an insurrection broke out in the northern part of New Mexico, which appeared to have for its object the massacre of all American residents, without reference to their being in the public service, and such of the Mexicans as had taken office under the government established by our military authority. The first act of outrage was the deliberate and brutal murder of the governor of the territory and several other American citizens at Taos. Similar atrocities were, at the same time, perpetrated at the Arroya Honda and the Rio Colorado. Flushed with the success of their first sudden movement, the insurgents proceeded to collect and organize their force for an attack on Santa Fe. As soon as the commanding officer was informed of their designs, he took prompt measures to intercept their march, to restore order throughout the territory, and to punish their leaders. Ordering in the detachments at the outposts, and leaving a sufficient garrison at Santa Fe, Colonel Price, with three hundred and fifty men, including a company of horse and a battery of mountain howitzers, moved, on the 23d of January, in the direction of Taos, and on the succeeding day discovered the enemy—about fifteen hundred—near the town of Cañada. They were immediately attacked, driven from their positions, and dispersed, with a loss of thirty-six killed and many wounded.

Pursuing the route up the left bank of the Rio Grande, our force—now increased to near five hundred men—reached La Joya on the 29th of January. A detachment was sent forward to dislodge a party of the enemy—between six and seven hundred—who had possession of the heights which commanded the defile leading to Embudo. The heights were immediately attacked and carried, and the enemy precipitately driven in the direction of the town. Without further resistance, this detachment of our troops entered and took possession of Embudo, and, in a few days thereafter, joined the main body at Trampas.

On the 24th of January, a small reconnoitring party of about eighty men, under Captain Hendley, proceeded in the direction of Mora, to ascertain the strength of the enemy, reported to be in that vicinity. From three to five hundred Mexicans were discovered in a strong position behind defences within the town. Here a conflict took place in which the enemy suffered a loss in killed and wounded of about thirty, but the defences were found too strong and too well guarded to be taken by escalade with so small a force. The party, after destroying some of the buildings in the town, retired with the prisoners to Vegas. Our loss in this affair was three slightly wounded and one killed, the gallant commander of the party, who fell in storming the works.

On the 3d of February, the command under Colonel Price, after a difficult march through deep snows, arrived at Pueblo de Taos, a place of considerable strength, surrounded by *adobe* walls and strong pickets, with buildings well calculated for defence and capable of holding a large garrison. Preparations for an immediate attack were made; our batteries opened upon the town, and the fire continued during that and the following day; but owing to the lightness of the metal, (a six-pounder and mountain howitzers,) it was found impossible to make a breach in the walls. It was then determined to carry the place by assault, and it was done in a gallant manner. The next morning the insurgents sued for peace, which was granted on condition of surrendering up some of their principal leaders, who had instigated the disturbance and were directly concerned in the murder of the governor and others. About one hundred and fifty of the seven or eight hundred Mexicans engaged in the battle were killed, and the loss on our side was seven killed and forty-five wounded. Some of the leaders in this scheme for a general massacre, who had survived the several engagements by which the outbreak was suppressed, were tried, convicted and executed.

Occasionally, through the course of the last summer, some of our grazing parties, along the line of the eastern settlements, were attacked by straggling bands of Mexicans and Indians, embodied for predatory purposes, and some loss was sustained on both sides.

Most of the troops first sent to New Mexico were volunteers from the State of Missouri, who were engaged for only twelve months. The terms of their service expired in August, and as early as April and May others engaged for the war were accepted to take their places, making the present force in New Mexico about three thousand six hundred and thirty-four men, including a battalion for service in the Indian country, on the routes to Santa Fe and Oregon.

On the 31st of March, a call was made on the State of Missouri for a regiment of mounted volunteers, a part of which was directed to be employed in establishing military posts on the route to Oregon, pursuant to the act of the 10th of May, 1846, and the remainder were ordered to Santa Fe to supply the place of the twelve-months men, whose term of service would expire in the summer. Afterwards, this direction was so modified that the whole regiment was pressed on to Santa Fe, and a battalion of similar troops, from the same State, was assigned to the duty of establishing the Oregon posts.

Upon full consideration of the subject, it was determined to confine the operations of the year to two military stations—both on this side of the Rocky mountains. Instructions were given, and the necessary arrangements made, for a post near Grand island, where the road to Oregon strikes the Platte river, and another at or near Fort Laramie. As the former was in the region where Indian depredations had been committed, and as a force there would hold the Indians in check, the earliest attention was directed to be given to that work; but the approach of winter has necessarily suspended it. Not much progress has been yet made in its construction beyond the collection of materials, and the needful preparations for carrying it on early in the spring.

Our career of success, so disastrous to Mexico; our conquest of so many of her States and territories; the subjugation and occupation of her capital; the defeat and dispersion of her armies; the capture of most of her *materiel* of war, and the annihilation of her foreign commerce, have not yet brought peace, or the offer of such terms as could be accepted by the United States without national degradation. The war still continues, and it is proper to present some suggestions in regard to its further prosecution. In making these suggestions, I pass, without remark, the proposition that we should abandon all our acquisitions, and withdraw our troops from the enemy's country. Such a proposition could only be seriously entertained if we were in reality the vanquished party, and were convinced of our inability to prolong the contest with reasonable hopes of success.

Our further operations must, in my opinion, be conducted in one of the three following modes. *First*, to take and hold an indemnity line; to recede from all places and positions now occupied in advance of it, and cease from all aggressive operations beyond that line. *Second*, to overrun the whole country, and hold all the principal places in it by permanent garrisons; and, *third*, to retain what we now possess, open the lines of communication into the interior, and extend our operations to other important places, as our means and the prospect of advantages shall indicate, keeping a disposable force always ready, within approachable limits, to annoy the enemy, to seize supplies, enforce contributions, and frustrate his efforts to collect means and assemble troops for the purpose of protracting the war.

A full discussion of the comparative merits of these modes of conducting our military operations would extend this communication to an unwarrantable length; I shall therefore confine my remarks to a few prominent considerations relative to each.

With reference to a speedy peace, with proper indemnity and security—the only object of the war—the line policy is regarded as objectionable. If our present position cannot command acceptable terms of pacification from Mexico, retiring to an indemnity line would certainly fail to produce such a result; it would weaken the inducements of the enemy to put an end to hostilities. Restored, by our voluntary surrender, to the possession of his capital and important departments, and relieved from the pressure of our arms, and from all apprehensions of further conquest and annoyance beyond the limits we might select, he would be left with more abundant resources than he now possesses to prepare, at leisure and in security, to strike an effective blow with concentrated forces at our detached posts. To hold these posts safely, to retain possession of the seaports we now have, (if that should fall within the policy,) and to prevent incursions into the territories which we might choose to appropriate to ourselves, would, in my opinion, require a force as large as would suffice to maintain what we now occupy, and to carry our operations still further in the interior of the enemy's country, and make him feel the calamities of war in a way best calculated to induce him to seek for peace. But if in this I am mistaken, and the line policy should enable us to reduce the number of our troops, still it will not, as I conceive, thereby effect a reduction of our actual expenditures for the war.

In consequence of the interruption of intercourse between the seaports in our possession and the central parts of Mexico, the collections on imports have been inconsiderable. If the line policy is adopted, this intercourse will continue to be interrupted, and, consequently, the receipts of revenue from this source will be small.

Under the operation of the line policy, all expectation of lessening the burden of sustaining our troops, by deriving supplies and contributions from the enemy, would be disappointed. The supplies in the vicinity of our posts would be withdrawn from our reach, as soon as our design to seize and appropriate them was ascertained or suspected. But were it otherwise, as our posts would be remote from the wealth and resources of the country, the amount which could be obtained would be inconsiderable.

So far from deriving advantage from the line policy, by way of obtaining assistance from the resources of the enemy, towards the support of our troops, we should, I apprehend, confer upon a portion of the people of Mexico a direct benefit by opening to them at *our posts* a market, in which we should become the purchasers of their products, at an exorbitant price. These considerations, without bringing into view others, have led me to look to one of the other modes of operation I have mentioned, as preferable to that of occupying an indemnity line.

In regard to the second mode suggested—that of occupying the whole country—the wide extent of territory embraced in the Mexican republic, the many important points to be garrisoned, and the long lines of communication to be kept open, present difficulties of no ordinary magnitude, if our occupancy is to be of such a character as to supersede the Mexican authority, and require the temporary establishment of civil government. In carrying this plan into effect, it would not be reasonable to rely upon the favorable disposition, or even neutrality, of any considerable part of the Mexican people, until some assurance of the stability of our power was derived from its continuance. Our posts must therefore be strong and our forces numerous, in order to secure the many and long lines of communication, to disperse and chastise the guerilla bands which would obstruct them, and to suppress the more powerful uprisings of the people, wherever they may be attempted. I cannot safely estimate the force requisite to carry into full effect this plan at less than seventy thousand men. To insure the presence of that number in the enemy's country, and at places where they would be wanted, it would be necessary to raise a much larger force. The great expense of raising, organizing, and sending to their remote destination so large a body of troops as soon as needed to give effect to this plan, would, I apprehend, bring a very heavy and perhaps embarrassing demand upon the treasury.

The third mode presented is, in my judgment, preferable to the others. Beyond certain limits, it admits of expansion and contraction; but, as a fixed condition, all now held is to be retained, and no part surrendered, but in compliance with treaty stipulations. This plan also contemplates further acquisitions extending to other important points, more or less numerous, as circumstances may warrant.

Notwithstanding our victories have fallen with crushing weight upon the assembled armies of Mexico, most of those who hold in their hands the decision of the question of peace have stood beyond the range of the physical evils inflicted by the war. By extending the theatre of it, and changing the mode of conducting it, they can be made to feel its pressure. In consequence of our liberal and humane policy, we have, as yet, scarcely touched the substance of the wealthy and influential classes in Mexico. As the Mexican army has long been to them the instrument of oppression, in the hands of their successive rulers, its destruction has not deeply enlisted their sympathies, or alarmed their fears. Our army has afforded them better protection than their own; and thus, by our presence and our forbearance, they have, within certain limits, hitherto escaped exactions from either. But our successes have now opened the way to act upon and influence those who probably can, if they will, put an end to hostilities. By making them suffer the usual calamities of war, they must be made to desire peace.

In addition to the troops required to garrison places to be retained, it is proposed to have in the field a competent force for aggressive operations; to strike the enemy whenever he may present a vulnerable point; to open avenues from the ports in our possession into the enemy's country, and to cover and subject to our control some of his rich mining districts, and productive agricultural regions. It is not deemed proper to point out in more detail the movements and objects contemplated in the further prosecution of the war upon this plan.

I proceed to present my views in relation to the troops considered necessary for this purpose. The twenty-five regiments of the regular army, as distinguished from the volunteer force, when filled up to the limit fixed by law, would be twenty-eight thousand eight hundred and fourteen, exclusive of officers; but the actual strength, as near as can be ascertained, is now twenty-one thousand five hundred and thirty-three: it will therefore require seven thousand three hundred and eighty-one enlisted men to complete the regular military establishment.

During the last year, the recruiting service for the regular army has been attended with considerable success. The recruits enlisted for the fifteen old regiments amount to eleven thousand and eighty-one, and those for the ten regiments raised under the act of the last session of Congress are eleven thousand one hundred and sixty-two.

By the operations of the recruiting service, it is believed that the present strength of these regular regiments will be fully sustained, and probably increased.

The accompanying tables from the Adjutant General's office show that there are now in service, engaged for the war, twenty-three regiments of volunteers, seven battalions, and thirty-three companies not organized into regiments or battalions; but the rank and file of all these do not probably exceed twenty thousand men. Most of the volunteer forces have borne a conspicuous part in the present arduous campaign, and particularly in the series of severe conflicts with the enemy. The casualties of the service have, therefore, fallen heavily upon them. They have become considerably reduced. To give those serving for the war their complete organization will require an addition of about twelve thousand five hundred men.

Attempts have been made, under the act passed at the last session of Congress, to engage volunteers to fill up the companies in service, and officers have been detached from their commands for that purpose. These efforts have not been successful; only eight hundred and twenty-one have been procured. One of the disadvantages attending these attempts has been the want of authority to place them on the same footing, in respect to compensation, as recruits for the regular army. As the volunteers engage for the same term as the recruits for the ten regiments, there can be no reason for not holding out to them the same inducements to enter the public service. It is therefore respectfully recommended that Congress be asked to authorize a like bounty to volunteer recruits.

I also suggest, that those raised in the same State be consolidated, temporarily, and the supernumerary officers sent home to obtain recruits for their respective companies. Should this attempt prove unsuccessful, then I recommend that the consolidation be made permanent, and that entire companies of volunteers be accepted to take the place of the vacancies in regiments and battalions which may be occasioned by the consolidation.

The forces now in service, augmented by recruits to the extent which it is reasonable to expect, will not, in my opinion, be sufficient for our contemplated military operations. I therefore submit for your consideration and approval the proposition to raise ten additional regiments of regular forces for the war. It is important that authority should be given for this purpose at an early period in the approaching session of Congress. A delay, even of a few months, would be very injurious, as it would give time to the enemy to reorganize his shattered forces, and recruit his exhausted strength. If such authority be at once given, the new regiments might be raised and sent to the seat of war in season to pass the unhealthy district along the coast of the gulf, before the return of the epidemic, and to participate in the next campaign. It is desirable that Congress should be impressed with the importance of providing, at once, for this increase of our troops.

The increase of the regular force to the proposed extent is much preferred to a further call for volunteers; not, however, because the former are preferable to the latter, for courage, endurance, or gallant deeds of daring, for, in these high attributes the regular troops and the volunteers have been alike eminently distinguished, and have, on every trying occasion, nobly contended for excellence; but, judging from past experience, it is believed that in this way the army can be more expeditiously reinforced, and the regiments more effectively recruited and kept up, and in some respects better adapted to the services likely to be required of them.

The exigencies of the war may require a larger force than can be brought into the field, including the proposed new regiments; it is therefore urged that authority should also be given to accept the service of more volunteers. It should not be restricted to a number less than twenty thousand. With the increase of our present force by the ten new regiments, it is not probable that there will be occasion to exercise this authority; yet an emergency may arise when a resort to it would be of great importance to the public interest.

The department has presented estimates for considerable deficiencies in some of the war appropriations for the current fiscal year. Provision was made in these appropriations for continuing in service, besides the regular troops, ten thousand volunteers, but it was subsequently deemed important greatly to augment this volunteer force. The excess of volunteers called out beyond that number is over fifteen thousand, for which no appropriation was made. The expenses of organizing and transporting them to the seat of war, together with their pay, subsistence, and allowance for clothing, have produced a considerable part of these deficiencies. The unforeseen and extraordinary rise in the price of articles of subsistence has also caused a much larger expenditure in the Commissary's department than was expected when the estimates for subsistence were presented to the last Congress. The largest amount of disbursements has been in the Quartermaster's department. For a statement of this amount, as well as the necessity for it, I respectfully refer to the report of the Quartermaster General. The duties of that branch of the public service are numerous and difficult at all times: in war—and particularly in a foreign war, carried on at a great distance from our ordinary sources of supplies—these duties are vastly multiplied and complicated. The difficulties under which that department has labored from the commencement of the war, suddenly called on, as it then was, in an unprepared state, to provide for several armies destined for different and distant fields of action, and subsequently in fitting out the important expedition against Vera Cruz, and procuring transportation by sea and land in our wide-spread operations, and the manner in which these difficulties have been met and overcome, often under the most untoward circumstances, are well presented in the accompanying report of the Quartermaster General.

As a measure for reducing expenses in one important branch of duties of the Quartermaster's department, and at the same time giving it greater efficiency, I invite special attention to his recommendation in regard to the mode of employing teamsters, mechanics, and other laborers. These amount to several thousands, and the difficulty in procuring them in sufficient numbers, and retaining them in service at places where they are wanted, has forced upon that department the necessity of paying extravagant wages, and in other respects incurring large expenses which might, to a considerable extent, be avoided in the manner suggested.

If authority were given to enlist the men required in the Quartermaster's department, with all the advantages to which troops of the line are entitled, and subject to similar obligations, the public expenses on this account would be much diminished, and the Quartermaster's department relieved, to a considerable extent, from a serious embarrassment.

In the estimates for the next fiscal year, deductions have not been made for the contributions which may be collected at the Mexican ports, or levied in the interior of the country, nor for the supplies which may be there obtained. From these sources it is reasonable to expect such assistance as will lighten the burdens of the war, but there are no means of estimating the amount which the enemy can be forced to contribute towards defraying our expenses, or in the way of furnishing our troops with supplies.

The orders and instructions issued to the officers of the army to levy contributions at the Mexican ports garrisoned by our troops, are hereto annexed. The total amount received by the officers of the army, as exhibited by the returns, is $530,810 46. Of this sum, $438,722 33 have been paid over to the disbursing officers of the army and navy, (see table annexed to the orders respecting military contributions.) Though our forces have occupied the principal Mexican ports on the gulf, the trade with them has been inconsiderable, because the introduction of merchandise into the country has been almost entirely obstructed. The guerilla bands have had possession of the avenues leading into the interior, and all articles, wherever found, which have passed through ports in our occupation, have been regarded (and I believe by the express order of the Mexican government) as plunder. A very different state of things in this respect will, it is believed, hereafter exist, as the difficulties of bringing imports within the reach of consumers will be removed. In that event the collections at these ports will be vastly augmented.

The business of collecting the contributions has been necessarily devolved on military officers. This duty has been performed at unhealthy places, where a destroying epidemic prevails during many months of the year. It seems to be but just, that those thus employed and thus exposed should receive additional compensation; but, under the restriction of existing laws, there is no authority to sanction their claim to an extra allowance. I respectfully recommend that Congress should be asked to allow to officers engaged at the Mexican ports in collecting contributions a per centage on the sums received, and that authority should be given to regulate the number and determine the pay of the several persons employed in this business. There is no official information in this department showing the amount of revenue or contributions which has been levied at the ports in our occupancy on the Pacific; but it is understood that collections have there been made, and the amount applied towards the support of the civil government established in California.

The despatch of Colonel Mason, to which I have before alluded, refers to the unsettled claims in that country against the United States, and recommends that immediate measures should be taken to ascertain the amount of such as are well founded, and that provision be made for immediate payment. These claims are principally for property of various descriptions furnished to, or taken by, our forces in the course of the military operations in that country. The delay to pay them has already produced much dissatisfaction, and is prejudicial to the interests of the United States. Some of the officers engaged in this distant service have become personally responsible for debts contracted for the use and in the service of the United States; it is also due to them that provision should be made for paying these debts.

The resolution of the 3d of March last, providing for the payment of expenses incurred by States and individuals in organizing, subsisting, and transporting volunteers previous to their being mustered and received into the service of the United States, had reference to such troops only as had been mustered before that period. Like claims, of a subsequent date have been presented, which could not be paid for want of authority. I recommend that Congress be asked to provide by law for the adjustment of these claims by the accounting officers.

I also recommend that provision be made for the payment of a regiment of volunteers from Texas, which entered the service in February last, in compliance with a call by the commanding officer at Camargo, under what he deemed to be a pressing emergency. The regiment, after being mustered, proceeded to the Rio Grande, where it was discharged pursuant to an order of Major General Taylor. As this call was made without authority from either this department or the commanding general, an appropriation will be necessary to pay the volunteers for the time they were in service.

I respectfully repeat the recommendation in my last annual report on the subject of clothing in kind for volunteers, in lieu of the money which is at present paid to them as a commutation. The experience of the past year has shown the necessity for this change. The clothing provided by the volunteers themselves, both in kind and quality, is generally unsuited for the service, and often proves to be deficient in quantity. Serving in an enemy's country, and at a distance from the ordinary sources of supply, it can seldom be replaced when lost or worn out, and always at an exorbitant price. Much of the suffering which has been experienced by these troops may be attributed to the want of proper clothing. If authority were given to supply the volunteers in the manner provided for the regular troops, it is believed they would be better clothed, and at less cost to themselves and to the government, than by the present mode. It is understood that if such provision is made, the arrangements of the Quartermaster's department are such, in relation to providing clothing, that it can readily furnish a supply to the volunteers.

I also repeat the recommendations in my last report, in regard to a retired list of officers of the army, who, by age or infirmities, have become unable to perform active duties. The experience of the past year has added force to the considerations in favor of such a measure. For the details of the plan, as well as for reasons in favor of it, I invite your attention to the report of the Adjutant General.

Besides the reports of the Adjutant General and the Quartermaster General, before particularly referred to, I also herewith submit, for your consideration, others from the Commissary General, the Paymaster General, the Chief Engineer, the chief of the Topographical Engineers, the officer in charge of the Ordnance department, the Surgeon General, the Commissioner of Pensions, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. These several reports are presented, in the fullest confidence that their examination will afford most gratifying proofs that the public duties devolved upon each, though unusually arduous, have been, throughout the past year, faithfully and ably discharged.

The report of the Chief Engineer exhibits the condition of the permanent defences, under construction and repair, along our seaboard and northern frontier. Owing to the small amount of means placed within the control of the department for this purpose, but little progress during the last year has been made in these works. In *preceding* years the system of defence has been prosecuted with considerable success. Important points have been placed in comparative security, but there are others having strong claims to protection that yet remain in a defenceless state. It is not deemed wise, under present circumstances, to withdraw all attention from our system of exterior defence.

The estimate which has been submitted for expenditure upon those works is moderate. It is below that of last year, and much less than the average grants in former years.

Congress having provided for a board of visiters to attend the general examination of the Military Academy at West Point, a number of eminent citizens from various States were invited to form such board, with a view to inquire into the state of discipline of that institution, its instruction, police, administration, financial affairs, and other concerns, and to report thereon for the information of Congress. Their report will be found among the papers, herewith, from the Engineer department. It presents the institution, in all respects, in a very favorable light, and I trust that, besides the appropriations required for its maintenance and efficiency, provision will be made for an annual board of visiters.

The company of engineer soldiers, authorized by the act of Congress of May 15, 1846, has been more than a year on active duty in Mexico, and has rendered efficient service. I again submit, with approval, the proposition of the Chief Engineer for an increase of this description of force, as required to meet the wants of our armies in the field.

The surgeons and assistant surgeons, constituting the medical staff of the army, are all required for the troops in the field, and it is ascertained, by experience, that they are scarcely sufficient for the exigencies of the service. The wants of the service have rendered it necessary to employ physicians in civil life to assist in the duties of the medical staff. This deficiency of medical assistance has been owing, in part, to the number of surgeons and assistants who have been detached from the troops to take charge of the several hospitals, which the proper care and treatment of the sick and wounded have rendered indispensable. Ample provision for the cure and comfort of the officers and soldiers, suffering by wounds or disease, is demanded by justice and humanity. I therefore earnestly commend to your approval the proposition for authority to appoint six hospital surgeons, to be continued in office only to the end of the present war.

I do not doubt, however much it is to be lamented, that many soldiers who have faithfully served their country in the army will retire from it worn out in service, disabled by wounds, or permanently impaired in health by exposure and hardships, without the means of comfortable support, or the ability to earn it. In this situation they will look, with reasonable expectation, to their country for a provision better suited to their condition than that which is now made by our pension laws. This would be afforded to them by an army asylum or retreat. The comforts of such a public institution are due to this unfortunate and meritorious class of our fellow-citizens from a grateful and paternal government. I concur in the acting Surgeon General's recommendation of such an establishment, and submit it to your favorable consideration.

The number of pensioners of all classes on the rolls of the Pension Office is twenty-three thousand and nineteen. The number paid during the half year ending on the 1st of July last was only fifteen thousand and ninety-two. The office has not the means of ascertaining the deaths among them, but the number of pensioners has been by that cause considerably reduced during the last year. The reduction in that period is estimated to be at least ten per centum.

The law allowing a bounty in lands to the soldiers who have served in the war with Mexico has thrown a pressure of duties upon the Pension Office, requiring a large increase of labor. In order to furnish these soldiers with scrip and certificates of location as early as practicable, several persons have been employed, under a promise to present their claims for compensation to Congress. Without their assistance much delay would have unavoidably resulted in this branch of the public business, attended with some injury and inconvenience to the meritorious claimants: and even with this assistance, there are many cases not yet acted on, although all practicable despatch has been used. The applications for certificates of location and for scrip previous to the 13th of November—the date of the Commissioner's report—had amounted to eighteen thousand three hundred and sixty. Seven thousand three hundred and fourteen certificates for land, and nine hundred and ninety of scrip, had been issued. Two thousand two hundred and ten applications had been rejected or suspended, and seven thousand eight hundred and forty-six then remained to be examined.

It is respectfully urged that a recommendation should be submitted to Congress to make provision, not only to pay those who have already rendered service, but for such an additional number of clerks as may be required for the despatch of this business.

Officers of the line and staff have been required to perform duties at several places where a destroying epidemic has prevailed: several have fallen victims to it. Their position was as perilous as that of the officers who have mingled in open conflict with the enemy. The families of those who have been stricken down by this insidious foe have, in my opinion, as just a claim to the care and aid of the government as the families of such as have fallen in battle or died of wounds received while in the discharge of their duty, and I recommend that Congress should be requested to make the same provision for them.

I fully concur in the suggestion of the Adjutant General, that the pension law should be so modified as to place the widows and children of the officers and soldiers of the regular army on the same favorable footing as those of the volunteers. The former have equal claims to the justice of the country; and upon this account, as well as upon considerations of sound policy, the distinction should be obliterated, and the liberal and just provisions now applicable alone to the latter should be enjoyed alike by both.

A most important and difficult part of the duties devolved upon the department is the management of our Indian affairs. Our relations with the tribes are yearly extending, and in many respects assuming a more interesting character. For a full account of our relations and transactions with them during the past year, I respectfully refer you to the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The wise policy of separating the Indians residing in States and organized Territories from contiguity to, and intermingling with, the white population, and of settling them in a quiet home, removed as far as practicable from the reach of influences so pernicious to their well being, has been steadily pursued, and generally with favorable results. Some embarrassments have arisen in the removal of the Choctaws, but they have been to a great extent overcome, and arrangements are in progress which promise success to that undertaking. A very satisfactory account of the various measures which have been pursued to carry out this policy of removal will be found in the Commissioner's report.

Two treaties will soon be laid before you, which have been negotiated with different bands of the Chippewas of the upper Mississippi and lake Superior, for a portion of their lands west of that river. A part of this large tract is intended for the Winnebagoes, now ready to remove and surrender their possessions in Iowa, and the remainder is held in reserve for any other tribes yet remaining east of the Mississippi, who may prefer a northern location.

The Sioux and the Chippewas have long been enemies, and hostile collisions between them are of frequent occurrence. By interposing, as is now proposed, other tribes between them, their long cherished feuds, it is hoped, will subside, and that region of country cease to be any longer the theatre of frequent Indian disturbances.

Among those tribes with which we have treaties, or near which our agents reside, tranquillity has generally prevailed. The only exceptions known are the outrages committed by parties of the Sioux—one upon the Winnebagoes, which, by our interference, was amicably adjusted, and the others upon the Omahas, the Ottoes, and the friendly Pawnees. Proper measures have been taken to punish the agressors, and to prevent the repetition of such occurrences.

The depredations upon the trains on the Santa Fe route have been, it is believed, committed principally, if not entirely, by Indians with whom we have hitherto had but little or no intercourse, and who can, therefore, only be controlled, and their mischievous propensities repressed, by a military force. For this purpose such a force has been sent into that region, with instructions to chastise the offenders, and procure, as far as practicable, the restoration of the plundered property.

The anomalous condition of our relations with the Indians in Texas embarrasses the action of the department in relation to them. The laws regulating intercourse with Indian tribes do not extend over Texas. A special agent was, however, appointed at the close of the last session of Congress, to visit the several bands in that State, to counsel with them, and to distribute such presents, in goods, as were deemed most useful and best calculated to conciliate their good will, and to inspire confidence in the friendly disposition of the United States towards them. This proceeding has been attended with success, but it is desired that Congress, at the approaching session, should place our relations with these Indians on a more permanent basis.

A difficulty has arisen among the Stockbridge Indians in Wisconsin, occasioned, principally, by the legislation of Congress, which cannot be overcome without futher legislation. The necessity for the further action of Congress on the subject is clearly presented in the Commissioner's report.

It will be perceived by that report that very special attention has been given, during the past year, to the important subject of education among the Indians. Additional schools on the new system—combining manual labor with rudimental instruction—have been established, and arrangements made for others among several of the tribes. To extend this system, as far as practicable, it has been found necessary to employ all the funds at the disposal of the department, some portion of which has been heretofore applied to educate a few boys at different seminaries in the States. The mode now adopted for applying the funds provided for education is deemed altogether preferable, and promises the most highly beneficial results.

For information in regard to many other important concerns and interesting matters, connected with our Indian relations—too numerous for even a brief notice in this communication—I respectfully invite your attention to the Commissioner's report.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. MARCY,
Secretary of War.

To the PRESIDENT.

List of papers accompanying the report of the Secretary of War.

1. Report of the Adjutant General, with papers relating thereto.
2. Report and sub-reports of the battle of Buena Vista.
3. Report of the investment, bombardment and surrender of Vera Cruz and the castle of San Juan d'Ulloa.
4. Report and sub-reports of the battles of Cerro Gordo, and of the occupation of Jalapa, Perote, and Puebla.
5. Reports and sub-reports of the battles of Contreras and Churubusco.
6. Reports, &c., of the battle of El Molino del Rey.
7. Reports and sub-reports of the storming and capture of Chapultepec, &c., and the subjugation of the city of Mexico.
8. Report of the siege of the garrison at Puebla.
9. Report of the operations under General Lane, at Huamantla and Atlixco.
10. Reports of Major Lally and his officers, of affairs with the *guerilleros*.
11. Reports and sub-reports of the battles at Brazito and pass of the Sacramento, and the occupation of Chihuahua.
12. Reports of General Kearny of his march to California, and battle of San Pasqual and San Gabriel, and letter of Colonel Mason.
13. Reports of Colonel Price of the massacre at Taos, and engagements with the enemy at Cañada, Embudo, Mora, and Puebla de Taos.
14. Report of the Quartermaster General.
15. Orders and instructions regulating contributions in Mexican ports.
16. Report of the Commissary General.
17. Report of the Paymaster General.
18. Report of the Chief Engineer.
19. Report of the Chief of Topographical Engineers.
20. Report of the Chief of Ordnance.
21. Report of the Surgeon General.
22. Report of the Commissioner of Pensions.
23. Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.
24. Reports of the Second and Third Auditors.

No. 1.

REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Adjutant General's Office, Washington, Nov. 30, 1847.

SIR: In obedience to your instructions, I have the honor to submit this annual report, with tabular statements and returns of the army:

1. *Organization of the army* of the United States, as established by law.....A.
2. *General return* (or *actual* number) of the regular army.......B.
3. *Return of the army* in Mexico, under Major General Scott...C.
4. *Return* of the "army of occupation," under Major General Taylor.....D.
5. *Position and distribution of the troops* in the eastern and western divisions.....E. & F.
6. *Exhibit of the number of men enlisted* from October 1, 1846, to September 30, 1847.....G.
7. View of the troops in campaign, &c.
8. *General return* (or *actual* number) of the volunteer forces...H.

I. The authorized regular force consists of 1,336 commissioned officers, and 28,960 enlisted men; aggregate 30,350, and is constituted as follows:

Regular military establishment.

Designation of corps and troops of the line.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates.	Aggregate.
General officers	11	....	11
General staff	75	....	75
Medical department, (10 regimental surgeons and 20 assistant surgeons of the new establishment included.)	115	....	115
Pay department	31	....	31
Officers of the corps of engineers	43	....	43
Officers of the corps of topographical engineers	36	....	36
Officers of the Ordnance department	36	....	36
Military storekeepers	....	....	17
Aggregate	347	....	364

STATEMENT—Continued.

Designation of corps and troops of the line.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates.	Aggregate.
Troops of the line.			
Tree regiments of dragoons....	118	3,408	3,526
One regiment of mounted riflemen	35	1,146	1,181
Four regiments of artillery.....	208	5,492	5,700
Sixteen regiments of infantry...	648	17,664	18,312
One regiment of voltigeurs and foot riflemen................	47	1,104	1,151
Aggregate troops of the line.	1,056	28,814	29,870
One company of engineer soldiers, (sappers, miners, and pontoniers.)	....	100	100
Ordnance sergeants.............	....	46	46
Aggregate of the authorized regular force......................	*1,373	28,960	†30,350

It is seen that the authorized number of troops of the line, consisting of cavalry, artillery, infantry and riflemen, (25 regiments) is 28,814 non-commissioned officers and men.

According to the latest returns received which are not of recent date, and estimates made, the rank and file in all the regiments (enlisted men) does not exceed 20,333, leaving a deficiency in the companies of 8,481 privates to be supplied.

Mechanics and laborers enlisted for the Ordnance department as artisans under the law, without limit as to number, are not included in this exhibit. The number of men now in service is 581, of which a detachment of about 150 are employed with the army in Mexico, under Major General Scott.

II.—VOLUNTEER FORCES FOR THE WAR.

General officers..	7
Staff officers.—Quartermaster's department (5 majors, 26 captains)...	31

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* The actual number of commissioned officers is 1,336: *thirty-seven* hold commissions both in the staff and line, are counted *twice*, and should be deducted from the number 1,373, made by adding the full number allowed to each regiment and corps. This number (1,373) does not include the military storekeepers, (17,) but these are accounted for in the column of "aggregate."

† The surgeons (10) and assistant surgeons (20) of the "ten regiments," being included under the head of "Medical department," to avoid counting them twice, are excluded from the footings in the columns for "commissioned officers" and "aggregate" of the authorized regular force.

Commissary's department (5 majors, 23 captains)	28
Medical department, (25 surgeons, 29 assistant surgeons)	54
Additional paymasters (under the 25th section act July 5, 1838)	12
Total general and staff officers provided for the volunteer troops in commission at this time	132

The volunteer troops for the war consist of the following:

Regiments and corps.

	Officers.	Non. com.	Aggregate.
Mounted—1 regiment, 2 battalions, and 22 independent or separate companies	184	4,871	5,055
Foot artillery—3 companies	12	342	354
Infantry—22 regiments, 5 battalions, and 8 separate companies	1,159	27,603	28,762
Aggregate, equal to 29 regiments and 6 companies, *if full* to the establishment, of 1,100 men each	1,355	32,816	34,171
Twelve-months volunteers:			
Mounted—1 regiment of 7 companies, 1 battalion, and 4 independent companies	74	1,817	1,891
Infantry—2 companies	8	220	228
Aggregate twelve-months volunteers, equal to 1 regiment and 8 companies, if *full* to the establishment, 1,100 men each	82	2,037	2,119

The rank and file volunteers *for the war*, (32,816) and the *twelve-months* men, (2,037) exhibit a total force of 34,853, exclusive of officers, (1,437) under the various requisitions since November 16, 1846, (so far as these requisitions have been met,) if all the regiments and companies called for and mustered had been *full*—(100 privates per company.) But when mustered into service, and put *en route* for the seat of war, the deficiencies in the rank and file, or number *less* than the maximum standard allowed, was 7,401; of which 6,961 vacancies were in the 29 regiments and 6 companies *for the war*, and 440 in the 18 companies enrolled for *twelve months*. The Michigan regiment called out the 8th of October has not yet been raised; and as it cannot be ascertained when it will be, the quota from that State is not embraced in this view of the volunteer forces. The like remark is applicable to the battalions of foot from the States of Alabama and Mississippi, called for April 19, and July 17, 1847. These corps (one regiment and two battalions) may be counted upon, and when mustered into service, would be an addition of 2,200 men, if *full*, to the establishment, which will not be the case.

The actual number *mustered into service* for the war was 25,855 men, and for twelve months 1,597—being a total of 27,452. But it cannot be stated with accuracy at this time, for the want of returns, what may have been the actual loss by deaths, discharges, and desertions. According to the latest reports received and estimates made, the number on the volunteer muster-rolls cannot, it is supposed, exceed 20,286 for the war, leaving a deficiency of 12,530 men to be recruited. But the number on the rolls is much beyond the efficient strength of the corps.

III.—THE ARMY IN CAMPAIGN.

The armies in Mexico have been reinforced by the active exertion of all the available means of the department, in filling up the ranks of the old establishment, the raising the ten regiments under the act of February 11, 1847, and the eight additional companies of artillery authorized by the act of March 3, 1847, and by sending to the field since the 4th of March 22 regiments of volunteers.

The official reports from the distinguished commanders in the field, describing the victories of the army—won over vastly superior numbers—from the opening of the brilliant series at "Buena Vista," in February, to the closing scenes of the great campaign resulting in the capture of the city of Mexico, are all before the department. And but little can be added which would place these glorious actions in stronger light than seen in the despatches of the general-in-chief, and the major general commanding the army of occupation. These repeated triumphs of our troops in battle and in strategy, directed by the skill and energy of the veteran generals in command, often against triple their number and in positions impregnable to less daring assailants, have never been surpassed, it is believed, by the armies of any country or in any age.

The land forces employed in prosecuting the war may be estimated as follows:

1. *Regular troops.*

In the field, officers and men, including general staff.....	19,818
New companies, and recruits at sea, or en route for the seat of war..........	1,691
Aggregate regulars..........	21,509

2. *Volunteer forces.*

In the field, officers and men, including general staff.....	21,124
Recruits en route..........	100
In California 603, and recruits at sea 200..........	803
Aggregate volunteers.......	22,027
Aggregate regular and volunteer forces..........	43,536

IV.—DISTRIBUTION OF THE TROOPS IN THE FIELD.

1. Army in Mexico under the command or orders of Winfield Scott, major general commanding in chief, including the garrisons at Vera Cruz and Tampico :

Regulars.

In the field, general staff included............Aggregate..	15,071
New companies and recruits at sea, and en route........	1,396
Garrison of Vera Cruz..................................	555
Garrison of Tampico....................................	79
Aggregate of regular troops, according to latest returns and estimates made..	17,101

Of this force, (17,101,) not less than 10,851 are *recruits*, enlisted for the most part since the 4th of March.

Volunteers.

In the field (and at *Tampico*) 1,313.........Aggregate..	14,955
Recruits en route......................................	100
Being raised (one regiment and two battalions)..........	
Aggregate volunteer troops according to latest returns and estimates made..	15,055

In addition to the volunteer force in the field, 10 companies are in service within the United States, whose stations will be found under the appropriate head of "distribution of troops" in geographical departments.

The *aggregate* force, regular and volunteer, (officers and men,) under the command or orders of the major general commanding-in-chief, is computed to be 32,156, including the garrisons of Tampico and Vera Cruz, (1,947,) which being deducted, reduces the operating army to about 30,209, including the sick and disabled, for which and other casualities a considerable reduction should be made; but this cannot be stated with accuracy for want of the necessary information, &c.

The term "in the field," used and repeated above, embraces all the troops known to be in advance of Vera Cruz on the line to, and in or near the city of Mexico. The force in that city and at other points along the line of communication cannot be stated, for want of the returns required by the articles of war and army regulations.

2. "Army of occupation," under Brigadier General John E. Wool, next in rank to Major General Taylor, temporarily absent on leave :

Regulars—General staff included.

1st *dragoons*—2 companies, 162; 2*d*, 3 companies, 207; 3*d*, 5 companies, 478. 1*st artillery*—3 companies, 254; 2*d*, 1 company, 108; 3*d*, 2 companies, 228; 4*th*, 3 companies, 314. 10*th regiment infantry*, 995; 16*th*, 852. Recruits en route, 295	3,937

Volunteers—General staff (20) *included.*

Virginia regiment, 13 companies, 816; North Carolina regiment, 569; Alabama, 1 company, 89; Mississippi regiment, 495; Arkansas, 1 company, 98; Texas, 5 companies, 420; Illinois, 1 company, 91; Ohio, 1 company, 94; 1 remustered company, 98	2,790
Aggregate	6,727

3. Under Brigadier General Price, commanding in New Mexico, Santa Fe:

1st dragoons, 3 companies, *regulars*	255
1 regiment and 2 battalions, (Missouri;) 1 regiment Illinois; and 4 remustered companies, *volunteers*	2,902
Aggregate	3,157

4. On the Oregon route, Lieutenant Colonel L. E. Powell, commanding battalion Missouri mounted volunteers; headquarters Fort Kearny, Table creek, Upper Missouri 477

5. Under Colonel R. B. Mason, 1st dragoons, commanding in California; headquarters, Monterey:

1st dragoons, 1 company; 3d artillery, 1 company—*regulars*	216
1 regiment New York *volunteers*, including 200 recruits at sea	803
Aggregate	1,019

V.—REGIMENTS OF THE REGULAR ARMY ON ACTIVE SERVICE IN MEXICO, NEW MEXICO, AND CALIFORNIA.

1st regiment of *dragoons*, 2d, (9 companies;) and 3d; mounted *rifle* regiment; 1st, regiment of *artillery*, 2d, 3d, and 4th; 1st regiment of *infantry*, (7 companies,) 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, (8 companies,) 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th. Regiment of *voltigeurs*. Recruits en route, (1,691.) Company of engineer soldiers. Detachment of ordnance men. Battalion of United States marines.

VI.—THE VOLUNTEER FORCE EMPLOYED FOR THE WAR CONSISTS OF THIRTY REGIMENTS AND SIX COMPANIES, CALLED FROM THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES, AS FOLLOWS:

Massachusetts, one regiment of *infantry*; *New York*, two regiments; *New Jersey*, one battalion, (4 companies;) *Pennsylvania*, two regiments and three companies; *Maryland* and *District of Columbia*, seven companies infantry and one artillery, with the organization of a regiment; *Virginia*, one regiment, (13 companies;) *North Carolina*, one regiment; *South Carolina*, one regiment, (11 companies;) *Georgia*, one mounted battalion, (6 companies,) one separate mounted company, and one battalion of infantry, (5 companies;) *Florida*, one independent company infantry; *Alabama*, one independent mounted company; *Mississippi*, one regiment infantry; *Louisiana*, one regiment and one battalion, (5 companies;) *Arkansas*, one independent mounted company; *Texas*, five independent mounted companies; *Tennessee*, three regiments infantry; *Kentucky*, two regiments; *Missouri*, one regiment and one battalion mounted, (5 companies,) one battalion infantry, (5 companies,) and one mixed battalion of two companies mounted, one company artillery, and two companies infantry; *Illinois*, four independent mounted companies, and two regiments infantry; *Indiana*, two regiments; *Ohio*, one independent mounted company, and two regiments and two independent companies infantry; *Michigan*, one regiment, (not yet raised,) and one independent company infantry; *Wisconsin*, one independent company; *Iowa*, one independent mounted company. Second enrolment and remustered companies (7.)

Recapitulation.

Mounted volunteers—2 regiments, 7 companies.
Foot artillery—2 companies.
Infantry—27 regiments, 7 companies.
Equal to 30 regiments, 6 companies.

VII.—DISTRIBUTION OF THE TROOPS IN THE EASTERN AND WESTERN DIVISIONS.

Divisions.		
1.	Fort Mackniac, one company Michigan volunteers (detached at Fort Brady)	77
2.	Fort Crawford, Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, one company Wisconsin volunteers	69
3.	Fort Snelling, Upper Mississippi, Iowa, one company 1st regiment infantry	92

4. Fort Atkinson, Iowa, one company Iowa mounted volunteers	77
5. Fort Leavenworth, Missouri, one company 1st regiment infantry	110
6. Fort Scott, Missouri frontier, (on the Mauriston,) one company 1st regiment infantry	72
7. Fort Gibson, *Cherokee country*, one company 1st regiment dragoons	89
One company 6th infantry	94
8. Fort Washita, Arkansas, one company 6th regiment infantry	74
9. Texas frontier, headquarters San Antonio, 6 companies Texas volunteers	536
10. Fort Brooke, Tampa Bay, East Florida, one company *Florida* volunteers	91
Regulars, 6 companies	531
Volunteers, 10 companies	850
Aggregate	1,381

Early in May, a requisition was made on the State of Missouri for one battalion of mounted volunteers, with a view to the establishment of military posts on the Oregon route, pursuant to the 6th section of the act of May 19, 1846, which it had been hitherto impracticable to carry into execution in consequence of the war with Mexico demanding all the available force in that quarter. The battalion of five companies (25 officers, 452 men—aggregate 477) was raised, but not in time to prosecute the objects in view. The season was too far advanced to proceed with safety beyond Table creek, about 100 miles above Fort Leavenworth, on the Missouri river, and the commanding officer was accordingly instructed to winter at that point, with directions to resume the march as early as practicable the ensuing spring, and to hasten the completion of the posts for the establishment of which he had received special instructions from the War Department.

By the last accounts, the battalion was comfortably quartered at Table creek, with abundant supplies for commencing operations early next season. In the meantime, while advancing in discipline and instruction, it can be profitably employed, as portions of it already have been, in maintaining quiet in the Indian country, attending the payment of annuities, and punishing aggressions committed by the Sioux and Pawnee Indians on peaceable bands of other tribes, and on the persons and property of emigrant citizens of the United States. Lieutenant Colonel Powell, the commander of the battalion, has been directed to give particular attention to these matters, and has received special instructions for his guidance.

All the forts on the seacoast and gulf, and, with few exceptions, the posts on the western frontiers, have been evacuated—the active service in the field since the war with Mexico seeming to require, on the emergency, the withdrawment of all the regular troops from their fixed stations. The fortifications have cost more than eighteen millions of dollars. Their value and importance in the great plan of national defence require that they be *always occupied with experienced artillerists.* In the absence of regular troops, it is well known that these costly and necessary works and their armaments sustain great injury, and are liable to premature dilapidation. But they should always be kept in the best state of preservation for use ,and always be ready for the defence and protection of the great national interests for which they were erected, however sudden and unexpected the emergency. It is believed that there should be no departure now from the policy wisely adopted in the earlier years of the republic, and since steadily pursued by the government. Due regard, therefore, to the general and permanent interest of the public service in this respect would seem to require that the great forts and castles should always be garrisoned with troops; and it is respectfully recommended for consideration, whether measures should not be taken at an early day for the return of some of the artillery now employed as infantry, to the performance of the appropriate duties of their proper arm in the principal fortifications on the seaboard. The eight additional companies of artillery authorized by the act of the last session of Congress was made with some view to these abiding wants of the public service.

It may not be irrelevant to state in this place, that while probably not more than ten companies of the four regular artillery regiments are serving with their appropriate arm—the other thirty-eight companies being armed and equipped as infantry—there are two batteries with the main army in Mexico served by *ordnance men,* (with several officers,) and one by a company of the regiment of *Maryland and District of Columbia volunteers.*

The men of the ordnance detachment were enlisted as artizans and laborers, and receive a higher rate of pay than is allowed by law to soldiers of the light artillery.

At the last session of Congress an increase of the ordnance corps was authorized, because the number of officers was deemed inadequate to the wants of that branch of service. It would seem, therefore, peculiarly proper to confine officers of ordnance to the defined objects of that department. The service of officers of the ordnance is essential with an army in campaign, but their true position, like officers of engineers, is *on the staff* of the commanding general, and their appropriate, if not legitimate duties are with the supplies and depots of their department. Economy, as well as military propriety, requires that all the harnessed batteries be transferred to the *artillery,* and it is respectfully recommended that the transfer be directed accordingly. No corps in service has been more distinguished in the present war than the artillery, and they are justly entitled to be equipped with the arm which they have proved themselves capable of using so efficiently against the enemy.

VIII.—THE RECRUITING SERVICE.

1. *The old establishment.*—The eight new companies of artillery authorized by the act of March 3d, (additions to the four regiments,) have been recruited (averaging 95 men each) and sent to Mexico.

Recruits enlisted for the 1st and 2d dragoons..........	102
Do do for the mounted riflemen................	301
Do do for the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th regiments of artillery..............................	491
Do do for the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th 7th, and 8th regiments of infantry............	241
Do do for the general service................	8,983
Total recruits for the old regiments for the year ending September 30th..................................	10,118
Add the number enlisted in October and November, (say)	900
Total......................................	11,018

2. *The ten new regiments*—Under the act of February 11, 1847. All have been raised and sent to the field. Several battalions and companies were put en route for the seat of war as early as March and April. The recruiting service in several of the regiments has been conducted by their colonels and company officers with commendable energy and success, while, in some instances, the want of these has been noticed. Failure in some cases, doubtless, may be ascribed in a degree to the business pursuits of the people in portions of the country where the new levies were to be raised, and in which at no time has the service been successful.

The number of men enlisted for the ten regiments, as far as can be ascertained, inclusive of September 30th, is 10,562, of which 5,200 were organized and put en route for Mexico within sixty days after the opening of the rendezvous. In October and November about 600 were enlisted, which increases the number to 11,162.

The number of men enlisted for the regular army from the 1st of October, 1846, to the 30*th of September*, 1847, is 20,680, (see statement E,) to which add the recruits for October and November, (1,500,) which increases the whole number enlisted to 22,180, being an excess of 15,235 over the last year.

The rank and file (enlisted men) *dragoons*, *artillery*, company of *sappers* and *miners*, *infantry*, and *riflemen*, including detachments at Fort Columbus, Newport barracks, Kentucky, Jefferson barracks, Missouri, West Point, &c., recruits in depots and recruiting parties, (say, 1,200,) may be computed at about 21,533 men, being 7,381 privates less than the regular military establishment.

The instruction of recruits at Fort Columbus, New York, Newport barracks, Kentucky, Jefferson barracks, Missouri, and other depots, under the system long since established, has necessarily been imperfect the present year, as the men could be retained but a short time before put en route for their regiments in the field. The school for the dragoons established at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in 1838, and discontinued after the reduction of the army in 1842, has been, by your directions, revived within the present year.

Steady discipline and the practice of daily instruction and drill, even for a short time, under the direction of the excellent commanders of the depots, contribute much to the early diffusion among the recruits of a knowledge of the first duties of the soldier. In mounted corps, initiative instruction in the duties of the stable and horsemanship, before joining the regiment, is still more important; but *economy* and *efficiency* are greatly promoted in every arm of service.

3. *The volunteers for the war.*—It is seen in another part of this report that the number of vacancies in the 29 war regiments is estimated to be 12,530, which require at once that number of recruits to complete the establishment, and at least one-fourth more will be needed before the ranks can be filled. These recruits may be obtained, if at all, only in two modes: 1st, by the acceptance of the "services of individual volunteers, [i. e., recruiting for the regiments,] to fill vacancies which may occur by death, discharges, or other causes," so authorized by the 5th section of the act of March 3, 1847; 2d, by the breaking up and consolidation of *reduced* companies, (as occasionally practised in the army,) and sending home the supernumerary officers and non-commissioned officers to raise new companies. The first mode indicated by the law is now in operation, and efficient measures were early adopted to carry out the system, in the hope of better success than seems so far to have been realized.

The act of Congress giving the President authority to accept the services of "individual volunteers," that is, to *recruit the regiments*, provided no means for its execution. But these have been supplied, as far as could be without conflicting with law, by the authority of the War Department, and on the recommendation of the Adjutant General the recruiting funds provided for the regular army were made available for the volunteer service; for without such aid nothing could have been attempted. "*General Orders*," Nos. 17 and 26, (*paragraph* 4,) herewith submitted, (I & K,) show the general instructions under which this branch of the service has been conducted. Other measures, not provided for by Congress, found necessary for the practical operation of the service, have also been adopted.

The 48 officers (15 captains and 33 subalterns) sent from their regiments by their colonels, and others (invalids) put on this duty, have been employed in such parts of the country as they supposed would best insure success. The whole number of "individual volunteers" recruited, as far as ascertained, is only 621, exclusive of 200 recruits sent to the volunteer regiment in California. But this number will be much reduced before joining their regiment in

Mexico. Thirteen thousand six hundred dollars have been advanced to the 48 recruiting officers.

The want of better success may be ascribed to several causes. One is the defective mode of supplying clothing needed for immediate use, which, under the law, cannot be received in kind. I recommend a change of the law; the practical service proves its insufficiency. Another cause of failure—probably the greatest—is, that volunteers generally choose, and very naturally, to enroll under the particular *officers of the companies in which they are to serve.* But they do not like to be recruited individually for the *regiment* at large, &c. And yet it is indispensable to economy and efficient service in the field, that the regiments employed should constantly be supplied with fresh men, to replace the losses incident to the campaign, &c., &c.

IX.—ACCOUNTABILITY OF THE PERSONNEL OF THE ARMY.

The 13th and 19th articles of the "Rules and Articles of War," and the "General Regulations for the Army" enumerate and enjoin the forwarding of periodical returns, muster-rolls, reports, &c., to the war office, &c., at short intervals, and in such form as plainly to exhibit the strength and condition of every regiment, company, detachment, or army in the field. But the required returns, &c., have not been received from nine-tenths of the regiments (regulars and volunteers) for more than six months, and hence it is not practicable at this time to furnish the annual "General Return of the Army," B, (or *actual* state,) in the usual tabular form. Nor can such a return be made of the army in Mexico under the immediate command of Major General Scott, (C,) or of the troops in New Mexico and California. These exhibits will be supplied hereafter at the earliest day practicable. For the same reasons the general return of the volunteer forces (H) cannot now be furnished.

The interruption of the communication with the army in the heart of Mexico, and the distant stations of other commands beyond the limits of the United States, account in a great degree for the delays and failure of many of the missing returns.

X.—ADDITIONAL SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

The operations of the service clearly show the want of one more lieutenant to each company of light artillery, and each company of dragoons and infantry of the regular army. The ten regiments are already provided with three subalterns. Hard service in Mexico, and the climate, swell the invalid list to an unusual number, which, with the heavy details upon the line, staff service, and other incidental duties that necessarily separate many officers from their companies, injuriously reduce the number for duty with the troops. I respectfully recommend the subject for consideration, as the exigencies of the public service require now, as formerly, (when regiments were eleven hundred strong,) the authorized number to be at least four officers for each company of more than one hundred men. The proposed additional second lieutenant would not give an average of *three* (now, not two) company officers for duty with the troops. Official complaints from commanders in the field upon this head show the wants of the service, to which the attention of the department has heretofore been respectfully requested.

XI.—SUBJECTS EMBRACED IN FORMER REPORTS, AGAIN SUBMITTED FOR CONSIDERATION.

1. "*The retired list.*"—In the closing paragraph of my report of December 5, 1846, it was stated: "I beg leave respectfully to recall the attention of the department to the recommendation more than once repeated in the annual reports of the majors general commanding-in-chief, in reference to the importance of having the several regiments effective in officers as well as in men. The plan proposed by the late Major General Macomb was to provide by law for a *retired list*, which, according to the details submitted, would not cost the government one cent more than the present rates allowed. 'The only difference would be that the places of the non-effective officers would be supplied by the effective officers doing their duty, and the brevet officers at the foot of the list would be sooner advanced; and thus, by the increased efficiency of the several regiments and corps, there would actually a benefit result to the public,' &c. It is believed that a plan could be devised which would essentially improve the condition of the service, and at the same time do justice to the *invalid* officer whose life had been spent in the faithful performance of public duty. In his annual report of November 22, 1841, Major General Scott brought up the subject to the consideration of the Secretary of War, and at the same time recommended that some provision of law might be adopted 'in favor of *widows and orphans of regular officers* who have died, or may die in consequence of wounds received or *disease contracted in service*, there being such provision already in behalf of the widows and orphans of navy, volunteer, and militia officers dying under the same circumstances.'"*

The list of invalid officers continues to increase, and the service suffers more and more for want of the proposed system of relief. I cannot conclude this report without renewing the recommendations of the commanding generals of the army, so often repeated within the last ten years, in reference to this amelioration of the public service in making the regiments effective in *officers* as well as in men. While the plan heretofore submitted would be acceptable to the army, it has the merit of attaining the object in view—its increased efficiency—*without any additional cost to the government;* but, on the contrary, an actual saving. I beg leave respectfully to refer the department to the annual report of the late Major

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* Vide Major General Macomb's annual report of November, 1837, Senate documents, 2d session 25th Congress, No. 1, page 210. Also report of November 29, 1838, Senate documents, 3d session 25th Congress, No. 1, page 120. See also Major General Scott's annual report of November 22, 1841, Senate documents, 2d session 27th Congress, No. 1, page 80.

General Macomb, of November 21, 1840, (paper L,)—the last from that distinguished officer, in which he presents a full and lucid view of the subject. The project was favorably entertained at the last session of Congress, a bill having been reported by the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives, but deferred for want of time.

2. *Asylum for wounded and disabled soldiers.*—This subject was introduced into the House of Representatives by resolution offered by the Hon. Mr. Ramsey, of Pennsylvania, directing the military committee to inquire into the expediency of making provision for an army asylum, as long ago as February, 1829; and the measure has since been repeatedly urged by the commanding general and other officers of the army, as one called for by considerations alike of sound policy, justice, and humanity.*

Extract from the annual report of the General-in-chief, November 20, 1845.

"I venture once more respectfully to invite attention to a *retreat* or *asylum* for the worn out or decayed rank and file of the army. The subject has been twice reported upon favorably, with bills, by Committees on Military Affairs in the House of Representatives. See report No. 74, 2d session 26th Congress, and report No. 109, 2d session 28th Congress. *If the want can only be placed fully before Congress*, it seems impossible to doubt success, as the asylum would impose no burden on the treasury, but be supported from the army itself, in deductions, fines, and reversions.

"WINFIELD SCOTT.

"To the Hon. W. L. Marcy,
"*Secretary of War.*"

I beg leave respectfully to ask attention now to this subject in behalf of the gallant *rank and file.* The class of old soldiers who would find a retreat under the plan suggested, without cost to the government, might embrace, 1st, those *wounded* in battle; 2d, the *aged* or *infirm* and *disabled* who had received *honorable* discharges after serving faithfully —— years; 3d, such disabled or infirm soldiers as may be honorably discharged on "surgeons' certificate for disability," from causes originated after enlistment, and who shall have served in the army not less than two years, &c.

3. The distinction in the *pension laws* between the officers and soldiers of the regular army and the volunteer service, has often been presented to the view of the department; and the present time affords a fit occasion again to bring up the subject for consideration. The widows and children of the volunteers of every grade, killed in battle, or who die of ordinary disease and the effects of climate, are entitled to a pension under the humane law which has been provided for this class of citizens employed in the military service;

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* See report No. 98, House of Representatives, (army asylum,) February 27, 1829, 20th Congress, 2d session.

but the widows and orphans of the soldiers of the regular army who may die even of wounds, or be killed in fighting the battles of their country, are entitled to nothing under the law. The families of the fallen soldier, without distinction of rank or corps, whether in battle, or by the harder fate of an inhospitable climate, ought to share *equally* in the munificence of their common country.

With regard to that view of the subject which refers to the granting half pay for five years to widows of officers of the regular army who may not fall in battle, but die of disease contracted in service, I beg leave to quote the just and statesmanlike views presented to the Senate in the able report of the chairman of its Committee on Military Affairs, of January 7, 1846, in the case of the widow of Colonel William McRea, late of the army:

* * * "The *justice* and *expediency* of this relief is the question referred to this committee; and in considering it they have to say, that if Colonel McRea had been killed in the line of his duty, his widow would have been entitled to five years' half pay; and they can see no difference in the merits of the sacrifice, whether the officer was killed in the service, or wore out his life and died in the service. In each case the loss is the same to his family, and the reason in favor of a provision for them is in each case the same; and such is the rule in the naval branch of the service. Half pay to the widows of officers, seamen and marines, who have died in the service, has always been granted to such widows, at first for life, and payable out of the navy pension fund; but since the act of June 30, 1834, and subsequent acts, payable out of the treasury of the United States. By these acts the half pay has been three times granted for a period of five years, and the last of these acts, passed March 3, 1845, is still in force. These laws introduce a new principle into the naval pension system of the United States. They make them chargeable upon the treasury of the United States, instead of remaining, as formerly, payable out of the prize money and other items which constituted the naval pension fund. If Colonel McRea had belonged to *the navy*, his widow would be provided for under the act of 1834, and those subsequent to it for continuing that act; and now that the *naval pensions of widows are payable out of the treasury*, there can be *no justice or propriety in withholding the same from the army branch of the service.* The committee, therefore, report the bill without amendment, and recommend that it be passed."—(*Vide* Senate Documents, No. 42, 3d volume, 1st session 29th Congress.)

If an officer of the volunteer service die of fever or other cause, his widow and children are entitled to a pension; but if the same person should receive an appointment in the regular army (which may often happen) and die even the next day of any disease, his bereaved family would not be entitled to pension. In other words, in such case the widow or orphan children of the officer holding a commission under the *President of the United States* can receive nothing from the general government, while the widow or orphan of the volunteer officer, who held his commission from the *governor of his State or Territory*, is entitled to a pension under the laws of the United States. Again: if a *private volunteer soldier* die of fever or other cause, the laws humanely and justly provide for his widow and children; but if a *private of the regular army* be even killed in battle, his destitute widow and children can receive nothing from the government. The pension laws do not, in terms, exclude the one class of unfortunate sufferers, whose claims and those of the other are identical; but it is the want of *equal* legislation which it is now so desirable to supply. And I therefore venture respectfully to submit for consideration the *projet* of a bill in behalf of the destitute widows and orphans of the fallen in the military service of the republic.

Respectfully submitted:

R. JONES,
Adjutant General U. S. Army.

[*Projet of a bill.*]

AN ACT amending the act entitled "*An act granting half pay to widows or orphans, where their husbands and fathers have died of wounds received in the military service of the United States,*" in cases of deceased officers and soldiers of the militia and volunteers, passed July 4, 1836.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the first section of the act entitled "An act granting half pay to widows or orphans, where their husbands and fathers have died of wounds received in the military service of the United States, in certain cases, and for other purposes," approved July 4, 1836, shall be applicable to all widows and orphans of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and soldiers, of the army of the United States.

G.

Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, November 30, 1847.

Statement showing the number of recruits enlisted in the army from the 1*st of October*, 1846, *to the* 30*th of September*, 1847, *inclusive.*

1. GENERAL RECRUITING SERVICE.

Colonel I. B. Crane, 1st artillery, superintendent eastern department—headquarters, New York..................		6,035
Lieutenant Colonel J. Erving, 2d artillery, superintendent western department—headquarters, Cincinnati, Ohio....		2,881
Corps of sappers and miners......................	15	
And detachment at West Point..................	52	
		67

2. BY REGIMENTS.

1st regiment of dragoons	84	
2d do do	18	
Total dragoons		102
Mounted riflemen		301
1st artillery	77	
2d do	252	
3d do	26	
4th do	136	
Total artillery		491
1st regiment of infantry	173	
2d do do	5	
3d do do	36	
4th do do	3	
5th do do	6	
6th do do	15	
7th do do	3	
8th do do	0	
Total infantry		241
Aggregate recruits for the old establishment		10,118

TEN ADDITIONAL REGIMENTS.

3d regiment of dragoons		970
9th regiment of infantry	994	
10th do do	1,365	
11th do do	893	
12th do do	850	
13th do do	936	
14th do do	882	
15th do do	1,192	
16th do do	1,383	
Voltigeurs	1,097	
Total infantry		9,592
Aggregate recruits for the new establishment		10,562

3. RECAPITULATION.

For the general service		8,916	
By regiments	Dragoons and mounted riflemen	1,373	
	Artillery	491	
	Infantry	9,833	
Sappers and miners, and detachment		67	
Total			20,680

Add the recruits enlisted in October and November	1,500
Aggregate	22,180

4. Amount of recruiting funds in the hands of officers of the army, September 30, 1846	$39,231 39	
Amount of recruiting funds advanced to officers of the army, from October 1, 1846, to September 30, 1847	354,227 35	
		$393,458 74
Amount of funds accounted for within the same period		104,802 95
Balance in the hands of recruiting officers, September 30, 1847		$288,655 79

Respectfully submitted:

R. JONES,
Adjutant General.

Hon. W. L. Marcy,
Secretary of War.

I.

Volunteer recruiting service.

General Orders,
No. 17.

War Department,
Adjutant General's Office, Washington, April 15, 1847.

1. By the 5th section of an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1847, the President is "authorized to accept the services of individual volunteers to fill vacancies which may occur by death, discharge, or other cause, in the volunteer regiments or corps now in the service of the United States, or which may be received during the existing war with Mexico." And it being very desirable to fill the ranks of the volunteer regiments, the respective colonels are requested to take prompt measures and give the necessary instructions to recruit their companies to the full standard of one hundred privates each. It is supposed that many individuals may be found near the camp willing to enter the volunteer service, and who may now be legally enrolled on the spot; but, to insure the requisite number to fill vacancies, it is suggested to the commanders of regiments that other measures may be taken by sending such company officers, not to exceed three in number, as may be out of health, or not unwilling to engage in the important duties of recruiting for

their respective regiments, to the districts in which they were raised, with all the necessary and proper instructions. The President, duly appreciating the ardor and patriotism of the volunteer officers, trusts that a sufficient number may be found who will cheerfully leave the camp for a temporary absence on so indispensable a service—the more especially, as it is well known that the duties in campaign often impair the health of many valuable officers, upon which class such details usually fall. The names of the officers selected, and the places to which they may be ordered, will be reported to the Adjutant General, who will forward the rolls and supply such other instructions as may be found necessary. None but effective able-bodied men will be received.

2. The recruiting officers for the volunteer service, who may be detached by their colonels, will be furnished with muster rolls in which they will immediately enroll the name of each individual who may engage to enter the service for the period of the war; and the persons so enrolled to fill up companies will be entitled to one day's pay and allowances for every 20 miles they may travel from the place of enrollment to the general rendezvous by the nearest mail route, being at the rate of 72 cents for a private of infantry, and $1 40 cents for a private of mounted corps. The regular monthly pay and allowances commence from the day the volunteer arrives at the place of rendezvous, if he be received as an effective able-bodied recruit.

3. Volunteers will be sent in convenient detachments to places of general rendezvous or depots, where they will be immediately inspected by the commanding or other proper officer and surgeon; and any found defective or unsound, will be rejected as unfit for service. As soon as one hundred recruits are assembled for any one regiment, they will immediately be put in route for the army in the field.

4. For the convenience and better accommodation of the volunteers raised in the United States, the following military posts are designated as places of rendezvous, or receiving depots, where rations and quarters will be furnished; to wit:

Volunteers	recruited in	the eastern States.......	Fort Adams, R.I.
Do	do	N. York and N. Jersey..	Fort Columbus.
Do	do	Pennsylvania & Delaware	Carlisle barracks & Fort Mifflin.
Do	do	Maryland and Virginia..	Fort Monroe.
Do	do	North and South Carolina and Georgia	Fort Moultrie, Charleston, S.C.
Do	do	Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky	Newport barracks, Ky.
Do	do	Iowa, Wisconsin, Missouri, and Illinois	Jefferson barracks, Mo.
Do	do	Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Alabama	New Orleans barracks, La.

5. By the 9th section of the act to raise for a limited time an additional military force, &c., approved February 11, 1847, "each non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, enlisted or to be enlisted in the regular army, or regularly mustered in any volunteer company, for a period of not less than twelve months, who has served or may serve during the present war with Mexico, and who shall receive an honorable discharge," &c., will be entitled to a warrant for *one hundred and sixty acres of land*, which he will be at liberty to locate in one body upon any of the public lands that may be subject to private entry; or he may, at his option, when honorably discharged, receive treasury scrip to the amount of *one hundred dollars*, bearing six per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, and redeemable at the pleasure of the government.

Lest this provision of the law may not be fully understood by the veteran soldiers of the regular and volunteer corps, who may have received the land bounty on the expiration of their first term of service, they are informed that in case of re-enlistment or re-enrollment, either by companies or as individual volunteers for a second term, for the period of the war, they will, on receiving an honorable discharge at the expiration thereof, be entitled to a second land bounty of equal amount, or the treasury scrip for one hundred dollars, as they may prefer.

By order: R. JONES,
Adjutant General.

CIRCULAR.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Adjutant General's Office, August 7, 1847.

Recruiting for the volunteer regiments.—Paragraph 2, "*General Order*" *No.* 17, *April* 15, 1847—amended:

The enrollment and muster into service will be regarded as one act, from the date of which the recruit will be entitled to rations; and also to *pay*,* if he pass the inspection required to be made on his arrival at the depot, or place of rendezvous, *and be received as an effective able-bodied recruit.*

By order: R. JONES,
Adjutant General.

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* Including the six months' advance for commutation of clothing.

K.

General Orders,
No. 26.

War Department,
Adjutant General's Office, Washington, July 23, 1847.

GENERAL RECRUITING SERVICE.

The measures taken to fill the ranks of the army having been communicated from time to time by special instructions since the promulgation of "*General Orders*" Nos. 2, 8, and 17, it becomes necessary to publish these instructions to the army, and for the better information and guidance of the officers concerned.

1. *Recruiting for the old establishment.*

Colonel I. B. Crane, 1st artillery.	Superintendent Eastern Division—headquarters, New York.
Lt. Col. J. Erving, 2d artillery.	Superintendent Western Division—headquarters, Cincinnati.

Officers of the 1st, 2d, and 3d dragoons, the mounted rifle regiment, the four regiments of artillery, and the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th regiments of infantry, who may be sent from the army in Mexico, with a view to the recruiting service, will, on their arrival at New Orleans, report in person to Brigadier General Brooke, who will give them orders according to the instructions he may receive from Washington.

2. *Recruiting for the ten additional regiments.*

For the 9th and 10th infantry,	Colonel James Bankhead, 2d artillery, superintendent—headquarters, New York.
For the 11th infantry and voltigeurs,	Major E. W. Morgan, 11th regiment, superintendent, Baltimore.
For the 12th, 13th, and 14th regiments,	Brigadier Gen. G. M. Brooke, commanding Western Division, (assisted by Major A. G. Blanchard, 12th regiment)—headquarters, New Orleans.
For the 15th & 16th regiments,	Lieutenant Colonel J. Erving, 2d artillery, Cincinnati.

3. The men enlisted for the 1st and 2d dragoons will be sent to Carlisle barracks, to be under the command of an officer of one of the regiments. The recruits for the 3d dragoons and mounted rifle regiment will be sent to Jefferson barracks. The commanding officers will enforce a strict system of discipline and instruction, according to regulations.

4. *Recruiting for the volunteer regiments.*

For the Massachusetts, New York, and New Jersey volunteers—Colonel J. Bankhead, 2d artillery, New York.

For the Pennsylvania, District of Columbia, and Maryland volunteers—Major E. W. Morgan, 11th regiment, Baltimore.

For the Virginia volunteers—Colonel J. B Walbach, 4th artillery, Fort Monroe.

For the North and South Carolina volunteers—Col. W. Whistler, 4th infantry, Fort Moultrie.

For the Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana volunteers, Brigadier General G. M. Brooke, New Orleans.

For the Illinois and Missouri volunteers—Lieutenant Colonel T. Staniford, 8th infantry, Jefferson barracks.

For the Indiana and Ohio volunteers—Lieutenant Colonel J. Erving, 2d artillery, Cincinnati.

Volunteer officers selected for the recruiting service by their respective colonels, pursuant to the provisions of "*General Orders*" No. 17, of April 15, will report by letter to the field officers charged with the superintendence of recruiting for their respective regiments, to whom they will make all their reports and returns.

5. As soon as fifty or sixty recruits are enlisted for any one regiment, the superintendent will report for instructions to the Adjutant General's office, when measures will be taken to concentrate and organize detachments for the field of not less than two hundred and fifty men. The officers sent to Mexico with recruits (both regular and volunteer) will not return to the United States, but be replaced by other officers to be selected by the commanders of their regiments.

6. The public interest requires that the recruiting service be *pushed with the greatest vigor*, by every officer employed in it; and, at the same time, *the strictest economy is enjoined in all expenditures and arrangements*, &c. "Superintendents will report all commissioned or non-commissioned officers who may be incapable or negligent, or unsuccessful in the discharge of their functions," &c. (See par. 757, Army Regulations, 1847.)

7. Proceedings of courts-martial in the trial of *recruits* on charges of alleged desertion from the rendezvous, afford strong grounds to believe that there are instances in which the recruiting party have contrived to make out the case of *desertion* for the sordid purpose of obtaining and dividing among themselves the authorized reward of $30. The records show that recruit —— enlisted the 24th day of May; that leave was granted him until 3 o'clock; that, not returning at the hour, he was seized before 6 at the house of the friend who had accompanied him to the rendezvous in the morning; that he was confined as a deserter by the sergeant, and that on the certificate of the recruiting officer *five* of the party received and divided the reward!

If the recruiting officer performs his duty to the service, these fraudulent schemes to obtain money at the expense of a recruit, not a deserter in fact, would rarely be successful. It is the especial duty of the officer to examine thoroughly every case of *absence without leave*, and in no instance should he give the usual certificate of apprehension until well assured that the recruit was *really a deserter* according to the articles of war and army regulations. If the rule prescribed in paragraph 764 had been observed, the short absence of the man on the 24th of May referred to above could not have been regarded as a desertion.

The Secretary of War directs that the recruiting officers give strict attention to this subject. It is expected they will diligently watch the public interest, and protect the recruits against all impositions attempted to be practised upon them.

8. All packages and letters relating to the recruiting service will be endorsed on the upper right hand corner—"*Recruiting service.*"

9. Packages containing "certificates of disability," or "certificates for pensions," will be endorsed, accordingly, on the lower left hand corner of the envelope.

By order: R. JONES,
Adjutant General.

L.

Extract from the annual report of Major General Alexander Macomb, commanding the army, dated November 21, 1840.

* * * * "In my last annual report I recommended that some provision be made for keeping the corps of officers effective, by allowing such of them as should from age, wounds, or other infirmities, be unfit to perform their respective duties, to retire from active service on their pay proper, as a means of support, without any other emoluments; and reported a plan by which it could be effected without any additional cost to the nation, but, on the contrary, would be productive not only of efficiency in the service, but a real saving of expense to government; and I beg leave here to repeat the plan, presenting it in the shape of a bill.

"A BILL to render the army effective, and for other purposes.

"SECTION 1. *Be it enacted*, &c., That whenever an officer who shall have served at least twenty years shall report himself as unfit to perform the duties of his office, in consequence of age or other infirmities; or, in like manner, whenever any officer shall be reported by his commanding or superior officer as unfit to perform his official duties, in consequence of wounds or other infirmities contracted while in the line of his duty, the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to constitute and appoint a board of commissioned officers, to consist of five members, four of whom to be officers of a rank superior, if possible, to the officer so reporting himself, or being reported, as unfit to perform his duty, and one officer of experience of the medical staff; which board shall examine into the state and condition of such officer, and give its opinion as to his fitness or unfitness to be continued on active duty; which report shall be laid before the Secretary of War, to be submitted to the President of the United States, who will determine with regard to such officer as may be reported by the said board as unfit for duty, whether he shall or shall not be placed on the retired list as hereinafter set forth.

"Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever it shall be determined and decided as above in the case of any officer being found unfit for the performance of his duties on account of age, wounds or other infirmities, the officer who shall be, by order of the President of the United States, placed on the retired list, shall receive only his pay proper, without any other allowance whatever; and the place of such retired officer shall be supplied by promotion or new appointment, as the case may require, according to the established rules of the service.

"Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the officer who shall be promoted or appointed as above to supply the place of the retired officer, and all the officers in succession who shall be promoted in consequence thereof, shall be entitled to the rank of the places they may fill respectively, with the pay of the grade to which they may be promoted, with all the emoluments and allowances of the rank to which they shall be so promoted; but the person appointed to fill the vacancy at the foot of the list shall have the rank, full pay, and emoluments of the grade which he may be appointed to fill.

"The effect of the plan as detailed in the first three sections of this bill will be seen by exhibiting the cost of a regiment as it exists, and the cost of a regiment with a retired colonel on ordinary pay; and it will be seen that there will be an actual saving in money, with the advantage that all the officers would be effective. If the retired colonel shall have served forty years, he will leave eight rations a day to the public, which eight rations are worth, at 20 cents each, (the regulated price,) $1 60 a day, or $584 a year; and the additional expense of placing a second lieutenant at the foot of the regiment will be $300 a year, making an actual saving of $284 a year. (See table herewith, made out by the Paymaster General, marked G.)

"Now, if the whole of the officers of the army supposed to be non-effective were retired on the same principle, there would be something like twenty officers—eleven in the artillery, and nine in the infantry.

"The extra rations received by these officers for long service, computed at one ration for every five years' service, are estimated to amount to 64 rations a day for the artillery, and 50 for the infantry—making 114 rations a day saved, or 41,610 rations a year, at 20 cents; amounting to the sum of $8,322. Now, to supply the twenty vacant second lieutenantcies occasioned by the retirement of the twenty officers, will cost, at $300 each, $6,000 a year; which sum deducted from $8,322 leaves a clear saving of $2,322 a year.

"By the present system, all officers receive full pay and emoluments, whether they are capable of service or not; and the effective officers are obliged to do the duty of the non-effective without any advantage. But by the above plan, the non-effective officer will have a reasonable allowance made him on being retired, and the officer who will be obliged to do his duty will receive advanced rank, with additional emoluments; so that, if the proposed plan be adopted, it may be expected that all parties interested would be satisfied. * * * *

"ALEXANDER MACOMB,
"*Major General Commanding-in-chief.*

"Hon. J. R. Poinsett,
Secretary of War."

No. 2.

[No. 15.] **Headquarters Army of Occupation,**
Camp on the field of battle, Buena Vista, Feb. 24, 1847.

Sir: I have the honor to report, that having become assured, on the 20th instant, that the enemy had assembled in very heavy force at Encarnacion, thirty miles in front of Agua Nueva, with the evident design of attacking my position, I broke up my camp at the latter place on the 21st, and took up a strong line in front of Buena Vista, seven miles south of Saltillo. A cavalry force left at Agua Nueva for the purpose of covering the removal of supplies was driven in during the night, and on the morning of the 22d the Mexican army appeared immediately in front of our position. At 11 o'clock, a. m., a flag was sent bearing from General Santa Anna a summons of unconditional surrender, to which I immediately returned a negative reply. The summons and my reply are herewith enclosed. The action was commenced late in the afternoon, between the light troops on the left; but was not seriously engaged until the morning of the 23d, when the enemy made an effort to force the left flank of our position. An obstinate and sanguinary conflict was maintained with short intervals throughout the day, the result being that the enemy was completely repulsed from our lines. An attack of cavalry upon the rancho of Buena Vista, and a demonstration upon the city of Saltillo itself, were likewise handsomely repelled. Early in the night the enemy withdrew from his camp, and fell back upon Agua Nueva, a distance of eleven miles.

Our own force engaged at all points in this action fell somewhat short of 5,400 men, while that of the enemy, from the statement of General Santa Anna, may be estimated at 20,000. Our success against such great odds is a sufficient encomium on the good conduct of our troops. In a more detailed official report, I shall have the satisfaction of bringing to the notice of the government the conspicuous gallantry of particular officers and corps. I may be permitted here, however, to acknowledge my great obligations to Brigadier General Wool, the second in command, to whom I feel particularly indebted for his valuable services on this occasion.

Our loss has been very severe, and will not probably fall short of 700 men. The Mexican loss has been immense. I shall take the earliest opportunity of forwarding a correct list of the casualties of the day.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Z. TAYLOR,
Major Gen. U. S. A., Comm'g.

The Adjutant General
of the Army, Washington, D. C.

EJERCITO LIBERTADOR REPUBLICANO · GRAL EN GEFE SENORIA DE CAMPANA.

Está V.S. rodeado de veinté mil hombres, y humanamente [no] puede escapar de sufrir una derrota y de ser anichilado con los suyos; pero mereciendome V.S. consideracion y particular aprecio, quiero coitarle una catastrofe, yal efecto le hago esta intimacion para que se rinda à diserecion, seguro de que sea tratado con la consideracion propria del caracter Mejicano; concediendole al efecto una hora de termino que correra derde el momento en que se presente un parlamentario en el campo de V.S.

Con erte motivo protesto a V.S. mi atenta consideracion.

Dios y libertad! Campo en la Encantada, Febrero 22, 1847.

ANTO. LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

Señor Gen. Z. Taylor,
Com'dte de los fuerzas de los E. U.

[Translation.]

You are surrounded by twenty thousand men, and cannot in any human probability avoid suffering a rout and being cut to pieces with your troops; but as you deserve consideration and particular esteem, I wish to save you from a catastrophe, and for that purpose give you this notice, in order that you may surrender at discretion, under the assurance that you will be treated with the consideration belonging to the Mexican character; to which end you will be granted an hour's time to make up your mind, to commence from the moment when my flag of truce arrives in your camp.

With this view, I assure you of my particular consideration.

God and liberty! Camp at Encantanda, February 22, 1847.

ANTO. LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

To General Z. Taylor,
Commanding the forces of the U. S.

Headquarters Army of Occupation,
Near Buena Vista, Feb. 22, 1847.

Sir: In reply to your note of this date, summoning me to surrender my forces at discretion, I beg leave to say that I decline acceding to your request.

With high respect, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

Z. TAYLOR,
Major General U. S. A., Comm'g.

Señor Gen. D. Anto. Lopez de Santa Anna,
Commanding in chief, Encantada.

[No. 17.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
Agua Nueva, March 1, 1847.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the troops of my command occupied their original camp at this place on the 27th of February, the last of the Mexican army leaving, the morning of that day, in the direction of San Luis. It is ascertained that the enemy is in full retreat and in a very disorganized condition—the men deserting and dying of starvation in great numbers. I despatch a command this day as far as Encarnacion to harass his rear and secure whatever military supplies may be found there.

From the statements of Mexican officers, particularly of the medical staff, left to succor the wounded, there seems no doubt that their loss in the recent action is moderately estimated at 1,500, and may reach two thousand men killed and wounded—besides 2,000 or 3,000 deserters. Many officers of rank were lost. I enclose a list of the names of our own killed and wounded, made as complete as practicable at this time. One regiment (Kentucky cavalry) is not included, its return not being rendered.

The enemy had fully reckoned upon our total rout, and had made arrangements to intercept our retreat and cut off the army, stationing for that purpose corps of cavalry not only immediately in our rear, but even below Monterey. I regret to report that they succeeded, near the village of Marin, in destroying a train of supplies and killing a considerable number of the escort and teamsters. Col. Morgan, 2d Ohio regiment, on his march from Seralvo to Monterey, was infested by the Mexican cavalry, with which he had several rencontres, but finally dispersed them with small loss on his own part. Capt. Graham, A. Q. M., volunteer service, was mortally wounded in one of these affairs. I have no doubt that the defeat of the main army at Buena Vista will secure our line of communication from further interruption, but I still propose in a few days to change my headquarters to Monterey, with a view to make such further arrangements as may be necessary in that quarter.

The dispositions made to harass our rear vindicate the policy and necessity of defending a position in front of Saltillo, where a defeat has thrown the enemy far back into the interior. No result so decisive could have been obtained by holding Monterey, and our communications would have been constantly in jeopardy.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Z. TAYLOR,
Major Gen. U. S. A., Comm'g.

The ADJUTANT GENERAL *of the Army,*
Washington, D. C.

List of the killed, wounded, and missing of the army of occupation, in the battle of "Buena Vista," February 23, 1847.

Names.	Rank.	Regiment.	Comp'y.	Remarks.
REGULARS—GENERAL STAFF.				
Killed.				
George Lincoln	Captain			Assistant adjutant general.
Wounded.				
Henry W. Benham	1st lieut. engineers			Very slightly.
Francis T. Bryan	Bt. 2d lieut. top. eng.			"
1ST REGIMENT DRAGOONS.				
Wounded.				
Enoch Steen	Captain			Severely.
Holloway	Private	1st division	E	"
Anderson	"	"	"	"
Sherrod	"	"	"	Slightly.
Lanning	"	"	A	Severely.
Sweet	"	"	"	"
Waggoner	"	"	"	Slightly.

2D REGIMENT DRAGOONS.				
Wounded.				
C. A. May	Brevet lieut. colonel	2d division		Severe contusion.
W. F. Erbe	Private	"	E	Severely.
3D REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.				
Killed.				
Christian F. Washinger	Private	3d artillery.	C.	
Wounded.				
Samuel G. French	2d lieutenant			Severely.
Robert Garns	Corporal	3d artillery.	C	"
William Hudson	Private	"	"	"
Jacob Weyer	"	"	"	Slightly.
Jesse Gortner	Recruit	3d infantry		Burnt severely by accidental explosion of a cartridge.
Browning	Orderly sergeant	3d artillery.	E	Slightly.
Wolf	Corporal	"	"	Severely.
Boyle	"	"	"	"
Fischer	Musician	"	"	Supposed mortally.
Livingood	Artificer	"	"	Severely.
Bell	Private	"	"	Dangerously.
Fisk	"	"	"	Slightly.
Kemps	"	"	"	"
McCray	"	"	"	"

LIST—Continued.

Names.	Rank.	Regiment.	Comp'y.	Remarks.
Smith	Private	3d artillery	E	Severely.
Levier	"	"	"	Slightly.
Shane	"	"	"	Mortally.
Kelsey	"	"	"	Severely.
McDonell	"	"	"	Dangerously.
Gillam	"	"	"	Slightly.
Kolisher	"	"	"	"
Missing.				
Marcus A. Hitchcock	"	"	C.	
Youngs	"	"	E.	
Morgan	"	"	"	
4TH REGIMENT ARTILLERY.				
Killed.				
Holley	"	4th artillery	B.	
Weekly	"	"	"	
Kinks	"	"	"	
Doughty	"	"		
Green	Recruit	3d infantry.		

Wounded.				
J. P. J. O'Brien	1st lieutenant	4th artillery		Slightly.
Queen	Sergeant	"	B	"
Pratt	Lance sergeant	"	"	"
Hannams	Private	"	"	In hospital.
Puffer	"	"	"	Mortally.
Beazle	"	"	"	In hospital.
Berrier	"	"	"	"
Floyd	"	"	"	Slightly.
Baker	"	"	"	"
Tharman	"	"	"	In hospital.
Butler	"	"	"	"
Clarke	"	"	"	"
Birch	"	"	"	"
Brown	"	"	"	Slightly.
MISSISSIPPI RIFLES.				
Killed.				
R. L. Moore	1st lieutenant	Miss. rifles		
Francis McNulty	2d lieutenant	"		
Theo. Ingram	Sergeant	"	A.	
C. O'Sullivan	Private	"	"	
Seab. Jones	"	"	B.	
Thomas H. Titley	"	"	"	
L. Turberville	"	"	"	
W. H. Wilkinson	"	"	"	
William Couch	"	"	C.	

LIST—Continued.

Names.	Rank.	Regiment.	Comp'y.	Remarks.
D. H. Eggleston	Private	Miss. rifles	C.	
James Johnson	“	“	“	
John Preston	“	“	“	
W. W. Philips	Sergeant	“	E.	
J. H. Langford	“	“	“	
F. M. Robinson	Corporal	“	“	
Jos. C. Reville	“	“	“	
Robert A. Joyce	Private	“	“	
William Sellers	“	“	“	
B. Higany	Sergeant	“	F.	
James W. Blakely	Corporal	“	“	
D. L. Butler	“	“	“	
P. Durrivant	Private	“	“	
Stephen Jones	“	“	“	
Enos Garrett	“	“	“	
J. M. Alexander	Corporal	“	G.	
James H. Graves	Private	“	“	
J. S. Bond	“	“	“	
L. A. Cooper	“	“	“	
W. M. Seay	“	“	“	
Robert Felts	“	“	“	
Richard E. Parr	“	“	“	
W. D. Harrison	“	“	H.	
Patrick Rariden	“	“	“	

Jacob Locke	"	"	"	
Gar. Anderson	Sergeant	"	I.	
H. G. Trotter	Private	"	"	
J. S. Branch	"	"	"	
John Pease	"	"	"	
A. Collingsworth	"	"	"	
J. W. Vinson	"	"	"	
Wounded.				
Jefferson Davis	Colonel	"	I	Severely.
Joseph M. Sharp	Captain	"	"	"
J. P. Stockarr	Lieutenant	"	"	Slightly.
A. B. Corwine	1st lieutenant	"	"	"
Carnot Posey	"	"	"	"
D. M. Hollingsworth	Sergeant	"	A	"
George Brook	Private	"	"	Dangerously.
H. D. Clark	"	"	"	"
W. H. Stubblefield	"	"	"	Severely.
S. P. Stubblefield	"	"	K	Slightly.
R. L. Shook	"	"	"	Severely.
J. M. Miller	"	"	B	"
G. H. Jones	"	"	"	"
Sol. Newman	"	"	"	"
J. W. Donelly	"	"	"	Slightly.
W. A. Lawrence	"	"	"	"
W. H. Scott	Sergeant	"	C	"
J. A. McLaughlin	Corporal	"	"	"
Howard Morris	"	"	"	Severely.
Samuel C. Suit	"	"	"	Slightly.

LIST—Continued.

Names.	Rank.	Regiment.	Comp'y.	Remarks.
J. N. Collier	Corporal	Miss. rifles	C	Slightly.
J. M. Barnes	Private	"	"	"
J. M. Cown	"	"	"	Severely.
Levi Stevens	"	"	"	Slightly.
Richard Claridy	"	"	E	Severely.
John Kennedy	"	"	"	Slightly.
J. C. Laird	"	"	"	"
A. B. Puckett	"	"	"	Severely.
Robert Fox	"	"	"	"
James Waugh	"	"	"	"
J. N. Bigley	"	"	F	Dangerously.
Thomas Courtney	"	"	"	Slightly.
J. L. Simpson	"	"	"	Severely.
J. W. Morris	"	"	"	"
F. J. Malone	"	"	"	Slightly.
A. B. Atkinson	Corporal	"	G	"
P. Sinclair	"	"	"	"
G. W. Harrison	"	"	"	"
P. Burnit	Private	"	"	"
B. J. Edwards	"	"	"	Severely.
J. Hammond	"	"	"	Slightly.
C. W. Gibbs	"	"	"	"
A. J. Neely	"	"	"	"
J. Thompson	"	"	"	"

Henry Lamb	Corporal	"	H	Severely.
A. M. Newman	Sergeant	"	"	Slightly.
Thos. White	Private	"	"	Dangerously.
Wm. Wirrans	"	"	"	Slightly.
S. D. Carson	"	"	"	"
S. Edwards	"	"	"	Severely.
John Dart	"	"	"	Slightly.
Wm. H. McKinny	"	"	"	"
P. M. Martin	Sergeant	"	I	Severely.
T. D. Randolph	Private	"	"	"
J. Hedspeth	"	"	"	Dangerously.
T. O. McLanahan	"	"	"	Slightly.
Missing.				
F. M. Schneider	Private	Miss. rifles.	B	Supposed prisoner.
J. E. Stewart	Corporal	"	H	Supposed to be killed.
1ST REGT. ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS.				
Killed.				
John J. Hardin	Colonel	1st Ill. vol.		
Jacob W. Zabriskie	Captain	"		
Bryan R. Houghton	1st lieutenant	"		
Austin W. Fay	Principal musician	"		
Francis D. Carter	Private	"	B	
Merrit Hudson	"	"	C	
Augustus Cannaught	"	"	D	
John Emerson	"	"	"	

LIST—Continued.

Names.	Rank.	Regiment.	Comp'y.	Remarks.
Silas Bedell	Private	1st Ill. vol.	E	
Henry H. Clarke	"	"	"	
Wm. Goodwin	"	"	"	
Jas. J. Kinman	"	"	"	
Randolph R. Martin	"	"	"	
Greenberry S. Richardson	"	"	"	
Saml. W. Thompson			"	
Charles Walker			"	
Elias C. Mays	"	"	H	
Matthew Dandy	"	"	"	
William Smith	"	"	"	
Thomas J. Gilbert	"	"	"	
John White	"	"	"	
John B. Bachman	"	"	K	
Ingharat Claibsottle	"	"	"	
Conrad Burch	"	"	"	
John Gable	"	"	"	
Aaron Kiersted	"	"	"	
Joseph Shutt	"	"	"	
George Pitson	"	"	"	
Wm. Vankleharker	"	"	"	

Wounded.

Michael Fenton	Private	"	B	Badly.
Jas. J. Edson	"	"	"	Slightly.
Francis Quinn	"	"	"	"
Potter Clemens	"	"	"	"
Patrick Meehan	Corporal	"	"	Badly.
James Robins	Private	"	C	Slightly.
John C. Barr	Sergeant	"	D	Badly.
Albert Kershaw	Private	"	"	"
Watson R. Richardson	"	"	E	"
William Stevenson	"	"		"
Job Brown	"	"	F	Slightly.
Hezekiah Evans	2d lieutenant	"	"	"
Jackson Evans	Private	"	H	"
William Roe	"	"	"	"
Daniel Penser	"	"	"	Badly.
George Slack	"	"	K	Slightly.
Frederick Rekow	"	"	"	Badly.
John L. McConnell	1st lieutenant	"	"	Slightly.
Robins	Private	"	"	" serving with Co. B. 4th artillery, Washington's batt'y.
Brown	"	"	"	" " "
Richardson	"	"	"	In hospital, " "
Ralco	"	"	"	" " "
Duff	"	"	"	" " "
McLean	"	"	"	" " "
Philips	"	"	"	"

LIST—Continued.

Names.	Rank.	Regiment.	Comp'y.	Remarks.
2D REGT. ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS.				
Killed.				
Woodward	Captain	2d Ill. vol.		
A. B. Rountree	Lieutenant.			
Fletcher	"			
Ferguson				
Robbins				
T. Kelley				
Steel				
Bartleson				
Atherton				
Price				
Wm. Kenyon	Private	"	A	
Wm. L. Smith	"	"	"	
Hibbs	Corporal	"	C	
Woodling	Private	"	"	
Patton	"	"	"	
Sherman	"	"	"	
McMichel	"	"	"	
Gable	"	"	E	
D. O'Connor	"	"	"	
Lortz	"	"	H	

Conze	“	“	“
Craesman	“	“	“
Schoolcraft	“	“	“
Lear	“	“	I
Davis	“	“	“
Cook	“	“	“
Bradley	“	“	“
McCrury	“	“	“
G. Clark	“	“	“
Hogan	“	“	“
Squires	“	“	“
Abernathy	“	“	K
Bonner	“	“	“
W. M. Jones	“	“	“
Kinsey	“	“	“
S. C. Marlow	“	“	“
Robert Marlow	“	“	“
Ragland	“	“	“
Wilkes	“	“	“
W. S. Jones	“	“	“
Jenkins	“	“	G
Hill	“	“	“
Fasoux	1st sergeant	“	B
Emerson	Private	“	“
Kizer	“	“	“
Durock	“	“	“
Crippen	“	“	“

LIST—Continued.

Names.	Rank.	Regiment.	Comp'y.	Remarks.
Wounded.				
Coffey	Captain	2d Ill. vol.		
Baker	"	"		
John A. Pickett	Lieutenant	"		
Engleman	"	"		
West	"	"		
Whiteside	Adjutant	"		
J. W. Farmer	Sergeant	"	A	
Auldridge	Private	"	"	
Burnett	"	"	"	
Bird	"	"	"	
Cooper	"	"	"	
Cheek	"	"	"	
Dempsey	"	"	"	
Hutchins	"	"	"	
J. T. Lee	"	"	"	
Mantker	"	"	"	
Pate	"	"	"	
G. W. Rainy	"	"	"	
Robbins	"	"	"	
White	"	"	"	
Brown	Sergeant	"	C	
Burke	Private	"	"	

Bryant	"	"	"
Clarage	"	"	"
Early	"	"	"
Feake	"	"	"
Foills	"	"	"
Fletcher	"	"	"
J. N. Holland	"	"	"
Montgomery	"	"	"
Ricketh	"	"	"
H. C. Smith	"	"	"
Van Camp	"	"	"
Maxwell	"	"	"
Dwyer	"	"	"
Tidd	"	"	"
Fisher	"	"	"
Hill	Private	2d Ill. vol.	E.
Riley	"	"	"
Robinson	"	"	"
Wright	"	"	"
Bordaux	"	"	H.
Judges	"	"	"
Funk	"	"	"
Feldemier	"	"	"
Gerhard	"	"	"
Ledergerber	"	"	"
Rauneberg	"	"	"
Talbert	"	"	"
Fraenkle	"	"	"
Uppman	"	"	"
Reid	1st sergeant	"	I.

LIST Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Regiment.	Comp'y.	Remarks.
Henkler	Private	2d Ill. vol	I.	
White	"	"	"	
Murmert	"	"	"	
Fischer	"	"	"	
Strong	"	"	"	
Kell	"	"	"	
McMurty	"	"	"	
Warcheim	"	"	"	
Hiltonau	"	"	"	
Hamilton	"	"	K.	
Hoge	"	"	"	
Kelley	"	"	"	
G. F. Mintage	"	"	"	
R. Marlow	"	"	"	
Jno. Ragland	"	"	"	
N. Ramsey	"	"	"	
Wiley	"	"	G.	
McLain	"	"	"	
Scott	"	"	B.	
Goodale	"	"	"	
Buckmaster	Quartermaster sergt.	"	"	
Ketter	Sergeant major	"	"	

Missing.			
Mellen	Private	"	H.
Sinsel	"	"	"
Messinger	"	"	G.
COMPANY OF TEXAS VOLUNTEERS.			
Killed.			
Campbell	1st lieutenant	Texas vols.	
Leonhard	2d lieutenant	"	
Voort	Corporal	"	
King	"	"	
Clarke	Private	"	
Donovan	"	"	
Donohoe	"	"	
Forche	"	"	
Hayes	"	"	
Godwin	"	"	
Fenney	"	"	
McLean	"	"	
Klinge	"	"	
Largston	"	"	
Wounded.			
Conner	Captain	"	
Treackind	Private	"	

LIST—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Regiment.	Comp'y.	Remarks.
Missing.				
Smith	Private	Texas vols		
Larig	"	"		
Brand	Corporal	"		
Gilleman	Private	"		
Donop	Sergeant	"		
Bruno	Private	"		
Miller	"	"		
INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.—BRIGADE STAFF.				
Wounded.				
Joseph Lane	Brigadier-general			Slightly.
2D REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.				
Killed.				
T. B. Kinder	Captain	2d Ind. vol		
Wm. Walker	"	"		

Thos. C. Parr	2d lieutenant	"	
McHenry Dosier	Sergeant	"	E.
Francis Baily	Private	"	A.
Charles H. Goff	"	"	"
Warrin Robinson	"	"	"
A. Stephens	"	"	"
John Shoultz	"	"	B.
J. Laferty	"	"	"
A. Massey	"	"	"
D. McDonald	"	"	"
J. T. Hardin	"	"	"
M. Lee	"	"	D.
W. Richardson	"	"	"
J. H. Sladen	"	"	"
Wm. Akin	"	"	E.
J. B. D. Dillon	"	"	"
H. Matthews	"	"	F.
J. H. Wilson	"	"	"
M. Draper	"	"	H.
R. Jenkins	"	"	"
T. Price	"	"	"
R. Havritt	"	"	I.
W. M. Campbell	"	"	"
J. C. Higginbotham	"	"	K.
A. Jenkins	"	"	"
G. Chapman	"	"	"
O. Lunsburg	"	"	"
E. Wyatt	"	"	"
T. Smith	"	"	"
J. Teasley	"	"	"

LIST—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Regiment.	Comp'y.	Remarks.
Wounded.				
W. L. Sanderson	Captain	2d Ind. vol.		Slightly.
S. W. Cayce	1st lieutenant	"		"
H. Pennington	2d lieutenant	"		"
D. S. Lewis	"	"		"
John Osborne	Captain	"		"
J. Moore	2d lieutenant	"		"
J. Davis	1st lieutenant	"		"
J. A. Eperson	2d lieutenant	"		"
E. McDonald	Corporal	"	B	Badly.
A. H. Potts	Sergeant	"	D	Slightly.
D. C. Thomas	Corporal	"	"	Badly.
A. M. Woods	Musician	"	"	Slightly.
J. Caruthers	Sergeant	"	F	"
V. Vestal	"	"	"	"
J. Bishop	Corporal	"	"	"
A. B. Carlston	"	"	"	"
W. B. Stephens	"	"	"	"
P. D. Kelse	Sergeant	"	G	"
E. Blalock	"	"	"	Badly.
T. Rawlins	Corporal	"	"	Slightly.
H. Wilson	"	"	H	Severely.
T. Goen	Private	"	F	Slightly.

H. Mulvany	"	"	G	"
M. Queen	"	"	"	"
J. McMilton	"	"	"	"
W. Adams	"	"	H	Severely.
W. Benefrel	"	"	"	"
R. Colbert	"	"	"	"
V. Swain	"	"	"	"
J. Ingle	"	"	"	Slightly.
A. Smith	"	"	"	"
W. D. Wier	"	"	"	"
N. Rumley	"	"	I	Badly.
A. C. Farris	"	"	K	"
G. McKnight	"	"	"	Slightly.
G. Wilhart	"	"	"	"
Missing.				
J. Brown	Private	"	B	
J. H. Harrison	"	"	"	
W. Spalding	"	"	D	
B. Hubbard	"	"	I	
3RD REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.				
Killed.				
J. Taggart	Captain	3d Ind. vol.		
J. M. Buskirk	Private	"	A	
W. B. Holland	"	"	"	

LIST—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Regiment.	Comp'y.	Remarks.
D. J. Stout	Private	3d Ind. vol.	A.	
J. Armstrong	"	"	C.	
W. Hueston	"	"	D.	
D. Owens	"	"	F.	
Wm. C. Goode	"	"	"	
J. Graham	"	"	G.	
Wounded.				
W. A. Gorman	Major	"	"	Slightly.
J. M. Sleep	Captain	"	"	"
V. Conover	"	"		"
R. K. Nelson	Corporal	"	A.	"
J. S. Lebo	Private	"	"	Severely.
M. G. Applegate	"	"	"	Slightly.
J. Y. Davis	"	"	"	"
J. W. Pullim	"	"	"	"
J. Knight	"	"	"	"
J. Gringrich	Corporal	"	B.	"
J. Faulkner	Private	"	"	Dangerously.
H. Hinds, jr.	"	"	"	Slightly.
H. C. Hoyt	"	"	"	"
D. Conroy	"	"	"	"
T. H. Bowen	"	"	"	"
J. Voight	"	"	C.	Dangerously.

P. Lain	“	“	“	Slightly.
M. Cole	“	“	“	“
F. Aubke	“	“	“	“
A. Armstrong	“	“	“	“
J. Orchard	“	“	“	“
G. Miller	“	“	“	“
R. Torrence	Corporal	“	D	“
T. Gustin	Private	“	“	Severely.
J. Hinkle	“	“	“	Slightly.
J. Rochat	“	“	“	“
E. Bright	“	“	“	“
A. Merrill	“	“	“	“
E. Weddel	Corporal	“	E	Severely.
J. Brown	“	“	“	“
M. Mathis	“	“	“	“
S. Fred	“	“	“	Slightly.
J. G. Arter	“	“	“	“
S. Stuart	“	“	“	“
J. C. Burton	“	“	F	Seriously.
O. Dyer	“	“	“	Slightly.
J. Inskipp	“	“	“	“
D. Hunter	“	“	“	“
D. Coughenower	“	“	“	“
H. C. Riker	“	“	“	“
J. S. Wilson	Corporal	“	“	“
J. Meek	Private	“	G	Seriously.
E. Mace	“	“	“	Slightly.
J. Patterson	“	“	“	“
J. Cain	“	“	“	“
R. Benson	“	“	H	Severely.

LIST—Continued.

Names.	Rank.	Regiment.	Comp'y.	Remarks.
J. Kelley	Private	3rd Ind. vol.	H	Severely.
W. Coombes	Sergeant	"	I	Mortally.
M. Conoway	Private	"	"	Slightly.
R. McGarvey	Sergeant	"	K	Severely.
S. P. Turney	"	"	"	Slightly.
J. Hewey	Private	"	"	Seriously.
M. Gray	"	"	"	Slightly.
S. Bradley	"	"	"	Severely.
S. Lafollet	"	"	"	"
Y. Foster	"	"	"	Slightly.
2ND LEG'T. KENTUCKY VOL'RS.				
Killed.				
W. R. McKee	Colonel	2d Ky. vol.		
Henry Clay, jr.	Lieut. colonel	"		
W. T. Willis	Captain	"		
W. Smith	Private	"	A	
A. M. Chandowens	"	"	"	
H. Wolfe	Sergeant	"	B	
M. Updike	Private	"	"	
W. Blackwell	"	"	"	
L. B. Bartlett	"	"	"	

S. M. Williams	Corporal	"	C
R. M. Baker	Private	"	"
M. Borth	"	"	"
W. Banks	"	"	"
J. Moffitt	"	"	"
P. Srough	Corporal	"	D
J. Walden	Private	"	"
H. Jones	"	"	"
Wm. Harmon	"	"	"
J. Q. Carlin	Corporal	"	E
M. Randebaugh	Musician	"	"
H. Frazier	Private	"	"
J. H. Harkins	"	"	"
R. McCurdy	"	"	"
H. Snow	"	"	"
H. Trotter	"	"	F
J. A. Gregory	"	"	G
J. R. Ballard	"	"	"
W. Vest	"	"	"
J. J. Waller	"	"	"
J. King	Sergeant	"	H
J. M. Dunlap	"	"	"
W. Gilbert	Private	"	"
W. Rham	"	"	"
J. Williams	"	"	"
H. Edwards	Corporal	"	I
J. J. Thoro	Private	"	"
A. Goodparter	"	"	"
J. Layton	"	"	K
W. Bord	"	"	"

LIST—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Regiment.	Comp'y.	Remarks.
J. Johnson	Private	2d Ky. vols.	K.	
D. Davis	"	"	"	
A. Thacker	"	"	"	
W. P. Reynolds	"	"	"	
J. W. Watson	"	"	"	
Wounded.				
E. L. Barber	2d lieutenant	"		Slightly.
Thos. W. Napier	"	"		Severely.
J. Minton	Sergeant	"	A.	Slightly.
E. Morris	Private	"	"	"
S. Wallace	"	"	"	"
R. Winlock	"	"	"	"
J. Burnett	"	"	"	"
S. Mayhall	Corporal	"	B.	Mortally.
B. O. Branham	Private	"	"	Severely.
A. Brea	"	"	"	"
J. Williams	"	"	"	Slightly.
W. S. Bartlett	"	"	"	"
E. Burton	"	"	C.	"
W. S. Withers	Acting 2d lieutenant	"	"	Severely.
J. Wheatley	Sergeant	"	"	Slightly.
C. C. Smedley	Corporal	"	"	"

J. Cahill	Private	"	"	"
J. Crawford	"	"	"	"
M. Davidson	"	"	"	"
W. D. Purcell	"	"	"	"
W. Hendron	"	"	"	Mortally.
H. Burditt	"	"	D.	"
P. Hamilton	"	"	"	Severely.
J. Craig	Corporal	"	"	Slightly.
H. Vanfleet	Private	"	"	Severely.
A. S. Montgomery	"	"	"	"
J. Jennison	Corporal	"	E.	"
T. Welch	Private	"	"	"
J. S. Vandevier	"	"	"	"
J. Honk	"	"	"	Slightly.
W. Park	"	"	"	"
D. Walker	"	"	"	"
J. Yelton	"	"	"	"
J. Hunter	"	"	F.	Severely.
T. J. Brenner	"	"	"	Slightly.
W. Stringer	"	"	G.	Severely.
T. Hughes	"	"	"	"
M. A. Davenport	"	"	"	Slightly.
J. Ward	Sergeant	"	H.	Mortally.
F. Oak	Private	"	"	"
F. Fox	Corporal	"	"	Slightly.
H. Craig	"	"	"	"
Wm. Daily	Private	"	"	"
R. Holder	"	"	"	"
J. Wellington	"	"	"	"
G. Simmons	"	"	"	"

LIST—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Regiment.	Comp'y.	Remarks.
E. S. Cahill	Private	2d Ky. Cav.	I.	Mortally.
J. Redman	"	"	"	Slightly.
Ed. McCullar	"	"	"	"
Wm. Blunt	"	"	"	"
W. Lillard	Sergeant	"	K.	Severely.
W. Warford	Private	"	"	Mortally.
B. Perry	"	"	"	Severely.
G. Seary	"	"	"	Slightly.
W. Howard	"	"	"	"
J. Montgomery	"	"	"	"
G. W. Reed	"	"	"	"
Missing.				
J. Catlett	"	"	"	
ARKANSAS CAVALRY.				
Killed.				
Archibald Yell	Colonel	Ark. Cav.		
Andrew R. Porter	Captain	"		
R. M. Sanders	Corporal	"		
W. Gomberlin	"	"		

Wm. Philips	Private	"		
H. Penter	"	"		
G. H. Higgins	"	"		
G. W. Martin	"	"		
J. B. Pelham	"	"		
J. Ray	"	"		
W. Robinson	"	"		
D. Hogan	"	"		
P. Williams	"	"		
A. Teague	"	"		
H. Wynn	"	"		
D. Stewart	Corporal	"		
T. C. Rowland	Private	"		
Wounded.				
Thos. A. Reader	1st lieutenant	"		
G. Y. Latham	Sergeant	"		
Z. D. Bogard	"	"		
H. L. Hamilton	"	"		
M. L. Poplin	Corporal	"		
M. Kelley	Private	"		
B. F. Nicholson	"	"		
W. B. Searcy	"	"		
Joseph Penter	"	"		
C. Taylor	"	"		
L. McGruder	"	"		
J. F. Allen	"	"		
M. Graham	"	"		
D. Logan	"	"		

LIST—Continued.

Names.	Rank.	Regiment.	Comp'y.	Remarks.
A. C. Harris	Private	Ark. Cav.		
J. Wilmarth	"	"		
Franklin W. Brown	"	"		
O. Jones	"	"	......	Slightly.
E. McCool	"	"		
J. Williams	"	"		
L. B. Beckwith	"	"		
J. Ray	"	"		
L. A. Turouski	"	"		
W. Taylor	"	"		
J. Bickerstaff	"	"	......	Slightly.
W. Gipson	"	"	......	"
R. Arnold	"	"	......	"
J. Lowallen	"	"	......	"
J. D. Adams	Sergeant	"	......	"
B. F. Ross	Sergeant major	"	......	"
J. Johnson	Private	"		
C. Sullivan	"	"		
Missing.				
L. Settle	"	"		
Jos. Green	"	"		
Geo. Norwood	"	"		

M. Parker	"	"	
1st Regiment Kentucky Cavalry.			
Killed.			
E. M. Vaughn	Adjutant	1st Kentucky	
J. C. Miller	Private	"	A.
B. Warren	"	"	"
A. J. Martin	"	"	B.
Patrick Quigley	"	"	"
John Sanders	"	"	C.
Jas. Seston	"	"	"
J. Ellingwood	"	"	"
Lewis Sanders	"	"	B.
David Lillard	"	"	"
J. A. Jones	"	"	D.
D. P. Rodgers	"	"	"
W. A. McClintock	"	"	"
C. B. Thompson	"	"	E.
C. B. Dement	"	"	F.
H. Danforths	"	"	G.
J. Martin	"	"	"
E. Routson	"	"	"
J. M. Rowlin	"	"	"
Jno. Ross	"	"	"
E. F. Lilly	"	"	"
A. J. Morgan	"	"	K.
Clement Jones	"	"	"

LIST—Continued.

Names.	Rank.	Regiment.	Comp'y.	Remarks.
William Thwaits	Private	1st Kentucky	K.	
Henry Carty	"	"	"	
N. Raimy	"	"	"	
T. B. Wigart	"	"	I.	
Wounded.				
——Shawhan	Captain	"		
J. M. Brown	2d lieutenant	"		
Jno. Merryfield	"	"		
Thos. Coun	Brevet 2d lieutenant	"	A.	Slightly.
Jno. H. Clavel	Private	"	"	"
Saml. G. Evans	"	"	"	"
William Herndon	"	"	"	"
Jos. Murphy	"	"	"	Severely.
Jno. Walker	"	"	B.	
Barnett Spencer	"	"	"	
E. W. Resor	"	"	"	
Thos. Scandriff	"	"	"	
J. K. Goodloe	"	"	C.	
Jno. Reddish	"	"	"	
B. O. Pearce	"	"	"	
Wm. Snodgrass	"	"	D.	
J. S. Byram	"	"	"	

W. C. Parker	“		“	“	
J. M. Vanhook	“		“	“	
Geo. H. Wilson	“		“	“	
Jas. Warford	“		“	“	
C. H. Fowler	“		“	“	
S. Maratta	“		“	E.	
Jas. Pomroy	“		“	“	
H. E. Brady	“		“	F.	
S. Jackson	“		“	G.	
Thos. Brown	“		“	“	
L. Help	“		“	“	
Jas. Schooley	“		“	I.	
Chas. Shepperd	“		“	K.	
Isaac Shepperd	“		“	“	
M. B. Callahan	“		“	“	
Jas. Levasy	“		“	“	

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Army of Occupation, Agua Nueva, Ma ch 3, 1847.

W. W. S. BLISS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Respectfully submitted.

Z. TAYLOR,
Major General U. S. A., Commanding.

HEAD-QUARTERS, NEAR MONTEREY, *March* 14, 1847.

HEAD-QUARTERS, ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
Agua Nueva, March 6, 1847.

SIR : I have the honor to submit a detailed report of the operations of the forces under my command which resulted in the engagement of Buena Vista, the repulse of the Mexican army and the re-occupation of this position.

The information which reached me of the advance and concentration of a heavy Mexican force in my front, had assumed such a probable form, as to induce a special examination far beyond the reach of our pickets, to ascertain its correctness. A small party of Texan spies, under Major McCulloch, despatched to the Hacienda of Encarnacion, 30 miles from this, on the route to San Luis Potosi, had reported a cavalry force of unknown strength at that place. On the 20th of February a strong reconnoisance under Lieut. Col. May was despatched to the hacienda of Heclionda, while Major McCulloch made another examination of Encarnacion. The results of these expeditions left no doubt that the enemy was in large force at Encarnacion under the orders of General Santa Anna, and that he meditated a forward movement and attack upon our position.

As the Camp of Agua Nueva could be turned on either flank, and as the enemy's force was greatly superior to our own, particularly in the arm of cavalry, I determined, after much consideration, to take up a position about eleven miles in rear, and there await the attack. The army broke up its camp and marched at noon on the 21st, encamping at the new position a little in front of the hacienda of Buena Vista. With a small force I proceeded to Saltillo to make some necessary arrangements for the defence of the town, leaving Brig. Gen. Wool in the immediate command of the troops.

Before those arrangements were completed on the morning of the 22d, I was advised that the enemy was in sight, advancing. Upon reaching the ground it was found that his cavalry advance was in our front, having marched from Encarnacion, as we have since learned, at 11 o'clock on the day previous, and driving in a mounted force left at Agua Nueva to cover the removal of public stores. Our troops were in position occupying a line of remarkable strength. The road at this point becomes a narrow defile, the valley on its right being rendered quite impracticable for artillery by a system of deep and impassable gullies, while on the left a succession of rugged ridges and precipitous ravines extends far back towards the mountain which bounds the valley. The features of the ground were such as nearly to paralyze the artillery and cavalry of the enemy, while his infantry could not derive all the advantage of its numerical superiority. In this position we prepared to receive him. Capt. Washington's battery (4th artillery) was posted to command the road, while the 1st and 2nd Illinois regiments under Colonels Hardin and Bissell, each eight companies, (to the latter of which was attached Capt. Conner's company of Texas volunteers,) and the 2d Kentucky under Col. McKee, occupied the crests of the ridges on the left and in rear. The Arkansas and Kentucky regiments of cavalry, commanded by Colonels *Yell* and H. Marshall, occupied the extreme left near the base of the mountain, while the Indiana brigade, under Brigadier General Lane, (composed of the 2d and 3d regiments under Cols. Bowles and Lane,) the Mississippi riflemen under Col. Davis, the squadrons of the 1st and 2d dragoons under Captain Steen and Lieut. Col. May, and the light batteries of Captains Sherman and Bragg, 3d artillery, were held in reserve. At 11 o'clock I received from General Santa Anna a summons to surrender at discretion, which, with a copy of my reply, I have already transmitted. The enemy still forbore his attack, evidently waiting for the arrival of his rear columns, which could be distinctly seen by our look-outs as they approached the field. A demonstration made on his left caused me to detach the 2d Kentucky regiment and a section of artillery to our right, in which position they bivouacked for the night. In the mean time the Mexican light troops had engaged ours on the extreme left, (composed of parts of the Kentucky and Arkansas cavalry dismounted, and a rifle battalion from the Indiana brigade under Major Gorman, the whole commanded by Col. Marshall,) and kept up a sharp fire, climbing the mountain side, and apparently endeavoring to gain our flank. Three pieces of Capt. Washington's battery had been detached to the left, and were supported by the 2d Indiana regiment. An occasional shell was thrown by the enemy into this part of our line, but without effect. The skirmishing of the light troops was kept up with trifling loss on our part until dark, when I became convinced that no serious attack would be made before the morning, and returned with the Mississippi regiment and squadron of 2d dragoons to Saltillo. The troops bivouacked without fires, and laid upon their arms. A body of cavalry, some 1,500 strong, had been visible all day in rear of the town, having entered the valley through a narrow pass east of the city. This cavalry, commanded by General Miñon, had evidently been thrown in our rear to break up and harass our retreat, and perhaps make some attempt against the town if practicable. The city was occupied by four excellent companies of Illinois volunteers, under Major Warren of the 1st regiment. A field-work, which commanded most of the approaches, was garrisoned by Captain Webster's company, 1st artillery, and armed with two twenty-four-pound howitzers, while the train and head-quarter camp was guarded by two companies Mississippi riflemen under Captain Rogers, and a field-piece commanded by Captain Shover, 3d artillery. Having made these dispositions for the protection of the rear, I proceeded on the morning of the 23d to Buena Vista, ordering forward all the other available troops. The action had commenced before my arrival on the field.

During the evening and night of the 22d the enemy had thrown a body of light troops on the mountain side, with the purpose of outflanking our left; and it was here that the action of the 23d commenced at an early hour. Our riflemen under Colonel Marshall, who had been reinforced by three companies under Major Trail, 2d Illinois volunteers, maintained their ground handsomely against a greatly superior force, holding themselves under cover, and using their weapons with deadly effect. About 8 o'clock a strong demonstration was made against the centre of our position, a heavy column moving along the road. This force was soon dispersed by a few rapid and well-directed shots from Captain Washington's battery. In the meantime the enemy was concentrating a large force of infantry and cavalry under cover of the ridges, with the obvious intention of forcing our left, which was posted on an extensive plateau. The 2d Indiana and 2d Illinois regiments formed this part of our line, the former covering three pieces of light artillery, under the orders of Captain O'Brien—Brigadier General Lane being in the immediate command. In order to bring his men within effective range, General Lane ordered the artillery and 2d Indiana regiment forward. The artillery advanced within musket range of a heavy body of Mexican infantry, and was served against it with great effect, but without being able to check its advance. The infantry ordered to its support had fallen back in disorder, being exposed, as well as the battery, not only to a severe fire of small arms from the front, but also to a murderous cross-fire of grape and canister from a Mexican battery on the left. Captain O'Brien found it impossible to retain his position without support, but was only able to withdraw two of his pieces, all the horses and cannoneers of the third piece being killed or disabled. The 2d Indiana regiment, which had fallen back as stated, could not be rallied, and took no further part in the action, except a handful of men, who, under its gallant Colonel, Bowles, joined the Mississippi regiment, and did good service, and those fugitives who, at a later period in the day, assisted in defending the train and depot at Buena Vista. This portion of our line having given way, and the enemy appearing in overwhelming force against our left flank, the light troops which had rendered such good service on the mountain, were compelled to withdraw, which they did, for the most part, in good order. Many, however, were not rallied until they reached the depot at Buena Vista, to the defence of which they afterwards contributed.

Colonel Bissell's regiment, (2d Illinois,) which had been joined by a section of Captain Sherman's battery, had become completely outflanked, and was compelled to fall back, being entirely unsupported. The enemy was now pouring masses of infantry and cavalry along the base of the mountain on our left, and was gaining our rear in great force. At this moment I arrived upon the field. The Mississippi regiment had been directed to the left before reaching the position, and immediately came into action against the Mexican infantry which had turned our flank. The 2d Kentucky regiment and a section of artillery under Captain Bragg, had previously been ordered from the right to reinforce our left, and arrived at a most opportune moment. That regiment, and a portion of the 1st Illinois, under Colonel Hardin, gallantly drove the enemy, and recovered a portion of the ground we had lost. The batteries of Captains Sherman and Bragg were in position on the plateau, and did much execution, not only in front, but particularly upon the masses which had gained our rear. Discovering that the enemy was heavily pressing upon the Mississippi regiment, the third Indiana regiment, under Colonel Lane, was despatched to strengthen that part of our line, which formed a crotchet perpendicular to the first line of battle. At the same time Lieutenant Kilburn, with a piece of Captain Bragg's battery, was directed to support the infantry there engaged. The action was for a long time warmly sustained at that point—the enemy making several efforts both with infantry and cavalry against our line, and being always repulsed with heavy loss. I had placed all the regular cavalry and Captain Pike's squadron of Arkansas horse under the orders of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel May, with directions to hold in check the enemy's column, still advancing to the rear along the base of the mountain, which was done in conjunction with the Kentucky and Arkansas cavalry under Colonels Marshall and Yell. In the meantime our left, which was still strongly threatened by a superior force, was further strengthened by the detachment of Captain Bragg's, and a portion of Captain Sherman's batteries, to that quarter. The concentration of artillery fire upon the masses of the enemy along the base of the mountain, and the determined resistance offered by the two regiments opposed to them, had created confusion in their ranks, and some of the corps attempted to effect a retreat upon their main line of battle. The squadron of the 1st dragoons, under Lieutenant Rucker, was now ordered up the deep ravine, which these retreating corps were endeavoring to cross, in order to charge and disperse them. The squadron proceeded to the point indicated, but could not accomplish the object, being exposed to a heavy fire from a battery established to cover the retreat of those corps. While the squadron was detached on this service, a large body of the enemy was observed to concentrate on our extreme left, apparently with the view of making a descent upon the hacienda of Buena Vista, where our train and baggage were deposited. Lieutenant Colonel May was ordered to the support of that point, with two pieces of Captain Sherman's battery under Lieutenant Reynolds. In the meantime the scattered forces near the hacienda, composed in part of Majors Trail and Gorman's commands, had been to some extent organized under the advice of Major Munroe, chief of artillery, with the assistance of Major Morrison, volunteer staff, and were posted to defend the position. Before our cavalry had reached the hacienda, that of the enemy had made its attack, having been handsomely met by the Kentucky and Arkansas cavalry under Colonels Marshall and Yell. The Mexican column immediately divided, one portion sweeping by the depot, where it received a destructive fire from the force which had collected there, and then gaining the mountain opposite, under a fire from Lieutenant Reynolds' section, the remaining portion regaining the base of the mountain on our left. In the charge at Buena Vista, Colonel Yell fell gallantly at the head of his regiment; we also lost Adjutant Vaughn, of the Kentucky cavalry—a young officer of much promise. Lieutenant Colonel May, who had been rejoined by the squadron of the 1st dragoons and by portions of the Arkansas and Indiana troops under Lieutenant Colonel Roane and Major Gorman, now approached the base of the mountain, holding in check the right flank of the enemy, upon whose masses, crowded in the narrow gorges and ravines, our artillery was doing fearful execution.

The position of that portion of the Mexican army which had gained our rear, was now very critical, and it seemed doubtful whether it could regain the main body. At this moment, I received from General Santa Anna a message by a staff officer, desiring to know what I wanted? I immediately despatched Brigadier General Wool to the Mexican General-in-Chief, and sent orders to cease firing. Upon reaching the Mexican lines, General Wool could not cause the enemy to cease their fire, and accordingly returned without having an interview. The extreme right of the enemy continued its retreat along the base of the mountain, and finally, in spite of all our efforts, effected a junction with the remainder of the army.

During the day, the cavalry of General Miñon had ascended the elevated plain above Saltillo, and occupied the road from the city to the field of battle, where they intercepted several of our men. Approaching the town, they were fired upon by Captain Webster, from the redoubt occupied by his company, and then moved off towards the eastern side of the valley, and obliquely towards Buena Vista. At this time, Captain Shover moved rapidly forward with his piece, supported by a miscellaneous command of mounted volunteers, and fired several shots at the cavalry with great effect. They were driven into the ravines which lead to the lower valley, closely pursued by Captain Shover, who was further supported by a piece of Captain Webster's battery under Lieutenant Donaldson, which had advanced from the redoubt, supported by Captain Wheeler's company Illinois volunteers. The enemy made one or two efforts to charge the artillery, but was finally driven back in a confused mass, and did not again appear upon the plain.

In the meantime, the firing had partially ceased upon the principal field. The enemy seemed to confine his efforts to the protection of his artillery, and I had left the plateau for a moment, when I was recalled thither by a very heavy musketry fire. On regaining that position, I discovered that our infantry (Illinois and 2d Kentucky,) had engaged a greatly superior force of the enemy—evidently his reserves—and that they had been overwhelmed by numbers. The moment was most critical. Captain O'Brien, with two pieces, had sustained this heavy charge to the very last, and was finally obliged to leave his guns on the field—his infantry support being entirely routed. Captain Bragg, who had just arrived from the left, was ordered at once into battery. Without any infantry to support him, and at the imminent risk of losing his guns, this officer came rapidly into action, the Mexican line being but a few yards from the muzzle of his pieces. The first discharge of canister caused the enemy to hesitate; the second and third drove him back in disorder, and saved the day. The 2d Kentucky regiment, which had advanced beyond supporting distance in this affair, was driven back and closely pressed by the enemy's cavalry. Taking a ravine which led in the direction of Captain Washington's battery, their pursuers became exposed to his fire, which soon checked and drove them back with loss. In the meantime, the rest of our artillery had taken position on the plateau, covered by the Mississippi and 3d Indiana regiments, the former of which had reached the ground in time to pour a fire into the right flank of the enemy, and thus contribute to his repulse. In this last conflict we had the misfortune to sustain a very heavy loss. Colonel Hardin, 1st Illinois, and Colonel McKee, and Lieutenant Colonel Clay, 2d Kentucky regiments, fell at this time while gallantly heading their commands.

No further attempt was made by the enemy to force our position, and the approach of night gave an opportunity to pay proper attention to the wounded, and also to refresh the soldiers, who had been exhausted by incessant watchfulness and combat. Though the night was severely cold, the troops were compelled for the most to bivouack without fires, expecting that morning would renew the conflict. During the night the wounded were removed to Saltillo, and every preparation made to receive the enemy should he again attack our position. Seven fresh companies were drawn from the town, and Brigadier General Marshall, who had made a forced march from the Rinconada, with a reinforcement of Kentucky cavalry and four heavy guns, under Captain Prentiss, 1st artillery, was near at hand, when it was discovered that the enemy had abandoned his position during the night. Our scouts soon ascertained that he had fallen back upon Agua Nueva. The great disparity of numbers, and the exhaustion of our troops, rendered it inexpedient and hazardous to attempt pursuit. A staff officer was despatched to General Santa Anna to negotiate an exchange of prisoners, which was satisfactorily completed on the following day. Our own dead were collected and buried, and the Mexican wounded, of which a large number had been left upon the field, were removed to Saltillo, and rendered as comfortable as circumstances would permit.

On the evening of the 26th, a close reconnoisance was made of the enemy's position, which was found to be occupied only by a small body of cavalry, the infantry and artillery having retreated in the direction of San Luis Potosi. On the 27th, our troops resumed their former camp at Agua Nueva, the enemy's rear guard evacuating the place as we approached, leaving a considerable number of wounded. It was my purpose to beat up his quarters at Encarnacion early the next morning, but upon examination, the weak condition of the cavalry horses rendered it unadvisable to attempt so long a march without water. A command was finally despatched to Encarnacion, on the 1st of March, under Col. Belknap. Some two hundred wounded, and about sixty Mexican soldiers were found there, the army having passed on in the direction of Matehuala, with greatly reduced numbers, and suffering much from hunger. The dead and dying were strewed upon the road and crowded the buildings of the hacienda.

The American force engaged in the action of Buena Vista is shown, by the accompanying field report, to have been 334 officers, and 4,425 men, exclusive of the small command left in and near Saltillo. Of this number, two squadrons of cavalry, and three batteries of light artillery, making not more than 453 men, composed the only force of regular troops. The strength of the Mexican army is stated by Gen. Santa Anna, in his summons, to be 20,000; and that estimate is confirmed by all the information since obtained.—Our loss is 267 killed, 456 wounded, and 23 missing. Of the numerous wounded many did not require removal to the hospital, and it is hoped that a comparatively small number will be permanently disabled. The Mexican loss in killed and wounded may be fairly estimated at 1,500, and will probably reach 2,000. At least 500 of their killed were left upon the field of battle. We have no means of ascertaining the number of deserters and dispersed men from their ranks, but it is known to be very great.

Our loss has been especially severe in officers, twenty-eight having been killed upon the field. We have to lament the death of Captain George Lincoln, assistant adjutant general, serving on the staff of General Wool—a young officer of high bearing and approved gallantry, who feel early in the action. No loss falls more heavily upon the army in the field than that of Colonels Hardin and McKee, and Lieutenant Colonel Clay. Possessing in a remarkable degree the confidence of their commands, and the last two having enjoyed the advantage of a military education, I had looked particularly to them for support in case we met the enemy. I need not say that their zeal in engaging the enemy, and the cool and steadfast courage with which they maintained their positions during the day, fully realized my hopes, and caused me to feel yet more sensibly their untimely loss.

I perform a grateful duty in bringing to the notice of the government the general good conduct of the troops. Exposed for successive nights without fires to the severity of the weather, they were ever prompt and cheerful in the discharge of every duty, and finally displayed conspicuous steadiness and gallantry in repulsing at great odds a disciplined foe. While the brilliant success achieved by their arms releases me from the painful necessity of specifying many cases of bad conduct before the enemy, I feel an increased obligation to mention particular corps and officers, whose skill, coolness, and gallantry in trying situations and under a continued and heavy fire, seem to merit particular notice.

To Brigadier General Wool my obligations are especially due. The high state of discipline and instruction of several of the volunteer regiments was attained under his command, and to his vigilance and arduous services before the action, and his gallantry and activity on the field, a large share of our success may justly be attributed. During most of the engagement he was in immediate command of the troops thrown back on our left flank. I beg leave to recommend him to the favorable notice of the government. Brigadier General Lane (slightly wounded), was active and zealous throughout the day, and displayed great coolness and gallantry before the enemy.

The services of the light artillery, always conspicuous, were more than usually distinguished. Moving rapidly over the roughest ground, it was always in action at the right place and the right time, and its well-directed fire dealt destruction in the masses of the enemy. While I recommend to particular favor the gallant conduct and valuable services of Major Munroe, chief of artillery, and Captains Washington, 4th artillery, and Sherman and Bragg, 3d artillery, commanding batteries, I deem it no more than just to mention all the subaltern officers. They were nearly all detached at different times, and in every situation exhibited conspicuous skill and gallantry. Captain O'Brien, Lieutenants Brent, Whiting, and Couch, 4th artillery, and Bryan, topographical engineers, (slightly wounded,) were attached to Captain Washington's battery. Lieutenants Thomas, Reynolds, and French, 3d artillery, (severely wounded,) to that of Captain Sherman; and Captain Shover and Lieutenant Kilburn, 3d artillery, to that of Captain Bragg. Captain Shover, in conjunction with Lieutenant Donaldson, 1st artillery, rendered gallant and important service in repulsing the cavalry of General Miñon. The regular cavalry, under Lieutenant Colonel May, with which was associated Captain Pike's squadron of Arkansas horse, rendered useful service in holding the enemy in check and in covering the batteries at several points. Captain Steen, 1st dragoons, was severely wounded early in the day, while gallantly endeavoring, with my authority, to rally the troops which were falling to the rear.

The Mississippi riflemen, under Colonel Davis, were highly conspicuous for their gallantry and steadiness, and sustained throughout the engagement the reputation of veteran troops. Brought into action against an immensely superior force, they maintained themselves for a long time unsupported and with heavy loss, and held an important part of the field until reinforced. Colonel Davis, though severely wounded, remained in the saddle until the close of the action. His distinguished coolness and gallantry at the head of his regiment on this day entitle him to the particular notice of the government. The 3d Indiana regiment, under Colonel Lane, and a fragment of the 2d, under Colonel Bowles, were associated with the Mississippi regiment during the greater portion of the day, and acquitted themselves creditably in repulsing the attempts of the enemy to break that portion of our line. The Kentucky cavalry, under Colonel Marshall, rendered good service dismounted, acting as light troops on our left, and afterwards, with a portion of the Arkansas regiment, in meeting and dispersing the column of cavalry at Buena Vista. The 1st and 2d Illinois, and the 2d Kentucky regiments, served immediately under my eye, and I bear a willing testimony to their excellent conduct throughout the day. The spirit and gallantry with which the 1st Illinois and 2d Kentucky engaged the enemy in the morning, restored confidence to that part of the field, while the list of casualties will show how much these three regiments suffered in sustaining the heavy charge of the enemy in the afternoon. Captain Conner's company of Texas volunteers, attached to the 2d Illinois regiment, fought bravely, its captain being wounded and two subalterns killed. Colonel Bissell, the only surviving colonel of these regiments, merits notice for his coolness and bravery on this occasion. After the fall of the field officers of the 1st Illinois and 2d Kentucky regiments, the command of the former devolved upon Lieutenant Colonel Weatherford; that of the latter upon Major Fry.

Regimental commanders and others who have rendered reports, speak in general terms of the good conduct of their officers and men, and have specified many names, but the limits of this report forbid a recapitulation of them here. I may, however mention Lieutenants Rucker and Campbell, of the dragoons, and Captain Pike, Arkansas cavalry, commanding squadrons; Lieutenant Colonel Field, Kentucky cavalry; Lieutenant Colonel Roane, Arkansas cavalry, upon whom the command devolved after the fall of Colonel Yell; Major Bradford, Captain Sharpe, (severely wounded,) and Adjutant Griffith, Mississippi regiment; Lieutenant Colonel Hadden, 2d Indiana regiment, and Lieutenant Robinson, A. D. C. to General Lane; Lieutenant Colonel Weatherford, 1st Illinois regiment; Lieutenant Colonel Morrison, Major Trail, and Adjutant Whiteside, (severely wounded,) 2d Illinois regiment; and Major Fry, 2d Kentucky regiment, as being favorably noticed for gallantry and good conduct. Major McCulloch, quarter master in the volunteer service, rendered important services before the engagement, in the command of a spy company, and during the affair, was associated with the regular cavalry. To major Warren, 1st Illinois volunteers, I feel much indebted for his firm and judicious course, while exercising command in the city of Saltillo.

The medical staff, under the able direction of Assistant Surgeon Hitchcock, were assiduous in attention to the wounded upon the field, and in their careful removal to the rear. Both in these respects and in the subsequent organization and service of the hospitals, the administration of this department was every thing that could be wished.

Brigadier General Wool speaks in high terms of the officers of his staff, and I take pleasure in mentioning them here, having witnessed their activity and zeal upon the field. Lieutenant and A. D. C. McDowell, Colonel Churchill, inspector general, Captain Chapman, assistant quartermaster, Lieutenant Sitgreaves, topographical engineers, and Captains Howard and Davis, volunteer service, are conspicuously noticed by the general for their gallantry and good conduct. Messrs. March, Addicks, Potts, Harrison, Burgess, and Dusenberg, attached in various capacities to General Wool's headquarters, are likewise mentioned for their intelligent alacrity in conveying orders to all parts of the field.

In conclusion I beg leave to speak of my own staff, to whose exertions in rallying troops and communicating orders I feel greatly indebted. Major Bliss, assistant adjutant general, Captain J. H. Eaton, and Lieutenant R. S. Garnett, aids-de-camp, served near my person, and were prompt and zealous in the discharge of every duty. Major Munroe, besides rendering valuable service as chief of artillery, was active and instrumental, as were also Colonels Churchill and Belknap, inspectors general, in rallying troops and disposing them for the defence of the train and baggage. Colonel Whiting, quartermaster general, and Captain Eaton, chief of the subsistence department, were engaged with the duties of their de-

partments and also served in my immediate staff upon the field. Captain Sibley, assistant quartermaster, was necessarily left with the headquarter camp near town, where his services were higly useful. Major Mansfield and Lieutenant Benham, engineers, and Captain Linnard and Lieutenants Pope and Franklin, topographical engineers, were employed before and during the engagement in making reconnoisances, and on the field were very active in bringing information and in conveying my orders to distant points. Lieutenant Kingsbury, in addition to his proper duties as ordnance officer, Captain Chilton, assistant quartermaster, and Majors Dix and Coffee, served also as extra aids-de-camp, and were actively employed in the transmission of orders. Mr. Thomas L. Crittenden of Kentucky, though not in service, volunteered as my aid-de-camp on this occasion, and served with credit in that capacity. Major Craig, chief of ordnance, and Surgeon Craig, medical director, had been detached on duty from headquarters, and did not reach the ground until the morning of the 24th—too late to participate in the action, but in time to render useful services in their respective departments of the staff.

I respectfully enclose returns of the troops engaged, and of casualties incident to the battle.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Z. TAYLOR.
Major General U. S. A. Commanding.

The Adjutant General of the Army,
Washington, D. C.

Return of the troops engaged in the action of the 22d and 23d February, 1847, *at Buena Vista, Mexico, commanded by Major General Z. Taylor, United States Army.*

Corps.	Number of companies.	For duty.																		Sick.		In arrest or confinement.		Commissioned officers.	Non-commiss'd officers, musicians, artificers, and privates.	Aggregate.
		Major general.	Brigadier generals.	Assis't. adj't. gens.	Inspector generals.	Aids de camp.	Assis't. qr. m. gen.	Quartermaster.	Assis't quartermast's.	Commissaries.	Surgeons.	Assis't surgeons.	Paymasters.	Colonels.	Lieutenant colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Adjutants.	Subalterns.	Non-com'd officers, musicians, artific's, and privates.	Commis'd officers.	Non-commissioned officers, &c.	Commis'd officers.	Non-com. officers, &c.			
General staff	..	1	1	2	2	3	1	..	5	1	..	4	4	..	..	3	1	..	3	10	..	..	..	..	31	10	41
Regiments or corps.																											
1st dragoons	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	114	3	12	..	..	7	126	133
2d dragoons	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	72	..	..	..	..	4	72	76
3d artillery	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	5	142	..	1	..	..	7	143	150
4th artillery	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	106	..	6	..	..	5	112	117
Arkansas cavalry	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	3	..	19	392	7	51	..	4	32	447	479
Kentucky cavalry	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	5	1	11	265	2	38	..	2	25	305	330
2d Kentucky foot	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	9	1	15	516	3	22	..	2	31	540	571
Mississippi riflemen	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	5	1	21	328	1	9	..	..	31	337	368
Indiana brigade	20	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	2	2	..	2	2	2	16	2	48	1,036	7	127	1	..	90	1,163	1,253
1st Illinois foot	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	8	1	18	519	2	25	..	5	31	549	580
2d Illinois foot	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	7	1	19	496	4	40	..	4	33	540	573
Texas volunteers	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	53	..	4	..	..	4	57	61
McCulloch's spy company	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	24	..	..	..	..	3	24	27
Grand aggregate	80	1	2	2	2	4	1	1	6	5	3	9	4	8	6	8	61	7	174	4,073	29	335	1	17	334	4,425	4,759

Head-quarters Army of Occupation, *Agua Nueva, Mexico, March* 6, 1847.

Z. TAYLOR,
Major General United States Army, Commanding.

W. W. S. **Bliss**, *Assistant Adjutant General.*

Returns of the killed, wounded, and missing of the Army of Occupation in the action of the 22d and 23d of February, 1847, at Buena Vista, Mexico.

Corps.	Killed.								Wounded.									Miss'g	Total.		
	Colonels.	Lieutenant-Colonels.	Adjutants.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates.	Commissioned officers.	Aggregate.	Brigadier generals.	Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates.	Commissioned officers.	Aggregate.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates.	Aggregate.
General staff	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	3	3	..	4	..	4
1st dragoons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	1	7	..	1	6	7
2d dragoons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	2	..	1	1	2
3d artillery	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	21	1	22	2	1	24	25
4th artillery	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	1	20	1	21	..	1	25	26
Mississippi riflemen	..	..	..	..	2	38	2	40	..	1	..	1	3	51	5	56	2	7	91	98
Kentucky cavalry	..	..	1	..	..	26	1	27	..	..	..	1	4	29	5	34	..	6	55	61
Arkansas cavalry	1	1	..	1	..	15	2	17	..	..	..	..	1	31	1	32	4	3	50	53
2d Kentucky foot	1	1	..	1	..	41	3	44	..	..	..	..	3	54	3	57	1	6	96	102
1st Illinois foot	1	..	..	1	1	26	3	29	..	..	..	..	2	16	2	18	..	5	42	47
2d Illinois foot	..	..	..	1	9	38	10	48	..	..	..	2	4	69	6	75	3	16	110	126
2d Indiana foot	..	..	..	2	1	29	3	32	..	..	..	2	6	63	8	71	4	11	96	107
3d Indiana foot	..	..	..	1	..	8	1	9	..	..	1	2	..	53	3	56	..	4	61	65
Company of Texas volunteers	..	..	..	..	2	12	2	14	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	2	7	3	20	23
Grand aggregate	3	1	1	8	15	239	28	267	1	1	1	11	27	415	41	456	23	69	677	746

Head-quarters Army of Occupation,
Agua Nueva, Mexico, March 6, 1847.

Z. TAYLOR,
Major General United States Army, Commanding.

W. W. S. Bliss, *Assistant Adjutant General.*

HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
Camp near Monterey, April 17th, 1847.

SIR: I respectfully transmit herewith the minor reports of the battle of Buena Vista, with accompanying documents, and those of the affairs with General Urrea's cavalry on the road hence to Camargo—all for file in your office.

I also transmit, in several packages, the proceedings of a court of inquiry called at Agua Nueva, March 4th, at the request of Capt. O'Brien, assistant quartermaster, and the proceedings of three general courts martial; of which Major (now Brevet Lieut. Col.) Craig, ordnance department, Col. Roane, Arkansas cavalry, and Lieut. Col. Weller, 1st Ohio regiment, were presidents respectively.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Z. TAYLOR,
Major General U. S. A., Commanding.

To the ADJUTANT GENERAL *of the Army, Washington, D. C.*

HEAD-QUARTERS CAMP TAYLOR,
Agua Nueva, 20 *miles south of Saltillo, Mexico, March* 4, 1847.

MAJOR: Agreeably to the orders from the commanding general, I have the honor to report that, on the 21st ult., the troops at Agua Nueva broke up their encampment, and, preceded by the supply and baggage train, marched for Buena Vista and Saltillo, except Col. Yell's regiment of Arkansas volunteers, which remained to look out for the enemy, reported to be advancing on Agua Nueva in great force, and to guard some public stores left at the hacienda until transportation could be obtained to carry them to Buena Vista.

On the arrival of the commanding general at Encantada, he directed that Col. McKee's regiment 2d Kentucky volunteers, and a section of Capt. Washington's battery, be kept at that place to give support to Col. Yell in case he should be driven in by the enemy. Between Encantada and Buena Vista, called the pass, Col. Hardin's regiment 1st Illinois volunteers, was stationed. The rest of my command encamped near the hacienda of Buena Vista. The major general commanding, accompanied by Lieut. Col. May's squadron (2d dragoons), Capts. Sherman's and Bragg's batteries (3d artillery), and the Mississippi regiment, commanded by Col. Davis, proceeded to Saltillo to provide against the attack meditated by Gen. Miñon with a cavalry force reported to be 3,000 strong. As many wagons as could be obtained were ordered to return forthwith to Agua Nueva and bring off what remained of the stores at that place.

In the course of the evening, agreeably to the instructions of the commanding general, transmitted from Saltillo, Col. Marshal with his regiment and the first dragoons, were ordered to Agua Nueva to reinforce Col. Yell, who was directed in case he should be attacked, to destroy every thing at that place he could not bring off, and to retire before 12 o'clock p. m. Col. McKee, at Encantada, with the section of artillery, was directed to join Col. Yell on his retreat, and the whole to fall back to Buena Vista, should the enemy pursue them to that place. Before leaving Agua Nueva, Col. Yell's pickets were driven in by the advanced parties of the Mexicans. He then retired with the reinforcements, under the command of Col. Marshall, after destroying a small quantity of corn yet remaining at the hacienda, and leaving a few wagons which had been precipitately abandoned by their teamsters.

All the advanced parties came into Buena Vista, except Col. Hardin's regiment, before daylight on the morning of the 22d.

At 8 o'clock, a. m., on the 22d, I received notice that the Mexican army was at Agua Nueva, and ordered a section of Capt. Washington's artillery to move forward and join Col. Hardin. Shortly afterwards I repaired to that position where it had been determined to give battle to the enemy. During the previous night, agreeably to my orders, Col. Hardin's regiment had thrown up a parapet on the height, on the left of the road, and had dug a small ditch, and made a parapet extending from the road, and around the edge of the gully, on the right of the road. They were then directed to dig a ditch and make a parapet across the road for the protection of Capt. Washington's artillery, leaving a narrow passage next to the hill which was to be closed up by running into it two wagons loaded with stone.

About 9 o'clock our pickets stationed at the Encantada, three and a half miles distant, discovered the enemy advancing. Word was immediately dispatched to the commanding general at Saltillo, and I ordered the troops at Buena Vista forthwith to be brought forward.

Captain Washington's battery was posted across the road protected on its left by a commanding eminence and on its right by deep gullies. The 2d Kentucky infantry commanded by Col. McKee was stationed on a hill immediately in rear of Washington's battery. The six companies of 1st Illinois regiment commanded by Col. Hardin took post on the eminence on the left, and two companies under Lieut. Col. Weatherford occupied the breastwork on the right of Washington's battery. The 2d Illinois regiment was stationed on the left of the Kentucky regiment. The Indiana brigade commanded by Brig. Gen. Lane was posted on a ridge immediately in rear of the front line, and Capt. Steen's squadron in reserve in rear of the Indiana brigade. The Kentucky regiment of cavalry under the command of Col. Marshall, and the Arkansas regiment under the command of Col. Yell were stationed to the left of the second line towards the mountains. Shortly afterwards the rifle companies of these two regiments were dismounted, and with the cavalry companies of the Kentucky regiment and a battalion of riflemen from the Indiana brigade under Major Gorman, under the command of Col. Marshall, were ordered to take post on the extreme left and at the foot of the mountains.

These dispositions were approved by the major-general commanding, who had now returned from Saltillo, bringing with him Lieut. Col. May's squadron of the 2d dragoons, Capt. Sherman's and Bragg's batteries of artillery, and the Mississippi regiment of riflemen.

The enemy had halted just beyond cannon shot and displayed his forces on either side of the road, and commenced pushing his light infantry into the mountains on our left. At the same time, indications of an attempt on our right induced the commanding general to order the 2d Kentucky infantry and Capt. Bragg's battery with a detachment of mounted men to take post on the right of the gullies, and at some distance in advance of Captain Washington's battery in the centre.

Capt. Sherman's battery was held in reserve in rear of the second line.

The enemy was now seen pushing his infantry on his right towards the heights, showing evidently an intention to turn our left in order to get possession of the key to our position—the eminence immediately on the left of Washington's artillery—and thus open a free passage to Saltillo.

Col. Marshall with his regiment, the Arkansas riflemen under Lieut. Col. Roane, and the Indiana rifle battalion under Maj. Gorman, was charged with meeting this party, and checking their movement on our left. Brigadier General Lane with the second Indiana regiment, and a section of Capt. Washington's artillery under Lieut. O'Brien (since captain of the quartermaster's department), was ordered to the extreme left and front of the plain which was terminated by a deep ravine, extending from the mountain to the road, with orders to prevent the enemy from coming around by the base of the mountain.

At 2 o'clock, as the enemy's light infantry were moving up the side of the mountain and in the ravines, they opened a fire on our riflemen from a large howitzer posted in the road; and between 3 and 4 o'clock, Col. Marshall engaged the Mexican infantry on the side of the mountain, and the firing continued on both sides at intervals until dark. In this our troops sustained no loss, while that of the enemy is known by a subsequent inspection of the ground, to be considerable. After the firing had ceased, the major-general commanding again returned to Saltillo to see to matters at that place, and to guard against General Miñon and his cavalry, taking with him the Mississippi regiment and squadron of the 2d dragoons.

The troops remained under arms during the night in the position they occupied at the close of the day. About 2 o'clock, a. m., of the 23d, our pickets were driven in by the Mexicans, and at the dawn of day the action was renewed by the Mexican light infantry and our riflemen on the side of the mountain.

The enemy had succeeded during the night, and early in the morning, in gaining the very top of the mountain, and in passing to our left and rear. He had reinforced his extreme right by some 1,500 to 2,000 infantry.

Major Trail, 2 Illinois volunteers, was ordered with his battalion of riflemen, to reinforce Colonel Marshall, who was engaged in holding the right of the enemy in check.

The enemy now opened a fire upon our left from a battery planted on the side of the mountain near where his light infantry had commenced ascending it—every thing now indicating that the main attack would be against our left.

The 2d Kentucky infantry and Bragg's battery of artillery were, by instructions given to Major Mansfield, ordered from the extreme right, and Sherman's battery ordered up from the rear to take post with Colonel Bissell's regiment (2d Illinois volunteers) on the plateau which extends from the centre of the line to the foot of the mountain, the sides of which were now filled with the Mexican infantry and our riflemen, between whom the firing had become very brisk. About this time the major-general commanding was seen returning from Saltillo with the Mississippi regiment and the squadron of the 2d dragoons; and shortly after he arrived and took his position in the centre of the field of battle, where he could see and direct the operations of the day. At 8 o'clock a large body of the enemy, composed of infantry, lancers, and three pieces of artillery, moved down the high road upon our centre, held by Capt. Washington's battery and the 1st Illinois volunteers, but were soon dispersed by the former. The rapidity and precision of the fire of the artillery scattered and dispersed this force in a few minutes with considerable loss on their side and little or none on our own.

In connexion with this movement, a heavy column of the enemy's infantry and cavalry and battery on the side of the mountain moved against our left, which was held by Brigadier General Lane, with the 2d Indiana regiment, and Lieutenant O'Brien's section of artillery, by whom the enemy's fire was warmly returned, and, owing to the range, with great effect, by Lieutenant O'Brien's artillery. General Lane, agreeably to my orders, wishing to bring his infantry within striking distance, ordered his line to move forward. This order was duly obeyed by Lieutenant O'Brien. The infantry, however, instead of advancing, retired in disorder; and, in spite of the utmost efforts of their general and his officers, left the artillery unsupported, and fled the field of battle. Some of them were rallied by Colonel Bowles, who, with the fragment, fell in the ranks of the Mississippi riflemen, and during the day did good service with that gallant regiment. I deeply regret to say that most of them did not return to the field, and many of them continued their flight to Saltillo.

Lieutenant O'Brien, being unsupported by any infantry, and not being able to make head against the heavy column bearing down upon him with a destructive fire, fell back on the centre, leaving one of his pieces, at which all the cannoneers and horses were either killed or disabled, in the hands of the enemy. Seeing themselves cut off from the centre by the flight of the 2d Indiana regiment, and the consequent advance of the Mexican infantry and cavalry upon the ground previously occupied by it, the riflemen under the command of Colonel Marshall retreated from their position in the mountain, where they had been so successfully engaged with the enemy, to the other side of the dry bed of a deep and broad torrent that is immediately in rear of our position. Here many fled in disorder to the rear. Some of them were subsequently rallied and brought again into action with their brave companions; others were stopped at the hacienda of Buena Vista, and there reformed by their officers.

The enemy immediately brought forward a battery of three pieces, and took a position on the extreme left of our line, under the mountain, and commenced an enfilading fire on our centre, which was returned with so much effect upon the advancing column of the Mexicans, containing near 6,000 infantry and lancers, that it forced them to keep to the upper side of the plateau close under the side of the mountain; and instead of turning to the left and advancing on our centre aginst the heavy fire of so much well-served artillery, continued its course perpendicular to our line on the extreme left, crossed over the bed of the dry torrent in the direction taken by our retreating reflemen, keeping all the while close to the foot of the mountain. Colonels Marshall and Yell with their cavalry companies, Colonel May, with the squadron of the 1st and 2d dragoons and Captain Pike's squadron Arkansas regiment, in connexion with a brigade of infantry, formed of the Mississippi regiment, the 3d Indiana (Colonel Lane) and a fragment of the 2d Indiana regiment, under Colonel Bowle's and Bragg's artillery, and three pieces of Sherman's battery, succeeded in checking the march of this column. The Mississippi regiment alone, and with a howitzer under Captain Sherman, moved against some 4,000 of the enemy and stopped them in their march upon Saltillo. A large body of lancers from this body, formed column in one of the mountain gorges, and advanced through the Mexican infantry to make a descent on the hacienda of Buena Vista, near which our train of supplies and baggage had been parked. They were gallantly and successfully met by our mounted men, under Colonels Marshall and Yell, and the attacking column separated—part returning to the mountain under cover of their infantry, and a part going through the hacienda. Here the latter were met by a destructive fire from those men who had left the field in the early part of the action, and had been rallied by their officers. Colonel May's dragoons and a section of artillery under Lieutenant Reynolds, coming up at this moment, completed the rout of this portion of the enemy's cavalry. The column that had passed our left and had gone some two miles to our rear, now faced about and commenced retracing their steps, exposing their right flank to a very heavy and destructive fire from our infantry and artillery, who were drawn up in a line parallel to the march of the retreating column, of whom many were forced on and over the mountains and many dispersed.

General Santa Anna seeing the situation of this part of his army, and no doubt considering them as cut off, sent in a flag to the major general commanding to know what he desired. The general asked me to be the bearer of his answer, to which I cheerfully assented, and proceeded immediately to the enemy's battery under the mountains to see the Mexican general-in-chief. But in consequence of a refusal to cease firing on our troops, to whom the news of the truce had not yet been communicated and who were actively engaged with the Mexican infantry, I declared the parley at an end, and returned without seeing General Santa Anna or communicating the answer of the general commanding.

The Mexican column was now in rapid retreat, pursued by our artillery, infantry, and cavalry, and notwithstanding the effect of our fire, they succeeded for the greater part, favored by the configuration of the ground, in crossing the bed of the torrent and regaining the plateau from which they had previously descended.

While this was taking place on the left and rear of the line, our centre under the immediate eye of the commanding general, although it suffered much in killed and wounded, stood firm and repelled every attempt made upon it.

The Mexican forces being now concentrated on our left, made a bold move to carry our centre by advancing with his whole strength from the left and front. At this moment Lieutenant O'Brien was ordered to advance his battery and check this movement. He did so in a bold and gallant manner, and maintained his position until his supporting force was completely routed by an immensely superior force. His men and horses being nearly killed and wounded, he found himself under the necessity of abandoning his pieces, and they fell into the hands of the enemy. From this point the enemy marched upon the centre, where the shock was met by Colonel McKee, the 1st Illinois under Colonel Hardin, and the 2d under Colonel Bissell, all under the immediate eye of the commanding general. This was the hottest as well as the most critical part of the action; and at the moment when our troops were about giving way before the greatly superior force with which they were contending, the batteries of Captains Sherman and Bragg coming up most opportunely from the rear, and under the immediate direction of the commanding general, by a well directed fire checked and drove back with great loss the enemy who had come close upon the muzzles of their pieces. A part of the enemy's lancers took our infantry in flank, and drove them down the ravine in front of Captain Washington's battery, who saved them by a well-directed and well-timed fire from his pieces.

This was the last great effort of General Santa Anna; the firing, however, between the enemy's artillery and our own continued until night.

The troops lay on their arms in the position in which they were placed at evening. Major Warren's command, consisting of four companies Illinois infantry and a detachment of Captain Webster's company under Lieutenant Donaldson, were brought on the field from Saltillo, where they had performed during the day important services in connexion with Captain Webster's battery and a piece ably served by Lieutenant (now Captain) Shover, 3d artillery, in repelling the attack of General Miñon and his cavalry on that place. Every arrangement was made to engage the enemy early the next morning, when at daybreak it was discovered he had retreated under cover of the night, leaving about one thousand dead and several hundred wounded on the field of battle and two hundred and ninety-four prisoners in our hands, one standard and a large number of arms.

Our own loss was, I deeply regret to say, very great—equaling, if not exceeding in proportion to the numbers engaged, that of the enemy. In killed, wounded and missing, it amounted to rising of seven hundred. Among the dead some of the most gallant of our officers fell while leading their men to the charge, and some who are well known to the country for distinguished services on other fields: among whom were Colonel A. Yell, of Arkansas, Colonel Wm. McKee, Lieutenant Colonel H. Clay, of Kentucky, and Colonel Hardin, of Illinois. I also lost my assistant adjutant general, Captain Lincoln, who was as brave, gallant, and as accomplished an officer as I ever knew. He fell in the execution of my orders and in the attempt to rally our men.

The troops posted in the centre were constantly under the eye of the commanding general, and their movements and bearing during the battle are better known to him than myself. I think it proper, however, to bear witness with him to the particular good conduct of the 1st Illinois volunteers under Colonel Hardin, and after his death, under Colonel Weatherford; of the 2d Illinois volunteers under Colonel Bissell; and the 2d Kentucky infantry under Colonel McKee, Lieutenant Colonel Clay, and after their death, under Major Fry. These regiments suffered greatly in the contest, and were ably and gallantly led on by their officers, as their number, names and rank of the killed will abundantly testify.

I also desire to express my high admiration and to offer my warmest thanks to Captains Washington, Sherman and Bragg, and Lieutenants O'Brien and Thomas, and their batteries; to whose services at this point and on every other part of the field, I think it but justice to say, we are mainly indebted for the great victory so successfully achieved by our arms over the great force opposed to us—more than 20,000 men and seventeen pieces of artillery. Without our artillery we would not have maintained our position a single hour.

Brigadier General Lane was very active and prompt in the discharge of his duty and rendered good service throughout the day. He reports among many others, Colonel Lane and the 3d Indiana regiment as having done themselves great credit. To Colonel Davis and the Mississippi regiment under his command, whose services were conspicuous in the open engagements on the rear of our left, great credit is due for the part they performed and much praise for their conspicuous gallantry, which caused them to be a rallying point for the force that was driven in from the left, and who, in connexion with the 3d Indiana regiment and a fragment of the 2d Indiana under its gallant colonel, constituted almost the only infantry opposed to the heavy column of the enemy.

Colonel Marshall rendered gallant and important services, both as the commander of the riflemen in the mountains, where he and his men were very effectual, and as the commander of the cavalry companies of his regiment, in connexion with those of the Arkansas regiment under Colonel Yell, and after his death under Lieutenant Colonel Roane, (who commanded them in a gallant manner,) in their operations against the enemy's lancers. Colonel Marshall reports that Lieutenant Colonel Field was everywhere during the battle, and equal entirely to his station, and rendered the most essential assistance.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel May, 2d dragoons, with the squadron of the 1st and 2d dragoons, and Captain Pike's squadron of Arkansas cavalry and a section of artillery, admirably served by Lieutenant Reynolds, 3d artillery, played an important part in checking and dispersing the enemy in the rear of our left. They retired before him whenever he approached them. The gallant Captain Steen, whilst rallying under the orders of the commanding general some men running from the field of battle, was severely wounded in the thigh.

Major McCulloch, quartermaster, in command of a Texas spy company, has, on the field and in all the reconnoisances for several days previous to the contest, given me great assistance and valuable information.

Though belonging to the staff of the major general commanding, yet the very important and valuable services of Major Mansfield; to whom I am greatly indebted for the aid I received from his untiring exertions, activity and extensive information, as well as for his gallant bearing during the days and nights of the 21st, 22d, 23d and 24th, gives me the privilege of expressing to the commanding general my entire admiration of this accomplished officer's conduct.

My thanks are also due to Major Munroe, chief of artillery, for the services rendered by him on the field as chief of artillery, and for his exertions in rallying the men at Buena Vista and disposing of them at that place to meet the attack of the enemy's lancers. Paymaster Dix and Captain Lenard rendered very valuable aid by their gallantry in rallying the troops. Lieutenant Benham, engineer, was very gallant, zealous and efficient at all times, night and day, in the performance of the important duties with which he was charged.

Of my staff I cannot speak in too high terms; their devotion duty at all times, day and night, and their activity and gallant bearing on the 21st, 22d, 23d, and 24th, not only command my admiration, but is worthy of all praise. Of those entitled to this commendation I would mention the following:

Lieut. Irvin McDowell, my aid-de-camp, I would recommend to to the especial notice of the commanding general for his activity and devotion at all times, in the discharge of his duties, and especially for his gallant and efficient services throughout the 22d and 23d on the field of battle.

Of Col. S. Churchill, inspector general, I would speak, for his assistance on the field, when his coolness and judgment were in accordance with his previous reputation as a brave veteran. He had his horse shot under him during the heat of the action. I would take occasion at this place to express to the commanding general the aid and support I have received from this officer in disciplining and instructing the troops under my command since the opening of the campaign.

Capt. W. W. Chapman rendered me great assistance as extra aid-de-camp, in gallantly conveying my orders, in rallying and sending back to the field many of the volunteers who had fallen back, and in his admirable arrangement for the defence of the train. He has been a most active, efficient, and diligent officer during the whole campaign, and I would recommend him particularly to the attention of the commanding general.

Lieut. Sitgreaves, topographical engineer, was distinguished for his gallantry and good conduct, and especially in conveying my orders on the field of battle.

Capt. Geo. Howard, A. C. S., and Capt. C. W. Davis, A. Q. M., are equally entitled to praise for their efficient services and gallant bearing on the field of battle.

Surgeons Hitchcock, Levely, Hensley, Price, Roane, Madison, Peyton, Herrick, Roberts and Glenn, for their devotion to the wounded of the Mexican army as well as those of our own, are entitled to my highest praise.

Mr. Thomas. H. Addecks, my interpreter, is entitled to high commendation for his readiness to engage in daring enterprises, and especially for fearlessly carrying my orders on the field of battle on the 22d and 23d.

To these I would add Mr. E. C. March, a most valuable government agent, and who rendered me important services on the 22d and 23d, and conducted himself with great gallantry on the field of battle.

I would also mention Mr. A. R. Potts, Mr. Henry A. Harrison, Mr. C. J. Burgess, and Mr. J. E. Dusenbury, all valuable government agents, who rendered important services in the execution of my orders, and exhibited a bold and fearless spirit during the actions of the 22d and 23d.

I cannot close my report without expressing, officially and formally, as I have heretofore done personally to the major general commanding, the feelings of gratitude I have for the confidence and extreme consideration which have marked all his acts towards me, which has given me additional motives for exertion and increased zeal in the execution of the responsible duties with which I have been charged.

Herewith I have the honor to enclose a translation of the proclamation of the President General Santa Anna, dated the 27th January, 1847, at San Luis Potosi, when the army was about to leave for this place.

Also a translation of his general order of the 21st of February, and a return of the Mexican prisoners, and the morning report of the force under my command on the 21st ultimo.

The forces engaged in the great battle of the 22d and 23d ultimo were as follows:

The United States troops commanded by Maj. General Taylor amounted to only 4,610, including officers.

The forces under the command of Gen. Santa Anna amounted to 22,000. Some of the Mexican officers, taken prisoners, stated the number to be 24,000 exclusive of artillery. This number I presume included General Miñon's cavalry, reported to be from 2,000 to 3,000.

The army is represented to be in a disorganized state, and that the losses in killed and wounded and by desertion, exceed 6,000 men. The dead, the dying, and the wounded in a starving condition everywhere to be seen on its route, bespeaks a hurried retreat and extreme distress.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Brigadier General.

To Maj. W. W. Bliss,
Assistant Adjutant General.

The following proclamation was issued on the 28th of January, 1847, and ordered to be read at the head of each regiment, and a copy was ordered to be printed for each company:

"*His excellency the General-in-Chief of the army of operations of the North, to all under his command:*

"Companions in arms! The operations of the enemy require of us to move precipitately on their principal line, and we are about to do it. The independence, the honor, and the destinies of the nation, depend, in this movement, on your decision.

"Soldiers! The entire world is observing us; and it is obligatory on you that your deeds should be as heroic as they are necessary, from the neglect and abandonment with which you have been treated by those whose duty it is to succor you. Privations of all kinds await you; but when has want or penury weakened your spirit or debilitated your enthusiasm? The Mexican soldier is well known for his frugality and his capability of sufferance. Never does he need magazines of provisions when about to pass the deserts; but he has always had an eye to the resources and supplies of his enemy to administer to his own wants. To-day you commence your march, through a thinly settled country, without supplies and without provisions: but you may be assured that very quickly you will be in possession of those of your enemy, and of his *riches*; and with them, all your wants will be superabundantly remedied.

"My friends! We are about to open the campaign, and who can tell us how many days of glory await us! What a perspective, so full of hope for our country! What satisfaction will you feel when you contemplate that you have saved our independence! that you are the objects of admiration to the whole world, and that our own country will shower down blessings on your head! Oh! when again in the bosoms of your families you shall relate your dangers and hardships suffered, your combats and triumphs over your daring, presumptuous foe—when you tell your children that *you* have given them their country a second time—your jubilee will be complete, and how insignificant will your sacrifices appear.

"Soldiers! trust confidingly in the destinies of your country. The cause we sustain is *holy*, and never have we gone to the conflict with so much justice, for we are defending the home of our forefathers and of our posterity—our honor—our holy religion—our wives—our children. What sacrifice is too great for objects so dear? Let our motto be to 'conquer or die.' Let us swear before the Eternal that we will not rest one instant until we completely wipe away from our soil the vain-glorious foreigner who has dared to pollute with his presence. No terms with him—nothing for us but heroism and grandeur.

"ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

"*Head-quarters, in San Luis Potosi, Jan.* 27, 1847.

"By order of his excellency: MICHELTORENA."

Translated faithfully from the Order Book of the 2d company of the hussairs, found on the battle-field of Buena Vista, by

CHARLES W. DAVIS.
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

The following is a correct list of the generals in the field:

Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, President, general-in-chief.
Don Manuel Alvarez, general-in-chief of all the cavalry.
Lombardini, (since dead,) commander-in-chief of infantry.
Don Antonio Requena, general-in-chief of artillery.
Don Ignacio Mora, general-in-chief of engineers.
Micheltorena, chief of the general staff.

Vasquez,
Porejon,
Ampudia
Andradé,
Jarera,
Quintamar,
Miñon, detached*
Janregin,
Rafael Garcia Conda,
Raphael Pacheco,
José Ma. Garcia,
Ortega,
Mejia,
Don Nicholas Flores,
Guzman,
Perez,
Mora,
Manuel Romero.

GENERAL ORDERS, *January* 28, 1847.

Officer-in-chief of the day—Lieutenant Colonel Don Manuel Romero.

Head-quarters 1*st brigade.—Order of march of the army.*

By general order, the general-in-chief commands that the baggage shall not be carried with the army, nor shall the soldiers take their knapsacks, but shall wear their dress of Russia duck, and over this their suit of cloth; they shall only take two shirts, four rounds of cartridges, and two flints, including the one in their guns; they shall carry nothing except their cooking utensils. All the officers and other persons shall march in their places, and, when bivouacing, shall sleep at the head of their respective commands.

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* In front of Saltillo, and attacked that city on the 23d, and was repulsed by the artillery under the command of Captain Webster.

On the 27th, the following pieces of artillery will march: Three twenty-fours, three sixteens, five twelves, and eight eight-pounders, and one howitzer, with ammunition corresponding to each, and also the platforms for the large pieces; five hundred boxes of musket ammunition, twelve thousand flints, and the remainder of the cannister and grape of the three pieces, which were in Toula—all of which will be placed in the twenty-one wagons contracted for; and what remains on four hundred and fifty mules, which the chief of the staff will order to be delivered to the commanding officer of artillery. The ammunition of the pieces above expressed will be escorted by themselves, and by the company of sappers and miners who belong to the regiment of engineers, and by the artillerists of the light brigade, who will take with them all the implements necessary for sapping and mining, in the wagons which the sappers have; the sacks for filling with earth will be carried on mules, which will be furnished by the chief of the staff.

On Thursday, the 28th, the 5th brigade of infantry, under the command of Don Francisco Pacheco, will commence its march, sending ahead always, the evening previous, an officer to procure lodgings and prepare rations for the troops.

On Friday, the 29th, the 1st and 2d brigades will march out in the same manner, under the orders of Don Rafael Garcia Conde; these brigades will be considered as united until further orders, and consequently all the infantry is placed under the command of general of brigade, Don Manuel Maria Lombardini.

On Saturday, the 30th, the 4th and 6th brigades will march in like manner, under the command of Brigadier General Don Luis Guzman.

The medical staff having left in the hospitals of this city four junior surgeons, and only the necessaries for the service, all the rest will march apportioned among the different brigades, under the orders of the medical inspector general, with all their medicines, and articles necessary for the campaign.

The general's staff and its chief will depart, after having advanced all the brigades and material of war—taking particular care that, after arriving at Matahaula, the staff will be distributed to each division, according to the necessities of the service.

All the military left in the city will know as their commander-in-chief the general of brigade, Don Juan Amador, under whose command the fortifications, instruction, and discipline of the troops, and likewise the defence of the city and State—he being the commanding general. There will remain in this city only those soldiers who are incapable of doing service in the campaign. And on the morning of the 26th, they—all the new recruits—the sick, the weak, and unarmed, will be marched in and take possession of the different barracks; for it is the desire of the President general-in-chief that only those soldiers should march who are capable of performing the duties and bearing the fatigues and privations of war.

Each brigade will leave in this city persons capable of instructing their recruits; and for the defence of the place, at least *one* captain, and subalterns in proportion to their respective numbers.

The general-in-chief, Don Manuel Maria Lombardini, will order that, by 12 o'clock, a. m., to-morrow, a list be made and delivered to the chief of the staff of all the baggage to be transported belonging to each and every corps. The artillery, engineer, quartermaster, and medical staffs will also comply with this order.

The chief of the staff will remit to each chief of section instructions necessary for the march.

Every officer belonging to this army, whatever may be his rank or title, will read to the troops under his command the following order:

1st. Any person who may desert his flag shall suffer *death*, agreeably to article 57th of the 29th December, 1838.

2d. Any person who may be found a half league distant from this city or from the camp, shall be considered guilty of the crime of *desertion*. By order of his excellency:

SALAZAR, *Coronal.*
FASQUEZ, *General Brigade.*

The above *order* was translated by me from a book found on the battle-field of Buena Vista, entitled Order Book, commencing on the 1st October, 1846, belonging to the 2d company of the permanent or veteran regiment of hussars.

C. W. DAVIS,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A.

February 26, 1847.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE 20th TO THE 21st FEB., 1847.

General officer of the day—Don Rafael Vasquez.

Aids—Col. José Ma. Bermndea, and Lieut. Col. Don Florencio Aspeitia.

And for to-morrow—Don Francisco Mejia, *general officer of the day*; Col. Don Carlos Brito, and Lieut. Col. Don Gregorio Elati, *aids*.

In the morning, the army will continue its march, which will commence at 11 o'clock precisely, in the following order:

The 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th battalions of *light infantry* will take the lead, under the orders of Gen. Ampudia, so that he may be able to avail himself of all advantages that the circumstances may require. Immediately after, the battalion of *sappers*; and in its rear, and at the head of the division of infantry of the van, under the orders of Gen. Pacheco, will be placed the company of *sharp-shooters*, and three pieces of 16's, with their respective artillerists and reserve; as likewise the ammunition, composed of 100 round shot and 100 grape for each piece, and 80 boxes of musket ammunition, each containing 9,600 cartridges.

Division of infantry of the centre, commanded by General Manuel Ma. Lombardini, will follow. At the head of this column there will be five 12's, as above named, and ammunitioned, and also 80 boxes of musket ammunition.

At the head of the division of the rear, commanded by General Ortega, there will be 5 pieces of 8's supplied with men and ammunition as above, and also its 80 boxes of musket ammunition, each containing 9,600 cartridges.

The division of *cavalry* of the rear will follow closely on the last of infantry, having at their head the *hussars*, and in their rear the general ammunition train, escorted by the brigade of horse artillery; after the ammunition train, all the camp followers of all classes, with the baggage of all kinds—laundresses, cooks, &c.—it being distinctly understood that no woman will be allowed to mix with the column. The chief in charge of the commissary department is Don Pedro Rangel, who is also in charge of the baggage train.

His excellency, the general-in-chief, furthermore orders that the different corps shall to-day ~~receive~~ from the commissary three days' rations, for the 21st, 22d, and 23d; and that they require the necessary meat this afternoon for the first meal to-morrow morning, which the troops are directed to eat one hour before taking up the line of march; and the second will be taken in their haversacks, to be eaten in the night, wherever they may halt; this last will consist of meat, two biscuits, and half a cake of (piloncillo) brown sugar for each man; for, on the night of the 21st there will be no fires permitted, neither will signal be made by any military instrument of music, the movement at early daybreak on the morning of the 22d having to be made in the most profound silence.

The troops will drink all the water they can before marching, and will take with them in their canteens, or other vessels, all they possibly can carry; they will economise the water all they can, for we shall encamp at night without water, and shall not arrive at it until 12 o'clock on the following day. The chiefs of corps will pay *much*, *much*, *much* attention to this last instruction.

Each mule belonging to the ammunition train, and the horses of officers, will receive two rations of corn, which they will take with them; and these will be fed to them to-morrow night at dusk; and on the following morning, at daybreak, the horses' girths will only be slackened, and the mules will not be unharnessed while they are eating. The light brigade will likewise obey this order, on the night of the 21st only loosening their saddles a little. The horses and mules will all be taken to water before commencing the march.

Each division will take with it its respective medical staff, hospital attendants, medicines, &c., as regulated by the medical inspector general.

The chaplain-in-chief will provide each division with its chaplain. He will also, as to-morrow is a feast day, order mass to be said at 6 o'clock in front of the position occupied by the vanguard, at 7 o'clock in front of the centre, at 8 o'clock in front of the rear guard, and at 9 o'clock in front of the division of cavalry.

General Don Francisco Peres is ordered to be recognised as second in command to General Lombardini, and General Don Luis Guzman as second to General Ortega.

To facilitate the duties of the conductor general of the baggage train, the cavalry of Celaya, and all the presidial troops are hereby placed under his command.

His excellency the general-in-chief recommends to every officer punctual compliance with, and obedience to, each and every part of this, his general order.

By order of his excellency:

MANUEL MICHELTORENA,
Chief of the General Staff.

Translated literally from the *Order Book* of the 8th company of the permanent regiment of cuirassiers, found on the battle field of Buena Vista, 23d February, 1847, by

CHAS. W. DAVIS,
Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

Camp Buena Vista,
August 9, 1847.

General: In my report of the battle of Buena Vista, 4th March last, I intended to name all the surgeons and assistant surgeons who were on the field of battle during the two eventful days of the 22d and 23d February. It appears that I omitted the name of assistant surgeon Prevost. At the time I was not personally acquainted with him, and was, as I supposed, in Saltillo, where we had been stationed. From statements received recently it appears that he was not only on the field attending to the wounded, but that he rendered me important and gallant services during the battle. Seeing me alone, (my staff all being absent in endeavoring to rally the flying troops from the field,) he came to me, when I made use of him on several occasions to hasten up the troops in order to attack the heavy column of Mexican lancers and infantry which had succeeded in getting to our left and rear. He also carried my orders to the Mississippi and 3d Indiana regiments to charge the enemy under the most trying circumstances—a tremendous fire from the Mexicans, not only from the lancers and infantry, but from their pieces of artillery which had been brought to bear on the right flank from the plain in front of our centre. At this time I supposed he was an officer who had just arrived and belonged to the staff of General Taylor, and called him captain. It is, therefore, that I would recommend assistant surgeon Prevost to the special notice of the Secretary of War for his daring courage and gallant bearing on the fields of Buena Vista.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL,
Brigadier General.

To Brigadier General R. Jones,
Adjutant General, Washington City.

CAMP TAYLOR, NEAR AGUA NUEVA, MEXICO,
February 28, 1847.

SIR: Agreeably to your orders of to-day I have the honor to report that my battery of artillery took position in the line of battle on the 22d instant, at its intersection with the road leading to San Luis Potosi, which was maintained during the conflict. Every demonstration of the enemy on this point was promptly repulsed. Two instances especially are worthy of notice; the first, about 9 o'clock on the morning of the 23d, when the enemy appeared in very large force, consisting of lancers and infantry, covered by a heavy battery of artillery. The rapidity and precision of our fire scattered and dispersed this force in a few minutes, with considerable loss on his side, and little or none on our own. The other occurred later in the day, after three regiments of our volunteers had been overpowered by the enemy and a strong body of lancers, in close pursuit of them was almost instantly driven back, thereby saving several hundred of our men from impending destruction. During these operations four pieces of my battery (which was composed of eight) were detached at different times, under First Lieutenant O'Brien, 4th artillery, and Brevet Second Lieutenant Bryan, topographical engineers, to a distant part of the field, and entirely out of my sight. For the part taken by these gallant officers and their brave men I am compelled to refer you to the report of Lieutenant O'Brien, which is herewith transmitted, and which also explains the cause of the loss of *three* pieces of his artillery.

Without entering into minor details of the engagement, which lasted the greater part of two days, and during a large portion of which my battery was the object of a heavy fire from the enemy's large guns, I have only to bear willing testimony to the good conduct of the officers and men, without exception, who served under my immediate command and within the scope of my own eye. Lieutenants Brent and Whiting, 4th artillery, commanded sections, and Brevet Second Lieutenant Couch was either in command of a piece or in charge of the caissons, as occasion required; and their conduct for promptitude and gallantry in carrying out my orders could not be surpassed. It is with great pleasure, therefore, that I recommend them to your favorable notice, and, through you, to the consideration of our government. I would also ask for Lieutenants O'Brien and Bryan the rewards due distinguished merit.

Among my non-commissioned officers it might be considered invidious to draw distinctions where all did so well. The long experience, however, of my 1st sergeant, *Sheilds*, and the greater skill to which he had attained in gunnery, made the fire of his piece quite conspicuous amidst the general accuracy of the other canoneers.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. WASHINGTON,
Captain 4th artillery, commanding battery.

Lieutenant J. McDOWELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General,
General Wool's division, Mexico.

Camp on battle ground of Buena Vista, Mexico,
February, 25, 1847.

Sir: I have the honor to report to you the part taken in the action of the 23d instant, by that portion of artillery which was detached from your battery and placed under my command.

On the morning of the 22d instant I was placed on the elevated plain, which afterwards became the battle ground, in command of three pieces of light artillery, viz: one 12-pounder, one 6-pounder gun, and one 4-pounder Mexican gun. No opportunity was offered for the use of these pieces till the morning of the 23d instant, when I pushed the howitzer close to the mountain and fired a few shells at a body of Mexicans that were advancing along its slope, in order to get possession of the head of the ravine, near which our troops were then posted. Finding the elevation and distance so great as to cause some of my shots to be wasted, I discontinued the fire and moved my battery to the position assigned it in line. During this time a battery of heavy Mexican artillery was playing against me, at such a distance that it was impossible for me to attempt to return its fire.

Soon after this I was directed by Brigadier General Lane to move my battery forward, in order to check the advance of some lancers who were reported to be coming up the ravine nearest the enemy's line. The 2d regiment of Indiana volunteers were ordered to support me.

On arriving at the point indicated, I found myself within musket range of about three hundred Mexican infantry, while their battery, three hundred yards on my left, was pouring in heavy discharges of grape and canister. I opened the fire against the infantry and lancers with tremendous effect. Every shot, whether canister or shell, seemed to tell. The enemy wavered and fell back. I advanced on him about fifty yards. He was strongly reinforced, until in fact, I found his main body pressing on me. The pieces were admirably served, but failed any longer to check his advance. Every gap in the Mexican ranks was closed as soon as made. On looking round at this moment, I discovered that the tremendous cross-fire of the enemy had forced the regiment ordered to my support to fall back. Deeming it useless to remain alone, and sacrifice my pieces needlessly, I waited till the enemy came still closer, and then gave the order to limber up and retire, I found that all the horses and all the cannoneers of the Mexican 4-pounder were either killed or disabled. The other pieces were in but little better condition. I succeeded, however, in withdrawing them, and retired to our line.

On arriving there, I had not a cannoneer to work the guns. All had been disabled or killed. Finding it impossible to replace them, either from the other batteries or from any other source, I was compelled to return your battery, which was guarding the pass at the foot of the heights.

You then furnished me with two 6-pounders, with which I again ascended to the battle ground. I there found myself opposed to a strong line of the Mexican infantry and cavalry and to one of their heavy batteries. I was supported by a body of infantry posted in two ravines on my right and left. The remainder of our artillery and infantry were engaged with the enemy about half a mile or more, to our left. We kept the enemy in check, while our troops on the left drove the body opposed to them round the head of the ravine, where they united with those against whom I was firing. At this moment I received orders to push my section forward. I advanced, and again opened a heavy fire. The enemy was strongly reinforced by infantry and lancers. Finding themselves so superior in numbers by their junction with this reinforcement, and with their troops driven from our left, they advanced. The position of things now appeared very critical. If the enemy succeeded in forcing our position at this point, the day was theirs. There was no other artillery opposed to them but my section and one other piece. It was all important to maintain our ground until our artillery came round the ravine from the plain on our left and joined us. I therefore determined to hold my post until the enemy reached the muzzles of my guns. The firing from the section became more and more destructive as the enemy advanced. It repelled a body of lancers which was about charging on the Illinois regiment. My own loss was severe. I had had two horses shot under me; the one I was then on was wounded and limping. I had received a wound in the leg. All my cannoneers, except a few recruits who had joined some days before, were killed or disabled. In the midst of this heavy fire, with horses and men dropping around them, the few recruits who were fit for duty lost their presence of mind; and I found it impossible, with all my efforts, to keep them to their guns. I remained with the pieces to the last, until the enemy came within a few yards of them, when I was forced to retire for want of a single cannoneer to load or fire. I was, however, delighted to find that I had maintained my ground sufficiently long to cause the victory to be secured; for, at this moment, the rest of our artillery arrived and came into action.

You are, sir, well aware that it is often the duty of an artillery officer to sacrifice his pieces for the safety of other troops. Such was my position. I could have saved the guns, had I withdrawn them earlier; but in such case, the day might, perhaps, have been lost.

The large number of killed and wounded (men and horses) in the small command under me, will sufficiently show the nature of the service in which we were engaged. There was but one man and two horses killed by round shot. All the rest were struck by musketry or canister.

It is with unalloyed gratification that I have to speak of the conduct of Brevet Second Lieutenant Bryan, topographical engineers, who commanded two of the pieces that were first with me. He had been for days suffering from sickness, and ought in prudence to have been then in bed. I saw him when exposed to a close and murderous cross fire of grape and canister on one side, and musketry in front, direct the fire of his pieces, and give his commands with the same coolness as if he were on parade. He received a flesh wound in his arm. I beg leave, through you, earnestly to recommend him to the favorable notice of the government.

It is also my duty to commend greatly the coolness and bravery of Sergeants Williams and Queen, of your company, and of Sergeants Evans and Moore, attached to your company—the former of the 1st, the latter of the 2d Illinois volunteers. Corporals Nixon and May, of your company, deserve equal praise. Sergeant Pratt behaved with great coolness and courage, but was unfortunately, wounded so early that he could take but little part in the affair. All the cannoneers, regulars and volunteers, who were with me in the beginning of the action, deserve high praise for their coolness, precision and activity. The same remark applies to those who were with me the second time, with the exception of a few raw recruits; who, I am inclined to think, were affected rather by the confusion incident to raw troops when exposed to tremendous fire, than by fear. Had they remained at their posts coolly, I might have delivered two more fires on the enemy before he had reached the guns.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JNO. P. J. O'BRIEN,
Captain U. S. A., Comd'g Detachment Art.

To Captain J. M. Washington,
Comd'g Company B, 4th Art.

Camp at Agua Neva, Mexico,
March, 3d, 1847.

Sir: In obedience to your orders, I have the honor to report the services of the squadron of the 1st dragoons under my command, during the battle of Buena Vista, as follows:

On the morning of the 23d ultimo, the squadron under command of Captain Steen, 1st dragoons, was posted on the hill, in rear of a battery of artillery, awaiting the advance of the enemy. As his infantry rose the hill on the opposite side, the squadron was ordered to a few paces back for shelter. At this time Captain Steen, in attempting to rally the Indiana volunteers, was severely wounded, and the command devolved upon me.

I was soon ordered to join Colonel May, 2d dragoons, and would respectfully refer the general commanding to his report for what occurred while I remained under his command.

At about 12 o'clock I was detached from the cavalry force under Colonel May, and directed to lead my squadron up the ravine in rear of our fist position to charge the enemy in rear who had turned our left and were advancing on the plain above. I rose the hill under a heavy fire of musketry, grape, and round shot, and had several men and horses wounded. My color-bearer was struck down by a grape shot, and the guidon of the squadron fell, but was immediately saved. I was at this moment ordered to join Colonel May to protect the baggage at Buena Vista; with him I remained until the conclusion of the action. With regard to the conduct of the officers—Lieutenants Carleton, Buford, Whittlesey, and Evans—and men under my command, I have only to say that every one did his duty with coolness and spirit.

I have the honor to be, sir, yours, very respectfully,

D. H. RUCKER,
Lieutenant 1st Dragoons.

Lieutenant Irvin M'Dowell,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

Camp at Agua Nueva, Mexico,
March 1, 1847.

Sir: In compliance with your order, I have the honor to state that the Kentucky cavalry, engaged in the battle of Buena Vista, on the 22d and 23d instant, amounted to two hundred and thirty-five men, as nearly as can be stated, and consisted of the companies of Captains Price, Heady, and Clay, as one squadron; the companies of Captains Milam and Pennington as another squadron; and the companies of Captains Shawhan and Beard, with a part of the company of 1st Lieut. John Field—the three last being arranged as a battalion of mounted riflemen.

When the presence of the enemy was first announced, my regiment was ordered to take post along the base of the mountains which covered the left of our position; but while proceeding to execute this order, it was again commanded to turn into the plain, and to march to the point occupied in person by Brigadier General Wool. Having accomplished this purpose, you ordered me to detach the riflemen (dismounted) and sustained by one squadron of cavalry, and to take ground "to the front and left." The remaining squadron was in a few moments directed to support this movement.

To render the explanation of our movements more satisfactory, it may be well to state here, that the position of Buena Vista is in a vale between two ranges of mountains whose general direction is from southeast to northwest. The plain inclines from the south to the vale, which courses in a direction parallel to the mountains, and is intersected by numerous deep ravines worn by the torrents that, in rainy seasons, rush across its face. These ravines have precipitous and abrupt banks varying in height from three to forty feet. Their course across the plain is irregular; so that the ground on which we were to take position consisted of a series of plains issuing on the left from the Sierra Madre, and terminating on the right in the deep dell through which the road passes from Agua Nueva to Saltillo. In length, they vary from three-quarters of a mile to a mile; in breadth from fifty to three hundred yards. Ground which, at a little distance, would seem entirely practicable for the operations of cavalry, will appear exactly the reverse on a more close examination.

Having the general direction to move my regiment "to the front and left," I proceeded to the base of a knoll, about one hundred feet in height, which forms the terminus of a spur from the Sierra, and commands the entire plain before mentioned. Here I halted the regiment—presuming, from the appearance of the ground on every side, that it would be a fit point on which to rest the left of our line, and, from its commanding position, that it would be seized by the enemy on the first opportunity. Fronting towards Agua Nueva, the ground on the right of the knoll presented a broader plain than any other in the immediate neighborhood. The rear of this knoll (or spur) was bounded by a broad deep ravine whose banks could be passed with ease by cavalry, while from the other face issued numerous ravines of great depth, which, with winding courses, extended to the vale below, offering almost perfect protection to riflemen against cavalry, and the utmost facility of resistance by a small to a large force. Issuing from the same peak of the Sierra with the spur that terminated in the knoll before mentioned, was another spur, which bore away to the valley in front of the knoll, and at an angle of about thirty degrees to the line which connected the knoll with the mountain. By crossing a deep valley, this ridge was accessible from the knoll; and, as the lines of these hills converged to the same point of the mountain, it was evident that the passage from one to the other became more easy the higher the point occupied by any force. The ridge of this second spur, commanding a view of the entire plain beyond, and of the entire army of the enemy, was, to my mind, palpably the correct line to be occupied by the light troops who were to defend our left flank: In truth, I was convinced (and so, at the time, repeatedly stated to those around me) that the enemy would never fight the battle until he succeeded in carrying this position.

After halting at the base of the knoll a few moments, I ordered the battalion of dismounted riflemen to take post on the *front* spur I have described, and there to resist every attempt to turn our left, but when overpowered by superior numbers to retreat across to the ridge connecting the knoll with the Sierra, and there to fight again; and should they be unable to hold *that* line, to rejoin the regiment by retreating along the rear face of the knoll. The squadrons of Captains Price and Milam were dismounted, and held in concealment on the hill side of the ravine which bounded the rear of the knoll. A battalion of the Arkansas cavalry was formed on the plain, at about 300 yards to the rear of my position, while a battalion of Indiana riflemen took post, under the command of Major Gorman, near my squadrons. In this position we awaited the enemy, who had already commenced deploying battalions to his right, (our left,) with the evident intent of carrying the points I occupied. His intention was made manifest from the fact, that, from a battery in the valley, he commenced throwing shells at the riflemen who were near me, at the same time that his infantry approached. Captains Shawhan and Beard and Lieutenant Field promptly executed my orders, and were already in possession of the heights in front, when a staff officer communicated to me the apprehension of Brigadier General Wool that this advanced corps might be cut off by the regiments of the enemy which were marching up the ravine beyond, and his wish that my men should be recalled. Reluctantly

I yielded to the order, and sounded the recall; whereupon the rifle battalion rejoined the regiment. Scarcely had the riflemen returned, when General Wool himself rode up and explained that his views had been misapprehended by the officer who communicated them, as it was his design merely to apprise me of the danger which threatened the advanced corps, yet to leave their position entirely to my discretion. At the same time he charged me with the command of the troops on the left flank. I attempted immediately to rectify the error, by ordering a company from the Indiana battalion to resume position on the front heights, while the three dismounted companies belonging to the Kentucky cavalry (who were much exhausted by their previous exercise) were ordered again to climb the *hill*, and to take post on the ridge connecting the knoll and mountain. The company of Indianians *started*, but they failed to perform the duty assigned to them, and, with deep regret, I observed the Mexican troops were, in a short time, in possession of the very heights my own men had a half hour previously so advantageously occupied. The firing immediately commenced. It was about 30 minutes past 3, p. m., on the 22d of February. The Mexican light troops appeared on the ridge, constantly taking additional ground to their right; so that Captain Shawhan was ordered to extend rapidly to his left, with the view of outflanking them. At the same time, three companies of Gorman's battalion were ordered to take position on the knoll, with one of which the Kentucky battalion was subsequently reinforced. The Mexicans occupied a higher ridge than that on which my force was posted. They overshot their mark continually; for though the action continued until night, they killed no one, and wounded only seven. The loss of the enemy is not known, but is understood to have been large. The Mexican troops continued to extend to their right, until they had scaled the very summit of the Sierra Madre. Foreseeing that they would extend to this point, I ordered Captains Milam and Pennington to dismount their companies, pass the gorge in the mountains, and, by scaling the mountain from the rear to command the right flank of the enemy. Darkness prevented them from succeeding, though their object was so nearly attained that they came within the fire of the enemy, who had reached the summit; and these would have been overcome but for your order recalling all the troops to the plain for the night. When night closed the enemy had succeeded in outflanking us, though as yet our position was not turned, and, from the abruptness of the face of the mountain, it was hoped that his apparent success would yield no material advantage.

Throughout the evening, Captains Shawhan and Beard, and Lieutenant Field, acted with promptness and bravery, and their companies with coolness and skill. The same remark is applicable to the Indiana company which went to their assistance, led by a sergeant or subaltern, as well as I recollect. Major Gorman was with me during the evening, and his obedience to orders and general conduct deserved and receives approbatory mention. His men were not exposed, except on the knoll, and there, by the conformation of the ground, were to a great degree sheltered. They seemed, however, to be willing to engage the enemy whenever required.

During the night of the 22d, the Kentucky cavalry and the 2d Indiana regiment maintained the position at the base of the knoll undisturbed by the enemy. At daylight on the 23d I was relieved of the command of the brigade by Brigadier General Lane, who will report its further operations.

As soon as it was light enough to see the enemy on the 23d, the rifle battalion, reinforced by the companies of Milam and Pennington, were ordered forward to renew the fight. They were ordered to dismount in the gorge, and to ascend that slope of the mountain which descends to the broad ravine in the rear of the knoll. This gave to the enemy the position which the rifle battalion occupied the preceding evening. This step was rendered necessary by the vast superiority of the enemy in numbers. The enemy was prompt to take whatever ground we yielded, and commenced to move his regiments along the face of the mountain until he had displayed at least twenty-five hundred infantry in our front. The fire became hot and incessant. The companies I had sent forward were assisted by Gorman's battalion of Indiana riflemen and four companies of Illinois riflemen, under the command of Major Trail. Our men stood as firm as the rocks of the mountain. They were but a handful as compared with the enemy, but they yielded not an inch of ground for at least two hours, during which I was gratified to observe that they kept *their front* clear within rifle shot, though the enemy was enabled to turn their left flank, and a regiment more pressed down the mountain to their right, with the view of cutting the whole off from our main body. I cannot too highly compliment this gallant band. They were under my eye the whole time, and their valor could not have been surpassed. Lieutenant Colonel Field was there and everywhere during the battle, equal entirely to his station, and rendered me the most essential assistance. He has mentioned in flattering terms the gallantry of several as conspicuous on this occasion, and it affords me infinite pleasure to add my own testimony to the general good conduct of the troops. The execution done in the mountain by our troops is admitted to have been tremendous. Persons who have since visited the scene represent the *dead* of the enemy left on this mountain-side, as from two hundred and fifty to three hundred—the number of wounded not known. Their loss was immense. We did not lose a man from the commands engaged, because the enemy shot too high. I was closely observing the movements on the mountain, perceiving that matters were reaching extremes with my riflemen, when I observed that a regiment of Americans were retreating on my right; instantly I had the signal sounded to call my men from the mountain, and stood with Price's squadron and the four Arkansas cavalry companies unti lthey issued from the ravine, and, mounted, commenced to ascend the hill on the other side. Our line being pressed back, and the men retreating in apparent disorder, I proposed to Colonel Yell to charge the

Mexican line; and he readily assented; but before the enemy had taken position to enable us to execute our desire, the right of the Arkansas corps commenced retiring in order. Our whole force was then withdrawn to the other side of the ravine, and we found that we stood detached from the rest of the army. The riflemen of the Kentucky cavalry had not yet joined the regiment; but, retiring before the enemy in order, was occasionally presenting a front to cover the retreat of the infantry. In this way they twice delivered a fire upon the body of the enemy, who were pressing in masses along the mountain side. After crossing three ravines in this way, the riflemen succeeded in joining the rest of the regiment, and, at once, I ordered the cavalry to form for a charge upon the lancers of the enemy, who now moved forward along the base of the mountain, as if to engage the companies under my command. The lancers were protected by the infantry on the mountain-side, and whenever checked, would at once reform under cover of their fire; while the infantry, because of the conformation of the ground, could not be approached by our horses. The regiment of Kentucky cavalry and the four Arkansas companies met the lancers firmly, and the head of their column was pressed back. We lost several valuable lives in this charge—not by the lancers, but by the musketry, which constantly fired upon my command. We were utterly unsustained by infantry, and powerless of course against a force we could not reach—a force exceeding mine by at least six to one, and constantly reinforced by other infantry and cavalry—and, withal, in a position to us inaccessible. At this point of time I could see no infantry belonging to your army, and the progress of the enemy seemed unresisted, if not resistless. *If we had a line*, it was palpable that it had swung away from the mountains, and therefore it was deemed best to take a position which would draw the enemy into the plain. Accordingly the cavalry moved off directly at right angles to our former course, and approached the Saltillo road, near the ranche, at Buena Vista. The infantry of the enemy at once descended to the plain, and formed a line of battle parallel to the mountain's base; their cavalry formed a column of squadrons, to charge upon my regiment. We formed at once to receive them, Colonel Yell's companies being on my left. The enemy came down in most gallant style and beautiful order. They numbered from 1,200 to 1,500, and constituted the brigade of General Torrejon. Our force did not exceed 400. Our men were armed with rifles, or with carbine, pistol, and sabre; theirs with sabre and pistol, or with lances. I waited their approach until they had arrived within sixty yards of my line, when our men delivered their fire. Under its effect the head of their column wavered, and for a moment checked its march, when the order was given to my command to charge upon them. Their column parted—some went right, and some left. The men on our side pressed through them, pursued one part, and the *melee* became general. The whole crowd was enveloped in a cloud of dust, and all order on both sides was for a few minutes lost. Mexicans and Kentuckians, and some of the Arkansas soldiers were together, and so continued until we had reached the valley, in the rear of the ranche. A large body of the Mexicans broke through the ranche, where they were fired upon as they passed; and thence, pursued by my men, they fled across the mountains opposite. As they ascended the mountains, our artillery began to fire at them. Among others who fell in this affair were Colonel Yell, of Arkansas, and my adjutant, Edward M. Vaughn. Your army contains no braver spirits than these; nor did the field of Buena Vista hold two more determined soldiers. Their bodies exhibit the fierceness of the shock and the noble daring with which it was met. Mr. Vaughn received twenty-four wounds, many of which were mortal. I draw no distinction between Colonel Yell's companies and my own. They stood shoulder to shoulder up to the moment of collision with the enemy, and behaved as handsomely as I could have desired. The fall of Colonel Yell, who passed to the left, (while I passed to the right,) parted the regiments. There were some of the soldiers from Arkansas who remained with me, and who formed with my own command shortly afterwards to sustain Bragg's battery, which was going then into action. It is sufficient commentary on this transaction to observe that with the charge of their cavalry the progress of the enemy ceased. I can scarcely distinguish between officers and men where all were brave; but I may mention the gallantry of Captain Price as conspicuous. Many performed acts of daring which have been reported to me in flattering terms, but which I may not extend this paper by reciting.

In our new position, after the Kentucky cavalry returned to the field of action, little was left for us to do but to sustain the battery by our presence, and to cover it when it retired. This duty was performed under your own immediate observation. The advance of some infantry regiments induced you to order me to a new position, to cover their flank from another column of the enemy's cavalry; but the character of the ground and progress of the battle offered no new opportunity to engage. It was ascertained that the energies of our horses, by the action of the preceding sixty hours, had been completely exhausted; and about this time I received an order from Major General Taylor to repair to the position he occupied upon the field, there to dismount, and to act, if necessary, on foot. While marching thither, the firing on both sides ceased, and the battle closed.

In conclusion, I would remark, that from the commencement to the close of this memorable action, my regiment was at no time fifteen minutes out of the fire of the enemy, or out of the reach of his lances. If the part it has displayed has been serviceable to our country, and in any measure contributed to produce the glorious result which has crowned our common toils, we shall feel fully recompensed for all we have suffered by a separation from our homes and families. I deeply deplore the great loss the regiment has sustained; but the dead have left an example which must endear their memory while patriotism has an admirer.

I respectfully submit the list of the killed and the wounded of the Kentucky cavalry, and have the honor to be your very obedient servant,

HUMPHREY MARSHALL,
Colonel of Kentucky Cavalry.

Brigadier General Wool.

Camp Taylor, *March* 3, 1847.

Sir: I have the honor to report that, on the morning of the 22d ult., the second regiment of Kentucky volunteer infantry, then under the command of the late Colonel William R. McKee, was ordered to march from the camp at Buena Vista, for the purpose of meeting the enemy, who were advancing. This order was received at about 9 o'clock, and was obeyed immediately. At half-past 9 o'clock we reached the position we were ordered to take, on the right of the main body of the army. We formed in line of battle on a small hill, about two hundred yards in rear of Captain Washington's battery of artillery, with our right resting upon the road. This position we occupied for about an hour, when we were ordered to march across the road for the purpose of supporting a portion of Captain Bragg's battery, which was directed to take up an elevated position on the right of, and near one-fourth of a mile from, the road. Here we remained until the morning of the 23d, resting on our arms. As soon as the regiment had reached the point designated, Colonel McKee directed a picket to be stationed for the purpose of watching a pass running behind the mountains on our right, through which it was thought, by Major Mansfield of the engineer corps, that the enemy might endeavor to turn our flank. This was done by myself, under the supervision of Major Mansfield, and the picket remained during the night keeping up a vigilant watch. Two other pickets were thrown out in advance, and near the foot of the mountain. Just before daylight, on the morning of the 23d, firing was heard in the direction of the foot of the mountain, which, in a few moments, was found to proceed from the pickets of the enemy. It being now near daylight, and Colonel McKee being convinced that the action would be commenced on the left, he directed me to withdraw all the pickets, leaving two or three men of each, with orders to remain until after daylight, and then to join their companies. As we expected, the action did commence on the left, by a rapid discharge of musketry from the enemy, which was returned by our troops, (I believe the Kentucky cavalry, which had been dismounted, and perhaps some others.) We kept our position, watching the action on the left most anxiously, until about 8 o'clock, when we received orders to march in double-quick time to the left. We did so; and as soon as we had crossed the road received orders to march up a small hill, immediately in our front, in line of battle, for the purpose of supporting a portion of the second Illinois regiment, under command of Colonel Bissell, which had been engaged with the enemy's infantry for a few minutes. This order was obeyed by Colonel McKee with great alacrity, who led the regiment into action in the most gallant manner. We were on the top of the hill in a very few seconds, where the men poured in a well directed and most destructive fire, which was returned by the enemy for a few minutes, when they retreated. We pursued them until we became exposed to the fire of a battery of the enemy's artillery posted near the foot of the mountain on the left, when we were recalled. In this charge our loss was very slight—that of the enemy being proportionably heavy. After we were recalled we were ordered to take up a position under the brow of a hill, to protect us from the fire of the enemy's artillery, which was kept up for some time. Here we remained for an hour or two, the men keeping up a fire whenever they could see one of the enemy within range of their pieces. We were then ordered to march across the heads of two ravines, for the purpose of supporting, in conjunction with Colonel Bissell's command, a portion of Captain Washington's battery, which was endeavoring to silence the artillery of the enemy, which was posted at the foot of the mountain. Here we remained for some time, sustaining a very heavy fire of artillery, when the section of artillery we were supporting having advanced somewhat nearer that of the enemy's, we were informed that we were about to be charged by a large body of cavalry. Colonel McKee immediately formed the regiment in column, doubled on the centre, and marched it forward, intending to form square on the hill for the purpose of resisting the expected charge. Finding we were not to be charged, we were ordered to advance (still in column) for the purpose of assisting the Illinois troops, under command of Colonels Hardin and Bissell, who were advancing upon a large body of the enemy's infantry, which was at that time in retreat. We advanced in double-quick time, the order having been given to deploy the column as well as it could be done while in motion. This deployment was executed very handsomely, and we continued to advance for near half a mile across several very deep and rough ravines, before we could gain a position from which we could, with any effect, return the fire of the enemy. Scarcely had fifty of the regiment reached the contemplated position, when it was discovered that we were almost surrounded by an immense force of infantry, who poured in a most destructive fire upon our already exhausted troops. Here it was deemed proper to retreat, which we did; not, however, until we found those on our left in retreat—all the men who could load their pieces keeping up a fire as they retreated. We moved down the ravine towards the road under a tremendous cross-fire, which did great execution. Just as we reached the mouth of the ravine we discovered a large body of the enemy's cavalry coming over the hill, on our left, in hot pursuit. At this time I had come to the conclusion that we were all lost, when my ears were greeted by a report from Captain Washington's battery, which was still at the breastwork in the road. We stopped to see the effect of the shot, and had the exquisite satisfaction of seeing the cavalry dispersed by a shell which fell in the midst of them, doing much execution.

Captain Washington continued to fire upon them as long as he could see them, and under the protection of his fire we arrived at the breastwork perfectly exhausted. The thanks of my regiment are due to Captain Washington and his officers for the timely assistance they rendered us. It was during this last charge and retreat that the gallant Colonels McKee and Clay fell, together with near forty of the men. Captain W. T. Willis also fell here fighting bravely, and was most shockingly mutilated after he was killed. We arrived at the breastwork at about half-past four o'clock, when I received orders to occupy the hill just on the left of the breastwork, with six companies of my regiment, four under command of Captain Thompson being stationed at the breastwork as a support for Captain Washington's battery. Here we remained until morning, when it was found that the enemy had retreated during the night. Before, and during the action, some of the Kentucky cavalry, who had lost their horses, joined my regiment and fought with great bravery until it was ended. I cannot close this report without stating that the regiment now under my command behaved, throughout the entire action, in the most gallant manner. Officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, seemed to vie with each other, and came out of the action, having fully sustained the reputation of their State for heroism and undaunted bravery.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CARY H. FRY,

Major commanding second regiment Kentucky volunteers.

Lieutenant J. McDowell,
A. A. A. General.

Camp Taylor, Mexico,
February 27, 1847.

Brigadier General Wool: On the evening of the 22d, when we were first drawn up in the line of battle to meet the enemy, who, at that time, were in our immediate vicinity, I was assigned to the command of four companies of riflemen—Colonel Yell taking command of four companies of cavalry—two companies of our regiment, commanded by Captains Pike and Preston, jr., being detached from the regiment and acting with some other corps.

On the evening of the 22d, the Mexicans having taken possession of the side of the mountain, with a view of turning our left flank, I was ordered to ascend and dislodge them from their position. This I attempted, in connexion with the Kentucky riflemen; but dark coming on we were recalled, after sustaining a heavy fire from the enemy for more than an hour, and encamped upon the plain till morning.

On the morning of the 23d the position of my command was designated by our gallant general himself, to whose cool and heroic courage, military judgment and commanding genius, I would add my humble testimonial.

Two companies, under the command of Captains Patrick and Hunter, were placed some distance in the advance, and commenced the fight, sustaining their position as long as required by the orders under which they acted, when they fell back and joined my command, Captain Preston's and Lieutenant Trousdale's companies. Immediately on their taking position in line, in obedience to orders, I, with my whole command, moved forward to the front and took position in line with the infantry that was at this time under the most galling fire from the Mexican small arms. This position my battalion sustained for a length of time, and did not yield until many lay dead and wounded upon the field; nor would they have given way then had not a regiment of infantry that was falling back before the advancing foe, rushed among them, bearing many off and throwing others into confusion, separating the men from their officers, and the officers from each other; and many from my command remained on the field and fell in with the Illinois infantry, with whom they fought till the battle was ended.

Finding it impossible to rally those who had thus been disordered, I mounted my horse and joined Colonel Yell.

The Kentucky and Arkansas cavalry having been acting together during the day were at this time falling back in good order before the Mexican horse. Gaining an advantageous position, the command was halted, formed, and an order for charge given, which was promptly obeyed, and, for the first time during the day, the Mexicans were driven back, sustaining a very heavy loss from our carbines and sabres.

The enemy being reinforced it was thought advisable again to retire. This we did, the Mexican lancers pursuing. When we had gained the plain, perhaps a mile distant, we were halted and prepared to receive their charge, our number being about four hundred, and that of the Mexicans variously estimated from twelve hundred to two thousand.

Simultaneous with the Mexican command to charge, it was echoed by our gallant Colonels Marshall and Yell, who led on their men. Midway the contending lines met, and Colonel Yell, my immediate commander, who was far in advance of his men, fell at the very first onset, covered with glory and pierced with wounds, and yielded his unconquerable spirit while cheering his men to victory.

Upon the fall of Colonel Yell, the command of the regiment devolved upon myself, the next in command. The fight still went on; and though many of our brave men lay dead and bleeding on the ground, Mexican numbers were forced to yield to Saxon courage. The enemy was entirely routed, cut off; and not till victory crowned our arms, did they again join the main army. They had left some thirty-five dead on the field, and numbers, bleeding, made their escape.

From this time till night, I, together with my command, continued to act with, and under the command of Colonel Marshall, and although not again brought to fight hand-to-hand, yet all the time we were upon the field, and often in the most perilous positions.

The number killed upon the ground, out of the eight companies of the Arkansas regiment that at different times were in the fight under my command, was twenty-three killed and forty wounded, most of them dangerously, some of whom have since died, and others doubtless will.

In mention of those whose gallant conduct happened to fall under my observation, I would not be thought to make invidious distinctions. That there were others whose conduct was alike gallant and worthy of notice and commendation, I have not a doubt. To others I leave the pleasing task of placing them in their proper position before a grateful and admiring country.

It is with feelings of mingled pleasure and heartfelt regret that I mention the names of my brave and chivalrous colonel and like gallant Captain Porter, who, as all were prepared to expect, should it be their fate to fall, were at the head of their commands, urging them on to victory, and leading the way.

By the side of these I would place the names of John Pelham, Darwin Stewart, and others; though privates in the ranks, were soldiers, and died like heroes.

Among those who were more fortunate, and yet live to enjoy the good name they won that day, I would mention Surgeon E. H. Roane and Assistant Surgeon J. W. Glenn; nor pass by unmentioned Surgeon Craven Peyton, who kindly volunteered his skilful professional services to alleviate the sufferings of our wounded men who happened to fall near him.

Amongst the officers of my command, whom I, by our relative position, happened to observe, I would mention Captains Patrick and Hunter, Lieutenants Trousdale, McKean, Desha, Searcy, Reeder, McClain, Carr, Adjutant Mears, Captain Dillard, and Lieutenant Stewart.

Of the non-commissioned officers and privates, out of a long list I might mention without disparagement to others, I give the name of Sergeant-major Benj. F. Ross, who was long in the fight, and then not yielding until shot down; Sergeant Jno. Adams; Privates Wm. Quesenbury, Joshua Danley, who was twice wounded, John Lavater, James McVicar, and Lloyd Magruder. I might add to the list, but the length would be too great.

This is a hasty account of what was done (and the names of a few—very few of those who bore an honorable part in the action by the Arkansas regiment the memorable 22d and 23d instant—) days that will be remembered while Americans continue to reverence chivalry and heroic deeds; and as the day upon which the proof conclusive was furnished to the world, that the spirits of a Jackson and a Napoleon still lived in a Taylor and a Wool.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN SELDEN ROANE,

Lieut. Col. Commanding Ark. Regt. Cav.

Camp San Juan de Buena Vista,
February 26, 1847.

Agreeably to instructions from Brigadier General Wool, to report the positions of the several companies of the 1st Illinois volunteers during the battle of Buena Vista fought on the 22d and 23d February, 1847, I have the honor to report.

Captain Morgan's company (A) and Captain Prentiss's company (I) had been detached, forming a part of the garrison at Saltillo, under the command of Major Warren, and were in that place during the engagement. The remaining eight companies encamped in rear of the pass on the evening of the 21st, and during that night they threw up an embankment on the right of the road at the pass. On the morning of the 22d Captain Crow's company (F) and Captain Wyatt's company, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Weatherford, were ordered to occupy and complete the ditch in the valley, and the remaining six companies, under the command of Colonel Hardin, erected a slight breastwork on the hill. The regiment remained in this position during the day and night of the 22d. On the morning of the 23d, immediately after the first heavy charge of infantry, Colonel Hardin led four companies from the hill on to the plateau—Captain Montgomery's company, (H,) Captain Zabriskie's company, (D,) Captain Richardson's company, (E,) and Captain Smith's company, (B.) With these he moved up and supported the Kentucky infantry, on the right. As he advanced the enemy opened a fire upon our right flank, from the second ravine beyond the pass. Colonel Hardin wheeled his command to the right, and ordered a "*charge bayonets*," and routed the enemy from his position, and drove him across the ravine and the next hill, killing and wounding a large number. After passing the last mentioned ravine, Colonel Hardin found his command detached from the other regiments engaged; and turning, he passed across to the ravine on the left of Bragg's battery, and was ordered to support it. He remained in this position for near two hours; during which time the colonel ordered up Captain Mower's company, (K,) who with Captain Fry's company, (C,) had been left in position at the breastwork.—About 3 o'clock, p. m., as Bragg's and a part of Washington's batteries were moving up the ridge toward the mountain, Captain Chilton rode up and told Colonel Hardin that he was ordered to the right to make a charge; to hurry, or he would be too late; that the dragoons were then moving up for a charge. Colonel Hardin's command filed right by the heads of companies, passed through the batteries, and came into line on the right. At that moment the head of a heavy column of Mexican infantry appeared, and opened a tremendous fire. Colonel Hardin took shelter under the bank of the ravine on the right, and moved up to the head of the ravine, and opened a fire on the Mexican column. Up to this time he had not lost a single man killed. The result of that last unfortunate charge the general already knows. When that part of the command again reached the breatwork on the hill, companies F, G, and C were led by Lieutenant Colonel Weatherford to the head of the ravine, on the left of the hill. In conjunction with one of the Indiana regiments, they occupied that ground during the remainder of the day and night. Companies A and I came up from Saltillo during the night of the 23d, and were posted near companies F, C, and G.

During the whole time engaged, both officers and men behaved in the most gallant manner. Colonel Hardin had distinguished himself during the day for his fearless and eager bearing. Captain Zabriskie also behaved and died like a soldier; and Lieutenant Houghton defended himself to the last against the crowd of lancers around him. These three officers all fell in the last charge of the day. For the names of the officers who distinguished themselves, the general is referred to the roster.

I would beg leave further to report the operations of Captain Washington's battery, so far as it acted in conjunction with the 1st Illinois volunteers.

On the evening of the 22d an embankment was thrown up between the ditch dug by the 1st Illinois volunteers and the hill, and five pieces of Captain Washington's were placed behind it, so as to command the road, supported on the right by companies F and G, occupying the ditch. On the morning of the 23d a heavy column presented itself, moving from the Mexican lines, and making a demonstration towards the battery. When it had cleared the point of a hill and come within range, Captain Washington opened upon it with his whole battery. The effect was tremendous—the shot opening wide gaps in the heavy ranks of the advancing foe. The column, was broken, and moved quickly to the right and gained the cover of a hill. The second operation of this part of the battery deserves to be particularly noticed. It was when the fragments of the 1st and 2d Illinois and Kentucky infantry were forced to retreat down the ravine after the last charge. As the main body of these three regiments gained the road at the mouth of the ravine, a large body of Mexican lancers poured over the point of the opposite hill, and commenced an indiscriminate slaughter. Then it was that Captain Washington's battery saved the lives of 100 men, and probably the fortunes of the day. By his fire he drove back the main body of the lancers, covered our retreat, and, but for a small party who gained the protection of the hill and killed our wounded, our loss would have been but trifling. Both officers and men of Captain Washington's battery displayed the utmost coolness and intrepidity.

WM. WEATHERFORD,
Lieutenant Colonel 1st Illinois volunteers commanding.

CAMP TAYLOR, MEXICO,
February 28, 1847.

SIR: In compliance with your order, I submit the following report of the operations of my command in the battle of the 22d and 23d instant.

The second regiment of Illinois volunteers was posted on the morning of the 22d, near the centre of our line, in the rear of the height occupied by the 1st Illinois regiment and upon a high eminence, which commanded a view of most of the field. Towards night the Indiana brigade took its position on this height, and my regiment marched to the height on the left and there formed in order of battle, our right resting on the heads of the ravines, and our left extending towards the base of the mountains. After waiting in this position, in readiness for attack, for about an hour, during which the enemy opened the fire of his artillery, I was ordered to march my regiment to the defence of the town, which was reported to have been attacked. While we were proceeding to execute this order, the firing between our skirmishers in the mountain and the enemies infantry, which was endeavoring to gain a position there (or rather to turn our left flank,) commenced and continued till nightfall. Before reaching Buena Vista, on our march to Saltillo, the order directing us thither was countermanded, and the regiment was marched back to a position near to that occupied in the morning, where we bivouacked for the night, resting upon our arms.

Early on the morning of the 23d, my regiment was formed in order of battle towards the left of our lines, occupying the high plain, which the enemy showed an intention to force, by the vast number of infantry he had thrown into the mountains and ravines on our left and front. By changing direction in the face of the enemy, so as to front him more directly, our right was brought to rest upon the heads of the ravines, while our left, extending towards the base of the mountains, was covered by a battery of artillery, supported by the regiment of Indiana volunteers. Previous to this movement our rifle battallion, consisting of Captain Lemen's and Captain Woodward's companies, and Captain Conner's company of Texas volunteers, under the command of Major Trail, were detached from the regiment and sent to the support of our skirmishers, who had engaged a portion of the enemy in the mountain. While the battle was raging in the mountain on our left, the enemy, having deployed around and through the ravines in our front, formed in line of battle, extending across the entire plain from the heads of the ravines in our front to the mountains which flanked his left. It is proper here to remark, that my rifle companies, having been detached as above stated, and company D (Captain Wheeler's) and F (Capt. Hacker's) having been ordered, with other troops, to remain at Saltillo for its protection, the whole strength of my regiment under my immediate command comprised but six companies. These companies were commanded by Capts. Coffee, Miller, Raith, Baker, Lott and Starbuck. The enemy, advancing steadily to our front till within range of their pieces, opened upon us a brisk fire; but being as yet, scarcely within fair range of our muskets, and seemingly inclined to advance, I ordered my men to remain steady and reserve their fire. This they did, retaining their position with perfect steadiness, and receiving several volleys from the enemy's whole line without returning a shot. Perceiving that the enemy had ceased to advance, I ordered my regiment forward. This order was obeyed promptly and

Assistant Surgeon James Simons was most actively employed on the field in the discharge of his appropriate duties, during both days of the fight.

I have the honor to enclose herewith a list of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers who distinguished themselves; also a list of casualties, by which it appears that our loss was, one second lieutenant, ten non-commissioned officers and privates, killed; one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, and thirty-four non-commissioned officers and privates, wounded, and *one* private missing. Aggregate.—Forty-seven killed and wounded, and one private missing.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

FRANCIS LEE,
Major 4th Infantry, commanding regiment.

Captain W. A. Nicols,
A. A. A. General, 1st Brigade, 1st Division.

Head-quarters, 2d Brigade, 1st Division,
City of Mexico, September 15, 1847.

Sir: I have the honor to report the following, as operations of the second brigade, first division, on the 13th instant:

The brigade formed and marched with the division on the above mentioned day, to support the attack upon Chapultepec. Whilst in position with that view, it was ordered to file by its left, and follow an aid-de-camp, to aid in an attack upon the works of that fortress. Accordingly the 8th infantry, being in front, gallantly moved forward; also the 6th and 5th, and participated in the assault and eventual capture of the enemy's works, and of many prisoners.

The zeal and intrepidity displayed by these corps, officers and men, were conspicuous, and deserve the highest praise; and in these particulars all are so deserving as to render discrimination impossibe.

A portion of the 6th infantry, by order of some superior officers, it is said, separated from the brigade, operated upon some other point, and did not rejoin until the morning of the 14th. The residue, under the gallant Lieutenant E. Johnson, remaining with it throughout the day. The brigade having been re-formed upon the height of Chapultepec, advanced towards, and participated in the operations of the day at St. Cozmé. The 5th, 6th and 8th, advanced steadily upon the enemy, penetrating the walls of houses, and finally attacking, and delivering upon him a close and destructive fire, at which he fled, abandoning all further resistance.

The perseverance and valor of Lieutenant Johnson, although in ill health, in conducting a portion of the 5th, entitle him to particular mention.

The activity and energy of other officers, in the operations of perforating walls and partitions of houses, on both sides of the street, to gain access to the enemy and attack him, was highly creditable.

My acting assistant adjutant general, Lieutenant and Adjutant R. W. Kirkham, 6th infantry, always foremost and in advance, fulfilling and seeing to the execution of my orders throughout the day, deserves my warmest praise.

I enclose herewith a report of killed, wounded, and missing.

I will enclose or forward, as soon as received, the reports of sub-commanders.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

N. G. CLARKE,
Colonel 6th Infantry, commanding.

Captain W. W. Mackall,
A. A. General.

Head-quarters, 5th Infantry,
Mexico, September 15, 1847.

Sir: In obedience to your orders, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the 5th infantry during the 13th instant:

About 7, a. m., on the morning of the 13th, the regiment was formed on the right of your brigade and proceeded to the rear of Chapultepec at the Molino del Rey, where we remained for a short time, when the regiment was ordered forward to support the storming party and entered the works of the enemy immediately in their rear.

In proceeding to Chapultepec, the regiment was much exposed to the fire of grape and round shot, but our loss was but slight.

A detachment from the regiment, consisting of Captain Ruggles, 2d Lieutenant J. R. Smith, and 61 rank and file, composed a portion of the storming party, and were among the very first who entered the fortifications.

After the capture of this important position, the regiment was ordered to advance towards Mexico and support the 1st brigade, who were hotly engaged in pursuit of the retreating enemy, and we were soon near enough to the enemy to become once more engaged with a portion of the regiment.

Captain McPhail, with two of the companies, mistaking the proper causeway, became temporarily separated from the regiment, and passed up the causeway with General Quitman's division, to within a short distance of the city, and there rejoined the main body.

After advancing to within grape shot range of the *garita*, the regiment was ordered to support the siege train, and remained in that position, partially protected by the aqueduct from the very severe fire of the enemy for some time, when it was ordered to advance, endeavor to turn the battery at the garita, and drive the enemy from that position.

Under the guidance of Lieutenant G. W. Smith, engineers, this last duty was performed, the enemy driven into the city, and one of their guns captured.

The regiment was then advanced into the city, and occupied an advanced position during the night.

I am again called upon to lament the loss of an officer. Lieutenant J. P. Smith, was mortally wounded while engaged with the storming party at Chapultepec, and died the same day. After being engaged in seven battles, this brave, gallant and accomplished officer, has been cut off in the flower of youth, and the commencement of a career that promised to redound to his own credit and advantage to his country.

Captain Ruggles was with the storming party and detached during the day.

Lieutenant S. H. Fowler, regimental quartermaster, advanced with the commaed as far as the Molino del Rey, where severe illness compelled him to return to his quarters, but he rejoined the regiment in the city during the afternoon.

Captain McPhail was slightly wounded during the afternoon, but not before he had rendered good service ; and he was seen advancing with the storming party into the fortress.

My thanks are due to Lieutenant and Adjutant Lugenbeel and Lieutenant Rossell, who were with me the whole day, and rendered important services.

Sergeant Henry Farmer, of B company, the color-sergeant, was again wounded, and this time severely. This is the third time this very excellent soldier has demanded the attention and notice of his commander.

The sergeant major of the regiment, John Greer, was very active during the entire day, and has behaved very handsomely during the operations around Mexico.

The total loss of the regiment was Lieutenant J. P. Smith and two rank and file killed; Captain McPhail and seven rank and file wounded.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. CHAPMAN,
Captain 5th Infantry, commanding regiment.

Lieutenant R. W. Kirkham,
A. A. A. General 2d brigade, 1st division, U. S. Army.

Head-quarters, Battalion 6th Infantry,
Mexico City, September 15, 1847.

Sir: I have the honor to report, that on the morning of the 13th inst., this battalion was under your immediate observation in its advance upon the castle of Chapultepec, under a heavy fire of artillery and musketry. As I reached the foot of the hill, one of General Cadwalader's staff directed me to turn the hill by the north to prevent the enemy from escaping. As I approached the Tacubaya road, the enemy were retreating and dispersing in all directions. I immediately gave pursuit with the portion of the regiment with me at the time. General Quitman overtook me at the hacienda, and ordered me to collect the portions of the different corps as they advanced, at the same time supporting Captain Drum's battery. This column, under the command of Generals Quitman and Shields, advanced along the aqueduct, from arch to arch, towards the city, until the enemy were found to abandon their breastwork, thrown across the road. Here again the battery of Captain Drum advanced rapidly, Generals Quitman, Smith and Shields, supporting its advance until a lodgment was made at the garita itself. The fire of the enemy now became extremely severe from batteries in front and on the flank. Several charges were made by the enemy. The greatest exertions appeared to be making by General Quitman. Captain Drum's battery had ceased for a moment, the riflemen and others, more closely under the fire of the enemy, being rapidly surrounded. I advanced the portion of my regiment, placing them flat upon the breastwork and around it. The enemy fell back, and towards sunset the firing ceased entirely. I now suggested to General Quitman the propriety of my uniting with the other portion of regiment, under General Worth; and, between 2 and 3, a. m., he consented for me to do so, which I did about daylight. Captains Hoffman and Lovell, and Lieutenant Buckner were with me. I cannot but express myself gratified with the conduct of all upon this occasion.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
B. L. E. BONNEVILLE,
Major, 6th Infantry, commanding battalion.

The 6th infantry, in its different operations of the day, had four killed, eight wounded, and four missing.

B. L. E. BONNEVILLE,
Major, 6th Infantry, commanding battalion.

Lieutenant R. W. Kirkham,
A. A. A. General, 2d brigade, 1st division, Mexico city.

Mexico, *September* 16, 1847.

Sir: I have the honor to report the operations of a portion of the 6th infantry, under my command, in the battles of the 13th. The battalion of the 6th infantry moved from Molino del Rey on the morning of the 13th, by the left flank, towards the grove at the base of Chapultepec. I was then in command of the company next to the rearmost one of the battalion. When the headmost company reached the grove, an order was given for the regiment to move around the base of the hill, to the left of the castle, in order to cut off the retreat of the enemy. This order I did not hear; but when I reached the base of the hill, I saw some of the regiment moving up. I immediately advanced up the hill with a portion of the battalion, and participated in the attack which resulted in the taking of the castle of Chapultepec.

When the battalion was re-formed in the castle, I found myself the senior officer in command, with the colors of the regiment, and detachments from all the companies of the battalion present. With these, I moved forward with the other regiments of the brigade, in pursuit of the enemy, on the road leading from Chapultepec to the city of Mexico. When we entered the street in the suburbs of the city, we found the enemy posted behind an adobe breastwork, which he had thrown across the street from the aqueduct to a church. From this breastwork and church, he swept the street with his fire. In order to dislodge him from these positions, I moved to the right through a gate-way, passing in the rear of several buildings, until I reached a large dwelling, fronting on the street, occupied by the enemy. I ordered my men in, broke open the windows on the street, and opened a fire from the balconies and top of the house on the enemy in the church, and behind the breastwork. The enemy returned the fire very briskly; but without effect, as my men were under cover. I advanced some of my men still further up the street in the direction of the enemy, by passing in rear of other buildings, and, from a door opening on the street, my men continued their fire. I occupied these positions for a considerable time, keeping up a brisk fire on the enemy, until other troops of ours came up, who, passing in rear of the church under cover of a large wall, succeeded in gaining a cross-street which came down on the enemy's rear. They, perceiving this, abandoned their position, and fell back on the garita, their next position, from which they continued to fire with musketry and artillery. I now moved around the church wall, and joined the troops who were in the cross-street. I remained here some time under the orders of Colonel Garland. I finally requested permission from Colonel Garland to join the 8th infantry, under Major Montgomery, and with him to endeavor to gain a position nearer to the enemy in the garita. Permission was granted. We made an opening in a wall on our right with picks and crow-bars, entered the enclosure, and passed through it to the opposite side; here we opened another wall, got into another enclosure, and passing through it, gained a position in rear of some buildings quite near the enemy. Here, we formed the storming party under Captain McKenzie. With some ten or twelve good marksmen of the 6th and 8th, I entered a small adobe shed, which fronted on the street. From the windows of this shed, I immediately opened a fire, with considerable effect, on the enemy, who were not more than thirty yards distant. In a few moments, the enemy fled up the street, and were joined in their flight by several hundred who occupied the garita and houses adjacent. When the enemy commenced his flight, I ordered my men out of the building into the street. We followed them rapidly, firing into them as they fled, and entered the garita with other troops of our division.

Lieutenant Howe was the only officer with me during the day. He acted with commendable zeal and activity. The non-commissioned officers and men, under my command, conducted themselves with gallantry.

During the day, I had one man killed and two wounded.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD JOHNSON,
First Lieutenant, 6*th Infantry*.

Lieut. R. W. Kirkham,
A. A. A. General, 6*th Infantry*, 2*d Brigade*.

Head-quarters, 8th Infantry,
City of Mexico, *September* 10, 1847.

Sir: I have the honor to report that, on the 13th instant, the 8th regiment of infantry marched with its division to assault the fortress of Chapultepec. At the Molino del Rey, it received a fire which wounded one man. The regiment then moved into the forest below the fortress, and there received a galling fire from small arms. At double quick time it charged up the hill, over ditches, rocks, and breast-works, to the enemy's walls, where it halted some twenty minutes and returned his fire. His ranks beginning to recoil, the regiment charged forward with other storming forces into the enemy's work, where it received a severe fire from various coverings of the place; but continued to drive them, till they were either forced over their own walls or taken prisoners.

Now commenced a contest of an opposite character; our officers contending with their own men, who, exasperated by the treachery and murderous conduct of the enemy, seemed resolved to take no prisoners. It was difficult to restrain their indignation.

The fortress taken, the regiment marched rapidly in pursuit of the retreating enemy, whom it assisted to dislodge from successive positons.

At the gates of the city, the enemy made their last stand, and an obstinate defence from that point, which the regiment reached by cutting through walls and advancing on the tops of houses. So soon as we had obtained a position from which our fire was effective, the enemy broke and abandoned their strong position. Captain Bomford and Lieutenant Merchant, rushed forward and turned one of the enemy's deserted guns, and gave them several fires to expedite his departure. Here the battle ended.

We took quarters for the night a short distance in advance, and, having adopted the requisite precaution, enjoyed a good night's rest.

By day light the following morning, we were under arms and advanced. Near the Paseo a desultory fire commenced, which continued during the day, from some irregular force concealed in and on houses, and at the corners of streets.

Early in the morning, we took a position near the Franciscan convent. The following morning, a detachment of the enemy's lancers charged near our position, but made its retreat as rapidly as it had made its appearance.

The regiment went into action with 220 bayonets, including 56 detached under Lieutenant Selden as a storming party, for which most of the detachment volunteered—First Sergeant John L. Fisk, of company K, who was badly wounded, setting the example. The conduct of this detachment, and its officer who was badly wounded in the assault, doubtless will be reported by Captain McKenzie, who commanded the storming party.

Out of the whole number of the regiment engaged, it lost but two officers; four non-commissioned officers, and nine privates wounded, although from the commencement to the end of the action the regiment was one of the foremost.

Captains Bomford and Gates, Lieutenant Longstreet, adjutant, Lieutenants Merchant, Picket, and myself, were all the officers with the regiment; the others either disabled by wounds, sickness, or detached.

Lieutenant Longstreet was wounded while assaulting Chapultepec, and when in the act of discharging the piece of a wounded man. He was always in front with the colors. His high and gallant bearing won the applause of all who saw him.

Captains Bomford and Gates, Lieutenants Merchant and Picket, were equally conspicuous for their noble exertions and gallant conduct. All are entitled to, and are commended for, the most favorable notice of the proper authority.

After Lieutenant Longstreet fell, Lieutenant Picket took charge of the regimental colors; had them borne the first to the top of the palace, lowered the enemy's standard, and replaced it with that of the 8th infantry and the national flag, while the battle was yet raging beneath.

Corporal McAuley, of company I, bore our colors, and fell wounded while so doing—the sixth bearer of them thus shot during the actions of the 8th and 13th instant. Drum Major Muir bore them bravely through the remainder of the contest.

Sergeant James Bealey, of company I, and acting sergeant major, was conspicuous for active exertions and good conduct, encouraging the men, and in person exhibiting the noblest example, as he has on other occasions.

Other non-commissioned officers and privates, fully deserve special mention and the highest praise; indeed, the occasion called into requisition the utmost exertions of all.

To the regiment collectively is the country indebted, and most heartily do I commend officers and men to its approbation, and trust they may receive that notice and reward to which they are so justly entitled.

Very respectfully, I have the honor to be, sir, your very obedient servant,

W. R. MONTGOMERY,
Brevet Major, commanding 8th infantry.

Captain W. W. Mackall,
A. A. General, head-quarters, 1st division.

HEAD-QUARTERS 1ST BRIGADE, 2D DIVISION OF REGULARS,
City of Mexico, September 19, 1847.

SIR: For the information of the brigadier general commanding the division, I have the honor to report the operations of this brigade, on the 13th and 14th instant. I reported to General Quitman, at Tacubaya, on the morning of the 13th, and was ordered by him to form the reserve of his column in the attack on the east side of Chapultepec. My brigade consisted of the regiment of mounted riflemen, 1st artillery, and 3d infantry.

The main body of General Quitman's command was advanced by the road leading from the east end of Tacubaya, towards the foot of the hill of Chapultepec. In pursuance of the general's directions, I formed my brigade in his rear, and prolonging my right beyond his, to cover his right and rear from the enemy stationed near the aqueduct leading from Chapultepec to the city; and I detached two companies of riflemen under Captain Simonson, and afterwards a third, under Lieutenant Morris, still further to my right and rear, the better to secure the whole.

The enemy's principal batteries on this side, were discovered to be at the foot of the hill near where the aqueduct leaves it, so that prolonging my line in that direction brought the regiment of mounted riflemen on my right, immediately in rear of the storming party under Captain Paul, 7th infantry, and when the attack was ordered, they (riflemen) entered the battery along with the storming party, and carried the second battery in rear of the first, where several guns and many prisoners were taken. General Quitman, at the head of the column, immediately directed the riflemen on the road towards the city, by the garita of Belèn; after filling up the ditches in front of the first battery sufficiently to pass one of the heavy pieces, I followed with the rest of the brigade, and the piece under Captain Drum, 4th artillery. The advance—regiment mounted riflemen—under the immediate direction of General Quitman, supported by the fire of Captain Drum's piece, an eight-inch howitzer, followed by the rest of the brigade, carried a battery near the Casa Colorada, half-way to the garita, and here the general halted the column to reorganize it for an attack on the battery at the garita.

The regiment of mounted riflemen, supported by the South Carolina volunteers, in advance, the rest of General Quitman's division following, and the remainder of my brigade, together with part of the 6th infantry, under Major Bonneville, who had fallen into this road, in reserve. Lieutenant Benjamin now came up with another piece, (16-pounder,) and after a few rounds from the artillery, the advance of riflemen, led by General Quitman in person, charged the battery at the garita and carried it, entering the city of Mexico, at that point, exactly at twenty minutes past one, p. m. The reserve having pushed forward, arrived at the battery at the same moment. A six-pounder, captured here, was opened on the enemy, and the ground in front of the garita cleared.

They soon, however, opened a heavy battery from the citadel, 300 yards to our left and front, and a cross-fire from the houses on our right and front. The troops in advance of the garita were recalled, and my brigade was then directed to occupy the building of the garita, on our left of the road and within the city, and preparations made to establish batteries in front for our heavy guns. This was done during the night by Lieutenant Beauregard, and at daylight, three heavy guns, in position, were ready to open their fire, when we learned the city was abandoned by the enemy's troops. After taking possession of the citadel and leaving a garrison in it, we advanced to the grand plaza, my brigade leading; and, having formed there, saluted the national colors planted by a non-commissioned officer of the regiment of mounted riflemen, on the national palace, at 7 o'clock, a. m.

The regiment of mounted riflemen was acting immediately under the eye of the major general, and he, better than any other, can *testify* to its uniform and noble conduct. Its major, Loring, fell wounded while gallantly leading it, just before arriving at the garita. Captain Simonson, who succeeded to the command, (Captains Sanderson and Crittenden having been detached with their companies on distant service,) during the attack on the garita, distinguished himself for his zeal and energy.

Captains Backenstoss, Tucker, and Porter, Lieutenants Morris, McLane, Russell, Hatch, Granger, and Gibbs, have deserved particular mention for their gallantry, and Brevet 2d Lieutenant James Stuart, one of the storming party, was the first to mount every battery from Chapultepec to the city.

Major Dimmick, commanding the 1st artillery, Captains Nauman, Winder, and Hathaway, Lieutenants Haskins, Brannan, and Coppie, set the most noble example of coolness and courage. Lieutenants Haskins and Brannan were wounded.

Captain Alexander, commanding 9th infantry, Captain Van Horn, and Lieutenant Shepperd, displayed the greatest courage and activity.

Captain Roberts, regiment mounted riflemen, Captain Dobbins, 3d infantry, Lieutenant Haskins, 1st artillery, Lieutenants Richardson and Bee, 3d infantry, and Lieutenant James Stuart, regiment mounted reflemen, were the officers detailed from this brigade for the storming party, and they all justified the choice by the most daring courage.

In the course of the 14th, a fire from the houses and corners was commenced by the Mexicans, which was not entirely quelled until the next day, and all the companies in succession were engaged in driving them off. After a very vigorous attack on the 15th, by a party of mounted riflemen, under Captain Roberts, on the main body of these irregular combatants, and the severe loss he occaioned them, put an end to this annoyance. A report of the killed, wounded and missing, has already been transmitted: the number is one hundred and sixty-six.

I cannot withhhold my highest commendation from the whole brigade—those who witnessed its whole conduct will not accuse me of partiality in saying its gallantry and discipline could not be surpassed; and I conclude, by again recording the gallant bearing of my aid-de-camp, Lieutenant Earl Van Dorn, who was everywhere engaged in his duty, under the hottest fire, even after receiving a severe contusion in the foot from a musket ball.

Your obedient servant,

PERSIFOR F. SMITH,
Brevet Brig. Gen., Com'g 1st brigade, 2d division.

HEAD-QUARTERS 4TH ARTILLERY, NATIONAL PALACE,
Mexico, September 20, 1847.

SIR: In compliance with your circular of yesterday's date, I have the honor to report that the 4th regiment of artillery, on Tuesday the 7th September, marched from Coyoacan and bivouacked at a hacienda some two miles from Tacubaya; that on the 8th, it marched to the field of battle of Molino del Rey, and continued there until evening, when it returned to its former quarters at the hacienda. On the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th, the regiment was at the village of La Piedad, engaged in various duties, particularly in that (common to its brigade) of observing the works and operations of the enemy.

On the 12th, a detachment of two commissioned officers, 1st Lieutenant Hill, and 2d Lieutenant De Russy, one sergeant, (Collins, of C company,) and twenty-five privates volunteered as part of a storming party, to be employed at the stronghold of Chapultepec, and were accordingly engaged, with high credit, as is understood, in that brilliant exploit. On the same day, the regiment was ordered forward on the La Piedad causeway, to scatter a body of the enemy's troops engaged in that quarter. It accordingly advanced to a redoubt in the suburbs of the town, and remained there some time, under a fire of round shot and musketry. The end, for which it was sent, being accomplished, it returned in obedience to orders, without the range of the enemy's fire, and there awaited further orders. These having been received, it marched by the way of Tacubaya, to the San Cosmé suburbs of the city, and, on the 14th, entered the city with the 2d brigade of the 2d division, to which it belonged.

I enclose a list of the killed and wounded, merely remarking that that of company G, the battery company, is required to be separately reported—its loss being probably three times the amount of this list.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. L. GARDNER,
Major 4th artillery, Com'g regiment.

Captain E. R. S. CANBY,
Ass. Adj. Gen., 2d Brig., 2d Division.

HEAD-QUARTERS, 2D INFANTRY, NATIONAL PALACE,
Mexico, September 20, 1847.

SIR: In compliance with instructions received from brigade head-quarters, I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the 2d regiment United States infantry, since it left the quarters it had occupied in the village of Coyoacan, during the armistice.

On the evening of the 7th instant, the regiment marched from Coyoacan, and bivouacked at a hacienda, between two and three miles south of the city; early the next morning, marched through Tacubaya, and formed, with the other two regiments of the brigade, in line of battle, in front of Molino del Rey. After remaining in the position for some time, the regiment was ordered to Molino del Rey, to relieve the troops who had occupied that position since the action of early in the morning. In marching down, we were exposed to a fire from the enemy's guns at Chapultepec, several shells bursting near our column, but fortunately no one was injured. The troops in the building, or works, were relieved by five companies of the 2d, who were actively engaged for nearly two hours with the enemy's skirmishers, who occupied the slope of the hill in front of Chapultepec, the remainder of the regiment, as a reserve, behind the walls; the regiment was then ordered to retire, and carry the wounded of other regiments found in the works to a place of safety. This having been accomplished, it returned to the hacienda we had left in the morning. The regiment met with no loss, in either killed or wounded, during the day.

On the morning of the 9th, the regiment took a more advanced position at the village, or church, of Piedad, about 2 or 2½ miles south of the city, where it remained until the 13th, actively employed in harassing the enemy, directing his attention from other points, and supporting our batteries, which finally silenced his guns. On the afternoon of the 12th, a call was made on the regiment for two officers, seven non-commissioned officers, and forty-five privates, to form part of the storming party required for storming Chapultepec. The call was instantly responded to, and so many volunteered for the occasion, that lots had to be cast to determine who were to go, and who left behind. It fell to the lot of Captain Casey, 1st Lieutenant Wescott, and 2d Lieutenant Steele, to accompany the detachment. Captain Casey, (who the next morning was wounded during the assault,) being the senior in rank, was placed in command of all the detachments from the regiments of the 2d division. The command of the detachments from the 2d infantry devolved on 1st Lieutenant Westcott, who has made his report to the senior officer of the detachments taken from the 2d division. Of the storming party from the regiment, two privates were killed, and one captain; 1 corporal, and 14 privates wounded.

Late in the afternoon of the 13th, the regiment marched from Piedad, through Tacubaya, and by Chapultepec, to the garita San Cosmé, (the entrance to the city,) where we remained during the night. On the morning of the 14th, the regiment, with other troops, marched into the city of Mexico, and halted at the Alameda, in the western part of the city. It was soon after detached to accompany Captain Lee, of the engineers, to the garrita San Antonio, situated in the southern part; marching through the grand plaza, in front of the cathedral, we entered a street running south from the palace, and, when opposite the third square, (from the plaza,) were fired on by the enemy from the tops and windows of houses in advance of us, and from the corners of streets, and also from the streets running east and west, and from the steeples of churches.

I ordered the houses in the vicinity to be broken open, and the men to be posted on the roofs, and at the windows and doors. It was with great difficulty we could open any of the iron-bound and barred doors and gates, and in many cases impracticable for want of the proper implements; however, we succeeded in entering several of the buildings, where, from the roofs, the enemy were destroyed, or driven from the top of one house to another, and from street to street—the different companies acting in a measure independently.

A detailed account of the operations of each company would extend this report to an unreasonable length. Lieutenant Tilden, commanding company B, and Lieutenant Lyon, commanding company D, I directed to proceed on the streets running east. They gradually destroyed or drove the enemy before them from about four squares to the canal bridges. Lieutenant Steel, with company C, advanced several squares to the south, killing, or driving before him the enemy that were firing from behind corners, and returning the fire he was exposed to from the house-tops. He saw a large body of lancers in one of the cross streets, but, not having force enough to attack them, they were too cowardly to attack him. The other companies of the regiment, commanded by Captains Penrose, and Wessels, and Lieutenants Lovell, Davidson, and Jarvis, were posted as far as practicable to the best advantage—some on the roofs, and at the windows, and doors of houses; others, near corners of streets, in such positions as to fire on the scattered enemy whenever he made his appearance. Captain Kingsbury giving his attention to those posted to the south, and the adjutant, (Lieutenant Jones,) and myself, to those more to the north and east. In several houses entered by our troops, they found ammunition, officers' and soldiers' clothing, and, in some of them, arms. This street fight lasted between five and six hours. We had destroyed and driven the enemy from every point where they made their appearance and could be encountered, when (our ammunition being nearly expended) orders were received from the general commanding the division, for the regiment to retire to the grand plaza, in front of the palace.

From the reports of the different officers, I may safely say that the enemy lost in killed between forty and fifty, and more than that number wounded; four Mexicans, supposed to be officers, were taken prisoners, and two killed. It is believed that most of the enemy opposed to us were Mexican soldiers, who had thrown aside their uniform, and that they were generally acting under the directions of Mexican officers.

The casualties, during the day, were one sergeant, and one corporal killed; and 1 subaltern, (1st Rieutenant Lyon, slightly in the leg, by a spent ball,) 1 sergeant, 4 corporals, and 18 privates wounded. A detailed list of the killed and wounded has been forwarded to you.

It only remains for me to state that the entire regiment, both officers and men, behaved, on this occasion, as they have always heretofore done—that is, in the most fearless and gallant manner.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. MORRIS,
Capt. 2d Infantry, Comd'g Reg.

Capt. E. R. S. Canby,
A. A. Gen. 2d Brig., 2d Div., Mexico.

Head-quarters of the 7th Infantry,
Palace of Mexico, September 22, 1847.

Sir: Agreeably to the orders of the rcevet colonel commanding, the 2d brigade of the 2d division, I have the honor to report that the 7th infantry commenced its march from near the village of San Angel about sundown, on the evening of the 7th instant, and advanced about three miles in the direction of the enemy's left flank, and took possession of a large hacienda about 10 o'clock that night, with orders to hold it till further orders, it being deemed a very important position, commanding many passes to and from the enemy.

On the morning of the 8th, same, General Pillow's order was received to move immediately upon Tacubaya to be in position to support the 1st division, if necessary, which was warmly engaged with the enemy at or near the foundry at Molino del Rey. Upon approaching the village of Tacubaya, I met Paymaster Kirby, who informed me that he had come by General Scott's order to conduct the brigade to its position marked out by the general-in-chief. Pursuing our march, we arrived on the field where the battle had commenced that morning, and formed a line in rear of the foundry and a work attached to it; about this time, Colonel Riley joined from the village of San Angel, where he had been detained since the day previous by indisposition; during which time, the command of the brigade devolved upon the undersigned.

The line of battle was preserved in this field with two or three slight changes, and with no severe interruption from the enemy's fire, except some close firing from his batteries at Chapultepec. After the public property, and the dead and wounded had been removed, which were the effects of the victory gained by the 1st division that morning, the 7th, with 1st brigade, received, about 2 o'clock, p. m., orders from Major General Pillow to return to the position which it had left that morning.

On the morning of 9th, we advanced, (my regiment forming a part of the brigade,) and formed line of battle within cannon range of the enemy's left flank, driving his advanced pickets, and supporting our field batteries, till those of the enemy were silenced on the 12th, same. By vigilance and judicious movements, the strong force of the enemy on his left flank were held in check, and our important objects secured.

On the afternoon of the 12th, same, an order was received, calling for one captain, one subaltern, three sergeants, three corporals, and thirty-nine privates, to form part of the storming party to storm Chapultepec, which was attacked and carried by our troops in a most gallant manner on the morning of the 13th, same. I respectfully refer to the report of Captain Paul herewith enclosed. During the charge, Lieutenant Gault was shot dead while hurrying his men to the conflict. For bravery and daring intrepidity, he, probably, was not surpassed by any gentleman in commission in the United States army. His loss will long be regretted by his regiment.

In the afternoon of the 13th, same, I moved the 7th infantry, with the brigade, from the left flank of the enemy to his right flank, passing through Tacubaya and following on the route of the retreating enemy, and halting about 9 o'clock, p. m., for the night in the outskirts of the city. About 6 o'clock the next morning, orders were received to form my regiment, and continue the march down one of the main streets leading to the main plaza. Arriving opposite the Alameda, the attack commenced, apparently by the mob, (the city having been previously surrendered by the city authorities,) in the discharge of fire-arms, and casting brickbats and stones from the corners of streets and roofs of houses, which was briskly kept up through that day and the next, (15th,) before the gallant daring of our troops were able to silence it by their bold and efficient soldierly efforts.

The return of the killed and wounded has already been furnished.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. PLYMPTON,
Lieutenant Colonel 7th Infantry, Commanding.

Captain E. R. S. Canby,
Assistant Adjutant General,
Head-quarters, 2d Brigade.

City of Mexico, *September* 17, 1847.

Sir: On the evening of the 12th inst, I received orders from the general-in-chief to report to you for duty at "El Molino de los Reyes," for the intended attack the next morning on Chapultepec, with orders to repair and put in good condition during the night those of our batteries which had been firing during the day, and which might have need of it. On arriving at El Molino at about 9, p. m., I called for a working detail of two companies, and having collected the necessary materials, in doing which I was greatly assisted by Lieutenant Ripley of your personal staff, I commenced repairing and strengthening the parapet of gun battery No. 3, armed with one 24-pounder howitzer and 1 18-pounder (brass), but, the carriage of the latter being found unserviceable, an iron 24 pounder was substituted in its place. The battery was also changed from a barbette to an embrasure battery. At half past 3, a. m., the working party was dismissed, gun battery No. 2 having been found in a sufficiently good condition to require no repairs. On the morning of the 13th instant, at about half past 5, a. m., all the batteries opened upon the enemy's works at Chapultepec; and, after firing upon them for about two hours, whilst the preparations for the assault were being made, according to your directions, they then opened with grape and howitzer shells upon the wood immediately surrounding the foot of Chapultepec hill, on the south and west side of it, and affording protection to the enemy's light troops. The object being to drive them out of it, so as to enable our assaulting column to advance to the foot of the hill with but little opposition. After transmitting your orders for the cessation of the artillery firing and the advance of the assaulting column, I repaired to the spot occupied by the mountain howitzer battery, in the grove of cedar trees and near the foot of the hill; and, finding that its commanding officer, Lieutenant Reno, had been wounded, I directed its firing on the large body of the enemy's troops, occupying the crest of the hill immediately in advance of the assaulting column, and remained with it until masked by our own troops. I then went to assist the commanding officers of the voltiguer regiment, to place their command in the most advantageous position on the right of the assaulting column towards the ramp leading up to the works on the top of the hill, so as to drive away, by a close and well aimed fire, the enemy from behind the breast-height wall which surrounds the citadel; and, as soon as the charge was ordered, I joined the assaulting column and entered the works with it. Finding then that a large portion of the enemy's forces was retiring on the Tacubaya road, pursued by some of our troops, I descended from the hill and joined in the pursuit. There I found it was General Quitman's command; but, at his request, remained with him, as his engineer officer, Lieutenant Z. B. Tower, had been wounded in the head. I was shortly afterwards wounded in the left side and thigh, but the wounds being slight, I remained with him on duty until the next morning, when we entered the city of Mexico, took possession of the citadel, and planted the star spangled banner on the walls of the palace at 7 o'clock, a. m.

I have the honor to remain, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant.

P. G. T. BEAUREGARD.
Lieutenant of Engineers.

Major General Gideon J. Pillow, *U. S. Army.*

Garita de San Cosme, City of Mexico,
September 18, 1847.

Sir: In accordance with instructions received from Major General Pillow, commanding 3d division of the army, I have the honor to present a report of the operations of the battery of light artillery under my command, on the 8th, 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th instants.

On the 8th instant, at daylight, I was directed, by Major General Pillow, to move rapidly from the hacienda, near Mixcoac, through Tacubaya, to support, if necessary, Major General Worth's division, then fiercely engaged with the enemy near Chapultepec. This order was complied with; and I arrived on the field in time to witness the defeat of the enemy, with great loss on both sides, and to assist in driving off a large body of cavalry, which threatened our left flank and rear. The latter was done by a few well directed shots from the section under the immediate command of Lieutenant Jackson.

Later in the day, I was directed by General Worth to look to a small body of our cavalry, which had been sent to recover the remains of Lieutenant Armstrong, 2d artillery, killed in blowing up a factory of the enemy; and observing that a considerable party on the other side, composed of cavalry and infantry, approached with the intention of attacking it, I opened a fire, which drove the enemy off in a few moments. Soon after, I received orders to retire to our original position, near Mixcoac, the operations of the day being over.

On the 9th, the division occupied the village of La Piedad, in front of which a section, under Lieutenant Jackson, was placed—another being on the Piedad road. Finding that Lieutenant Jackson's section was nearer the enemy's lines, and that no attack would probably take place on the Piedad road, I took my post, on the 10th, with this advanced section, retaining with me Lieutenant Jackson, and leaving the other section under the command of the orderly sergeant. During this day, the enemy threw two shots, (attracted by a reconnoissance, under Lieut. Stephens, engineers,) by which we obtained his range, and found that the battery was quite under the fire of his heavier metal—a distance of about one thousand yards. His force appeared to be about twelve thousand men, a large portion of it cavalry, carefully protected by entrenchments. Finding that the latter portion of his troops would not come into the open plain, and that my battery was unnecessarily exposed to the fire of the enemy's batteries of position, I determined to make a new road, parallel to the one from the village, by which we had reached our picket, and withdrawing the guns by the open road, to place them within ten yards of the same position by the new one, connecting the two roads by a bridge, over a deep and wide ditch, at the ends nearest the enemy; thus concealing the pieces during the day, both from the artillery and cavalry, in the hope of drawing the latter from cover. This plan was fully carried out, during the night of the 10th, with the assistance of Major Bainbridge and a detachment of his command.

son to find the cavalry, which, after passing round our right, had been concealed by the inequality of the ground. I found them at the first point where the bank was practicable for horsemen, in the act of descending into the ravine—no doubt for the purpose of charging upon our rear. The nearest of our men ran quickly to my call, attacked this body, and dispersed it with some loss. I think their commander was among the killed.

The regiment was formed again in line of battle behind the first ravine we had crossed; soon after which, we were joined upon our left by Lieutenant Kilburn with a piece of light artillery, and Colonel Lane's, the 3d regiment of Indiana volunteers.

Lieutenant Kilburn opened a brisk and very effective fire: the enemy immediately receded; we advanced, and he retired to the mountain. No senior officer of Lieutenant Kilburn's corps being present upon this occasion, it gives me pleasure to bear testimony to the valuable services he rendered, and to express my admiration of the professional skill and soldierly qualities he manifested.

We occupied the ground where the Mississippi regiment first met the enemy, when a heavy fire was opened upon us by a battery which the enemy had established near the centre of his line. The Indiana regiment was most exposed, and passed from the left into the ravine upon our left. The artillery retired to the battery from which it had been drawn. I had sent out some parties to examine the ground on which we had fought in the morning, for the purpose of bringing in the wounded: when these parties had returned, our regiment retired by its left flank, and marched along the bank of the ravine, heretofore noticed as being on our right. The Indiana regiment, in moving down the hollow, was concealed from the view of the enemy, who was probably thereby encouraged to make an attack.

We had proceeded but a short distance when I saw a large body of cavalry debouche from his cover on the left of the position from which we had retired, and advance rapidly upon us. The Mississippi regiment was filed to the right, and fronted in line across the plain; the Indiana regiment was formed on the bank of the ravine, in advance of our right flank, by which a re-entering angle was presented to the enemy. Whilst this preparation was being made, Sergeant-major Miller, of our regiment, was sent to Captain Sherman for one or more pieces of artillery from his battery.

The enemy, who was now seen to be a body of richly caparisoned lancers, came forward rapidly and in beautiful order—the files and ranks so closed as to look like a mass of men and horses. Perfect silence and the greatest steadiness prevailed in both lines of our troops, as they stood at shouldered arms waiting an attack. Confident of success, and anxious to obtain the full advantage of a cross fire at a short distance, I repeatedly called to the men not to shoot.

As the enemy approached, his speed regularly diminished, until, when within eighty or a hundred yards, he had drawn up to a walk and seemed about to halt. A few files fired without orders, and both lines then instantly poured in a volley so destructive that the mass yielded to the blow and the survivors fled. Captain Sherman having come up with a field-piece from his battery, followed their retreat with a very effective fire until they had fled beyond the range of his gun. Soon after this event, a detachment of our artillery and cavalry moved up on our left, and I was directed to co-operate with it in an attack upon the enemy at the base of the mountain.

We advanced parallel to this detachment until it was halted. I then placed our men under such protection as the ground afforded from the constant fire of the enemy's artillery, to which we were exposed, to wait the further movement of the force with which we were to act. At this time the enemy made his last attack upon the right, and I received the general's order to march to that portion of the field.

The broken character of the intervening ground concealed the scene of action from our view; but the heavy firing of musketry formed a sufficient guide for our course. After marching two or three hundred yards, we saw the enemy's infantry advancing in three lines upon Captain Bragg's battery; which, though entirely unsupported, resolutely held its position, and met the attack with a fire worthy of the former achievement of that battery, and of the reputation of its present meritorious commander. We pressed on, climbed the rocky slope of the plain on which this combat occurred, reached its brow so as to take the enemy in flank and reverse when he was about one hundred yards from the battery. Our first fire—raking each of his lines, and opened close upon his flank—was eminently destructive. His right gave way, and he fled in confusion.

In this, the last contest of the day, my regiment equalled—it was impossible to exceed—my expectations. Though worn down by many hours of fatigue and thirst, the ranks thinned by our heavy loss in the morning, they yet advanced upon the enemy with the alacrity and eagerness of men fresh to the combat. In every approbatory sense of these remarks, I wish to be included a party of Colonel Bowles's Indiana regiment, which served with us during the greater part of the day, under the immediate command of an officer from that regiment, whose gallantry attracted my particular attention, but whose name I regret is unknown to me. When hostile demonstrations had ceased, I retired to a tent upon the field for surgical aid, having been wounded by a musket-ball when we first went into action.

Our regiment remained inactive until evening, and was then ordered to the encampment of the previous night under the command of Major Bradford.

We had seen the enemy retire; but his numerical superiority over us would scarcely admit the supposition that he had finally retreated. After my arrival at our encampment, which was some time after dark, I directed Captain Rogers, with his company K, and Lieutenant Russell, commanding company D, to proceed with their commands to the field of battle, and report to the commanding general for orders. These were the two companies which had been left as a guard at head-quarters' encampment, as stated in the beginning of this report. They had been threatened during the day by a strong detachment of the enemy's cavalry; had performed all the duties which belonged to their position, as will be seen by the accompanying statement of Captain Rogers, in a manner creditable to themselves and their regiment; but they were disappointed, because they had not been with us in the battle of the day, and were gratified at the order to march upon night service, and probably to a dangerous post.

Every part of the battle having been fought under the eye of the commanding general, the importance and manner of any service it was our fortune to render, will be best estimated by him. But, in view of my own responsibility, it may be permitted me to say, in relation to our first attack upon the enemy, that I considered the necessity absolute and immediate. No one could have failed to perceive the hazard. The enemy, in greatly disproportionate numbers, was rapidly advancing. We saw no friendly troops coming to our support, and probably none except myself expected reinforcement. Under such circumstances, the men cheerfully, ardently entered into the conflict; and though we lost, in that single engagement, more than thirty killed and forty wounded, the regiment never faltered nor moved, except as it was ordered. Had the expected reinforcement arrived, we could have prevented the enemy's cavalry from passing to our rear, results more decisive might have been obtained, and a part of our loss have been avoided.

To enumerate the instances of gallantry and good conduct which I witnessed, would exceed the limits proper to this communication, and yet could not fail to omit very many which occurred. I will therefore attempt no other discrimination than to make an exception of the two privates who were reported as "missing," and who have since been returned by the enemy, taken prisoners without a wound; and upon all others, both officers and men, I have the pleasure to confer my unqualified commendation.

To Major Bradford I offer my thanks for the prompt and creditable manner in which he executed all the orders I gave him, and would especially refer to the delicate duty assigned him of restoring order among the files of another regiment, when rendered unsteady by the fire of the enemy's artillery.

Adjutant Griffith rendered me important aid, as well in his appropriate duties, as by the intelligence and courage with which he reconnoitred the enemy, and gave me valuable information.

I must also notice the good conduct of Sergeant-major Miller, and Quartermaster Sergeant White, of the regimental staff.

First Lieutenant Mott, acting assistant commissary of subsistence, joined his company, (Captain Taylor's,) and performed good service throught the day.

Second Lieutenant Slade, acting assistant quartermaster, who was left in charge of his train at our encampment, it has been reported to me that when the enemy's cavalry threatened our encampment, he formed his teamsters and others into a party, mounted them on wagon-horses, and joined Lieutenant Shover, of the artillery, in his brilliant sortie, by which the enemy was driven from his position on our line of communication.

Captain Sharp's company A, and Captain Delay's company F, having been on "detached service" when the battle of Monterey was fought, seemed anxious on this occasion to bring up any arrears in which they might be supposed to stand to the regiment. They formed the first division, and did their duty nobly.

Three of the companies were, by unavoidable causes deprived of the presence of their captains on this occasion, viz:

Company C, commanded by Lieutenant Cook, whose gallantry at the storming of Monterey received my notice, and whose good conduct on this occasion is worthy of the highest commendation.

Company E, commanded by Lieutenant Fletcher, who showed himself equal to all the emergencies of that eventful day.

Company H, commanded by Lieutenant Moore, who so gallantly led it on the 23d of September, in the storming of Monterey. Cool, brave, and well informed, he possessed my highest respect and entire confidence. He fell in our first engagement, and on our most advanced position. The command of the company then devolved upon Lieutenant Clendenin, (captain elect,) who continued to lead it during the battle.

Captain Taylor, of company I, was present with his command throughout the day, and, as on former occasions, proved himself worthy to be the leader of that gallant company.

Captain Cooper, with his company B, upon the left flank of the regiment, seized every opportunity which his position gave him, and rendered distinguished service.

Captain Downing joined his company G on the 22d at Buena Vista. He had heard at the Rinconada that we were about to be attacked, and, though the road was beset by "rancheros," he hastened forward and took command of his company in the morning. In the first engagement of the 23d, this company was particularly distinguished, and fulfilled the expectations which its high state of discipline had warranted. Second Lieutenant McNulty was killed when leading a portion of the company to the charge. First Lieutenant Greaves and Second Lieutenant Hampton, for their gallantry in battle and uniform good conduct, deserve the highest consideration.

There were many instances of both officers and men, who, after being wounded, remained upon the field, and continued to discharge their duties until active operations had ceased. Such was the case with Captain Sharp; who, though shot through both thighs, evinced so great a reluctance to leave the field, that he was permitted to remain and follow his company on horseback.

Lieutenants Posey, and Corwine, and Stockard were wounded, but set the valuable example of maintaining their posts. Such, also, was the conduct of Sergeants Scott, of company C, and Hollingsworth, of company A; of private Malone, of company F; and of others whose names have not been reported to me.

In addition to the officers already commended in this report, I would mention, as deserving special consideration for the gallantry and general good conduct, Lieutenants Calhoun, and Dill, and Arthur, and Harrison, and Brown, and Hughes.

It may be proper for me to notice the fact, that early in the action Colonel Bowles, of Indiana, with a small party from his regiment, which he stated was all of his men that he could rally, joined us, and expressed a wish to serve with my command. He remained with us throughout the day, and, under all circumstances, displayed much personal gallantry.

Referring for the casualties in my regiment to the list which has been furnished,

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

JEFFERSON DAVIS,
Colonel Mississippi Rifles.

Major W. W. S. Bliss, *Assistant Adjutant General.*

Dragoon Camp, near Agua Nueva, Mexico,
March 3, 1847.

Major: In compliance with your directions, I have the honor to submit the following report of the services rendered by my command in the affair of the 22d, and the battle of the 23d ultimo, with the Mexican army. Immediately on receiving intelligence of the advance of the Mexican forces on the morning of the 22d, I accompanied the general-in-chief with my squadron to the battlefield. The action not becoming general that day, the duties of my squadron were simply observatory; and I returned in the evening, in compliance with instructions previously received from the commanding general, to Saltillo. On the morning of the 23d I again accompanied the general to the battle-ground with my squadron, consisting of seventy-two total, seventy-six aggregate. As soon as I reached the scene of action, I took position near the squadron of the 1st dragoons, so as to be able to co-operate with it, if necessary, and also to be in supporting distance of Captain Sherman's battery. Shortly after this the battle became general, the enemy's grand column of attack having forced the position occupied originally by the Kentucky and Arkansas mounted volunteers, and, driving them before it, was rapidly gaining ground towards our rear. At this moment the commanding general directed me to assume the command of the dragoons, and check that column. Captain Steen, 1st dragoons, being absent or engaged in some other portion of the field, the command of the squadron of the 1st dragoons devolved on Lieutenant Rucker. Owing to the numerous deep ravines cutting the entire field of battle, I was compelled to pursue a circuitous route to gain the head or front of the advancing column. On my way thither I was joined by Captain Pike, Arkansas mounted volunteers, with his squadron, who informed me he had been ordered to report to me for duty. So soon as I appeared with my command in front of the enemy, his cavalry halted, under cover of a deep ravine, supported by large masses of infantry. At the same time Colonels Marshall and Yell, separated from my command by a deep ravine, advanced their respective commands towards the enemy. By these combined movements the progress of the seemingly victorious column was checked. I maintained that position nearly an hour; during which time the enemy did not advance beyond the defensive position assumed on my first appearance in his front. I was, however, unable to charge his cavalry, owing to the intervention of deep ravines.

The position I then occupied was eminently favorable for the use of artillery, and I accordingly despatched Lieutenant Wood, my adjutant, to the commanding general, requesting a piece of artillery to be sent to me. Before the arrival, however, of the piece of artillery placed under my orders by the general, I was ordered by Brigadier General Wool to return to the position I occupied first in the morning, to support the batteries situated on the ridge nearest to the enemy, and which were also immediately under the eye of the general-in-chief. While in that position I was directed to detach Lieutenant Rucker, with the squadron of the 1st dragoons, with orders to proceed up the ravine under cover of the ridge, and to charge the enemy's batteries situated on the plateau at the base of the mountain. He had not, however, proceeded more than a few hundred yards, when it was observed that the enemy's column on the left flank was again advancing, driving the Kentucky and Arkansas mounted volunteers, and menacing our rear. I was ordered by the commanding general to recall the squadron of the 1st dragoons, and to proceed with my three squadrons and a section of artillery, under Lieutenant J. F. Reynolds, to check and force back this column. Before the squadron of the 1st dragoons could be recalled, it had gone so far up the ravine as to be in close range of the enemy's artillery. It was thus, for a short time, exposed to a severe fire, which resulted in the loss of a few men. The other two squadrons and the section of artillery were in the mean time placed in motion for Buena Vista, where a portion of our supplies were stored, and against which the enemy was directing his movements. Lieutenant Rucker joined me near the ranche, and in time to assist me in checking the heavy cavalry force which was then very near and immediately in our front. A portion of the enemy's cavalry, amounting, perhaps, to two hundred men, not perceiving my command, crossed the main road near to the ranche, and received a destructive fire from a number of volunteers assembled there. The remaining heavy column was immediately checked, and retired in great disorder towards the mountains on our left, before, however, I could place my command in position to charge. Being unable, from the heavy clouds of dust, to observe immediately the movements of the body of cavalry which had passed the ranche, I followed it up, and found it had crossed the deep and marshy ravine on the right of the road, and was attempting to gain the mountains on the right. I immediately ordered Lieutenant Reynolds to bring his section into battery, which he did promptly, and, by a few well directed shots, dispersed and drove the enemy in confusion over the mountains. I next directed my attention to the annoying column, which had occupied so strong a position on our left flank and rear during the whole day, and immediately moved my command to a position whence I could use my artillery on the masses crowded in the ravines and gorges of the mountains. As I was leaving the ranche, I was joined by about two hundred foot volunteers, under Major Gorman, and a detachment of Arkansas mounted volunteers, under Lieutenant Colonel Roane. Believing my command now sufficiently strong for any contingency which might arise, I advanced it steadily towards the foot of the mountains, and to within a few hundred yards of the position occupied by the enemy. I then directed Lieutenant Reynolds to bring his section again into battery; and, in the course of half an hour, by the steady and destructive fire of his artillery, the enemy was forced to fall back. This advantage I followed up; in doing which I was joined by a section of artillery, under Captain Bragg. My command still continued to advance, and the enemy to retire. We soon gained a position where we were able to deliver a destructive fire, which caused the enemy to retreat in confusion. While the artillery was thus engaged, by order of General Wool, I steadily advanced the cavalry; but, owing to the deep ravines which separated my command from the enemy, I was unable to gain ground on him. The enemy having been thus forced to abandon his position on our left and rear, I was again directed to assume a position in supporting distance of Captain Sherman's battery, which occupied its former position, and against which the enemy seemed to be concentrating his forces. After having occupied this position some time, the general-in-chief-directed me to move my command up the ravine towards the enemy's batteries, and to prevent any further advance on that flank. This position was occupied until the close of the battle, the enemy never again daring to attempt any movement towards our rear. The cavalry, except Captain Pike's squadron, which was detached for picket service on the right of the road, occupied, during the night of the 23d, the ground near where I was directed last to take my position before the close of the battle. Finding, on the morning of the 24th, that the enemy had retreated, I was joined by Captain Pike's squadron, and ordered by the general in pursuit.

In closing this report, I should do injustice to my feelings were I to omit to bring to the notice of the commanding general the steady bearing and gallant conduct of the officers and men of my command. The squadrons of the 1st and 2d dragoons, under command of Lieutenants Rucker and Campbell, and the squadron of Arkansas mounted volunteers, under Captain Pike, displayed the greatest coolness and steadiness under the heaviest fire of the enemy, and the greatest promptitude in obeying all my commands that day. To Lieutenants Th. J. Wood, my adjutant, my thanks are particularly due for the prompt manner in which he conveyed my orders, and for the energy and zeal which he displayed throughout the battle. And to Lieutenant Reyolds, third artillery, I must also tender my warmest thanks for the gallant and bold manner in which he manœuvred his section of artillery, which rendered the most important and effective service.

I regret my inability to state the killed and wounded of the whole command, squadron commanders not having furnished me the necessary information.

I have the honor to be your very obedient servant,

C. A. MAY,

Brev. Lieut. Col. 2d dragoons, comd'g.

Major W. W. S. Bliss,

Assistant Adjutant General, Army of Occupation.

Agua Nueva, Mexico, *March* 2, 1847.

Major: I have the honor to report that I marched from Saltillo, under instructions from Major Monroe, chief of artillery, on the morning of the 22d of February, 1847, with one section (two pieces) of my battery—one gun under Captain Shover, having been detached for the defence of the town, and one under Second Lieutenant Kilburn, to escort a train. On my arrival at Buena Vista I was placed in reserve, and directed to hold myself in readiness for orders. About noon, under instructions from the commanding general, I crossed the deep ravine to the right of the road, and took up a commanding position on the extreme right of our line, supported by Col. McKee's regiment of Kentucky infantry. In this position, after throwing up a slight breastwork, I placed my guns in battery, and remained through the night, keeping a vigilant watch.

Early on the morning of the 23d skirmishing commenced on the extreme left of our line. From my position, I could clearly observe the enemy's movements, and perceived that, unless I recrossed the ravine, I should be excluded from the action then about to commence. At this time I was visited by Major Mansfield, engineers, and, after a short consultation, finding we fully coincided, I started to recross the ravine, and rejoin our main body. On facing to the rear, a heavy cloud of dust was perceived several miles off on the Saltillo road, and, knowing the enemy had a cavalry force in that direction, I feared he was moving upon our depot and train. With the concurrence of Major Mansfield, I moved rapidly to that point, and on my arrival met a horseman who reported the force to be the commanding general with his escort. The action had now commenced in my rear, and I countermarched and moved up to our lines. Passing no one in my route to instruct me, and finding an opening on the left of Capt. Steen's squadron, 1st dragoons, I came into action with marked effect on masses of the enemy's infantry then hotly pressing our front. Here I remained, and kept up my fire until I observed our left flank turned, and the enemy rapidly gaining our rear. Being very closely pressed with musketry in front, and without adequate support, I retired some two or three hundred yards, and changed the direction of my fire to the left, so as to harass the head of the enemy's column, and check his advance upon our rear. An impassable ravine prevented my gaining his front. In this position my guns were arduously served for a considerable time. Captain Sherman was in my vicinity, and fired in the same direction with admirable effect. So destructive was our fire that the enemy's column was divided, and a large portion of it retired, leaving those in front, as I hoped, totally cut off. I immediately limbered to the front, and moved up in the direction of the foot of the mountains. Passing Colonel Hardin, with his regiment of Illinois infantry, I requested his support, which was promptly given. Having advanced as far as I deemed prudent against so heavy a force as opposed me, I came into action, and again played upon the enemy's infantry and cavalry. It was but a short time, however, before I discovered a light battery of several guns had been advanced by the enemy within canister range of me; and in a short time it was opened with such effect, that I saw my men and horses must all fall if I maintained my position. I accordingly retired again beyond their range, and fired npon the force which had gained our rear. I am particularly indebted to the lamented Colonel Hardin for his able support under this heavy fire.

My ammunition, by this time, was exhausted from my limber-boxes; my old cannoneers could not leave their guns; and my recruits—for the first time under fire—I found unequal to the task of replenishing my supply. I therefore moved under cover in the ravine behind me, and rapidly transferred my ammunition to the forward boxes. Before completing it, a loud noise and a cloud of dust attracted my attention to the depot and train. I moved off in that direction, without orders, at a rapid pace, supposing the enemy had attacked that point, and my presence might be essential in maintaining it.

Finding, when I arrived, that the attack had been made and repulsed, I directed my attention to the large infantry and cavalry force which had turned our left flank, and was still advancing. At this time I saw that Lieutenant Kilburn had joined me with his gun. He had been actively and gallantly engaged in my vicinity during the greater part of the day; but my close occupation caused me to overlook him. Seeing that the force which had turned us was gradually moving along the foot of the mountain towards Saltillo, and was only held in check by Captain Sherman, with one gun, under the support of the Mississippi riflemen, which he had daringly advanced against at least 4,000 of the enemy, I put my battery in motion towards them, and sought support from scattered parties of mounted men in the vicinity of the train. About fifty followed me. By the time I arrived within range of the enemy—my movement being very slow, owing to the jaded condition of my horses—I noticed the Mississippi regiment gallantly led against a force immensely superior. Overwhelmed by numbers, it was forced to fall back. I am happy to believe that my rapid and well-directed fire, opened just at this time, held the enemy in check until Colonel Davis could gain a position, and assume a stand. Under my fire the enemy retired some hundred yards, and

I advanced the same distance, and again came into action. From this point I several times fell back, and as often advanced, regulating my movements by those of the enemy, my support being weak and uncertain. The effect of my fire was very apparent, frequently throwing whole columns into disorder. Whilst thus engaged, General Wool came up, and, at my request, ordered our cavalry, then some distance to my left, to move to my support. I at once approached within canister range, and felt confident I should inflict a loss upon the enemy from which he could not possibly recover. A white flag, however, rapidly passed me, and I ceased my fire. The enemy seized the opportunity, availed themselves of the protection of our flag, and drew off beyond the range of our guns.

As they were retiring by the very route they had advanced, I feared they would avail themselves of our weakness at that point and renew the attack, regardless of our flag; I accordingly reversed my battery, and urged my horses to their utmost. They were so exhausted, however, that a walk was all that could be forced from them by both whip and spur. Several deep ravines had to be passed by circuitous routes before I could reach my desired position; and, as I feared, before I could possibly get there, an awful roar of musketry commenced. Knowing the importance of my presence, I left some of my heaviest carriages, caissons, and pushed on with such as could move most rapidly. Having gained a point from which my guns could be used, I put them in battery, and loaded with canister. Now, for the first time, I felt the imminent peril in which we stood. Our infantry was routed, our advanced artillery captured, and the enemy in heavy force coming upon us at a run. Feeling that the day depended upon the successful stand of our artillery, I appealed to the commanding general, who was near, for support. None was to be had; and, under his instructions to maintain our position at every hazard, I returned to my battery, encouraged my men, and, when the enemy arrived within good range, poured forth the canister as rapidly as my guns could be loaded. At the first discharge, I observed the enemy falter, and in a short time he was in full retreat. A very heavy loss must have been sustained by him, however, before he got beyond our range. My guns were now advanced several hundred yards, and opened on a position held by the enemy, with a battery of heavier calibre than our own—the same from which our left flank had been driven in the forenoon. Under the support of the Mississippi regiment, I continued my fire until convinced that nothing could be effected—the enemy holding an eminence from which we could not dislodge him without a sacrifice which might compromise the success of the day. I accordingly withdrew from their fire.

Thus closed my severe labors for the day, except a few scattered shot fired at different parties of the enemy passing within our range. I had expended about 250 rounds of ammunition for each gun.

About sunset I withdrew my battery into the ravine in rear of our line, and took a position for the night from which I could readily move to any assailable point. Here I remained—officers and men on the alert, and horses in harness. At daylight the next morning the rear guard of the enemy was seen in full retreat; and a minute examination of the field showed the awful destruction to his ranks, which we could scarcely realize before, but which now fully accounted for his movement.

Capt. W. H. Shover, my 1st lieutenant, having been detached with one of my guns for the defence of Saltillo, I must refer to his report for a full account of the operations of that portion of my company. His deportment there, when viewed in connexion with his former distinguished conduct on more than one occasion, and his long and arduous services since the commencement of the war—he being the only officer with my battery who originally accompanied it to the field—deserve, and I hope will receive, the special notice of the commanding general.

Of Lieut. Kilburn, whose coolness, efficiency, and gallantry came under my particular notice, I cannot speak in terms more complimentary than he deserves. His services are invaluable to me, whether in the camp, on the march, or in action. I feel that it is unnecessary for me to say more of my men, than to express the hope and belief that they have fully sustained the distinguished reputation the company has enjoyed since it first encountered the enemy on the field of Palo Alto.

It is a source of regret that, just at this critical time, I should have had so many recruits but partially instructed. By it, the accuracy and rapidity of my fire were both impaired, and my attention was frequently withdrawn from its proper direction to encourage, inspire, and instruct them. The want of a full complement of officers to my company was also seriously felt.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BRAXTON BRAGG,
Capt. 3d art'y, commanding light Co. C.

To Maj. W. W. S. Bliss,
Ass't Adjutant General, Army of Occupation.

Agua Nueva, *March* 2, 1847.

Sir: Having been directed to report the operations of my light battery during the action of the 22d and 23d of February, I have the honor to state that the action of the 22d having been confined to the skirmishing of infantry on the left flank of our line of battle, the battery was not brought into action on that day, remaining in reserve a short distance in rear of our line. Early on the morning of the 23d, Lieutenant Thomas's section took a position upon the plateau on our left; a 6-pounder under Lieutenant Thomas, in support of the right of a brigade of infantry, and a 12-pounder howitzer under Liutenant French, in support of its left. Soon after this section had taken its position, the action became general upon this flank, and indeed throughout the line; and my reserve section was ordered up, and took position on the right of Lieutenant Thomas's piece—three pieces of my battery forming the right of a line of artillery, having Captain Bragg's battery in the centre and one of my howitzers on the left—the brigade of infantry having changed its position during the first part of the action, so as now to be engaged on the flanks of the artillery. The action was here ket up with intense warmth, the enemy making many efforts to sweep us from the plateau, with the evident intention of gaining possession of the only practicable passage for his artillery across that flank of our line. Though the plateau was held in spite of the desperate efforts of the enemy to gain it, yet by closly hugging the mountain on our left, he succeeded in crossing large masses of cavalry and infantry over that part of our line, and thus seriously threatened in rear our most important positions. Here a crotchet in rear, with its left resting on Buena Vista, having been hastily formed for the purpose of repulsing these rear attacks, I was ordered, with a section of my battery, round to its support. A 6-pounder under Lieutenant Reynolds was left for the immediate support of a brigade of infantry, composed of the Mississippi and 3d Indiana regiments, forming the right of the crochet, whilst I moved forward with a 12-pounder howitzer to disperse a large body of infantry that had sought shelter from our fire in a gorge of the mountain in my immediate front. This infantry having been dispersed and sent up the mountain, I then took the howitzer round to the immediate support of the Mississippi and 3d Indiana regiments—Lieutenant Reynolds's piece having been removed by Colonel May for the support of his squadron on the left of the crochet. Here I would state that Lieutenant French having been severely wounded early in the action, his detached piece fell into the hands of Lieutenant Garnett, 4th artillery, who conducted it with great ability until it joined Lieutenant Reynolds, on his way to the support of Buena Vista. Although Lieutenant Reynolds did not reach that place with his two pieces in time to assist in repulsing the serious attack made upon it, yet he was enabled to bring up and serve his guns so as to effectually disperse a large body of lancers which had still held together, and showed a firm front on the left of the place. The enemy having utterly failed in his attacks upon Buena Vista, and upon the left of the crotchet, he made another desperate effort to get possession of the key of our position, by charging with a heavy column of lancers the right formed by the Mississippi and 3d Indiana regiments, and my 12-pounder howitzer. This column with a body of infantry, opened such a galling fire as would almost stagger the best of troops. The brigade of infantry very judiciously fell back a short distance to obtain an advantageous position to receive the charge; the movement being covered by my howitzer. The proper position having been secured, a deadly fire was opened upon the column by the line of infantry, which at once hurled it into the deep ravine below. The unwavering firmness and deadly fire of the Mississippi regiment on this occasion showed them equal to the most veteran troops. Every effort of the enemy having failed, he was compelled to retreat before the forward movement of the troops forming the crotchet, who gradually wheeled to the right, closing upon his disorganized masses, and driving him back before a sharp fire of canister and shell from my battery, supported by that of captain Bragg on the left and some pieces under Lieutenants O'Brien and Thomas upon the plateau on our right. During this movement the several parts of the crotchet, before separated by deep ravines and gulleys, now closed upon each other, permitting the two pieces under Lieutenant Reynolds to now join me. After having completely dispersed and driven the enemy into his old position, I was directed to take my battery back to the plateau, where I joined Lieutenant Thomas, who had been constantly engaged during the forenoon in the preservation of that important position, and whom I found closely engaged with the enemy, and that too in a very advanced position. Here the enemy, taking another stand, again made his greatest efforts to sweep us from the plateau—the battle raging as hot as ever. The whole of my battery, supported by Captain Bragg's and by the Mississipi and other regiments of infantry, was here engaged during the rest of the day. The position was preserved, and my battery bivouacked upon an advanced position of the plateau during the night. The enemy, having exhausted himself in his efforts to carry our positions, retired during the night with an immense loss.

I cannot close without taking pride in mentioning the warm and hearty co-operation given me by nearly every member of the company. The services of Lieutenant French, I regret to say, were lost early in the day, but his severe wound attests the zeal with which he entered upon the field. Lieutenants Thomas and Reynolds behaved nobly throughout the action, and their coolness and firmness contributed not a little to the success of the day. Lieutenant Thomas more than sustained the reputation he has long enjoyed in his regiment as an accurate and scientific artillerist.

I also regard it my duty to bring to the notice of the commanding general Sergeant Swayne and Artificer Austin, whose services stood conspicuous during the day as the result of both distinguished skill and bravery.

I enclose herewith a report of the causalties which occurred in the battery during the action.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

T. W. SHERMAN,

Capt. 3p Art'y, com'g light comp'y E.

Major W. W. S. Bliss, *Ass't Adj't Gen'l.*

Saltillo, Mexico, *March* 1, 1847.

Sir: I have the honor to report that on the evening of the 22d a large body of the enemy's lancers appeared on the plain east of, and about two and a half miles distant from the city. I immediately ordered Captain Wheeler to support Captain Webster in the redoubt; Captains Morgan, Prentiss and Hacker were ordered into the cathedral; the streets were barricaded. The lancers after a few hours disappeared in the direction of the Palames pass.

On the morning of the 23d the lancers again appeared, and moved along the foot of the mountains in the direction of Buena Vista. Captain Webster threw a few shells at them, but is not supposed to have reached them.

About noon they took a position intercepting all communication between this place and the army. At two o'clock one of Captain Websters 24-pounders under the command of Lieutenant Donaldson, supported by Captain Wheeler's company, was run out; at the same time Lieutenant Shover advanced with a 6-pounder from the train supported by a mixed command of teamsters and employees. These guns advanced and threw their shells so successfully, that the enemy were compelled to retire; their loss is not certainly known, but is reported to have been sixty-three. The enemy remained on the plain until daybreak of the 24th, when they again retired through the Palames pass.

I have the honor to remain yours, &c.,

W. B. WARREN, *Lt. Col. 1st. Ill. Reg.,*
and Governor of Saltillo.

General J. E. Woll.

Redoubt at Saltillo,
February 27, 1847.

Major: I have the honor to report for the information of the commanding general, that as soon as the action commenced at Buena Vista, on the morning of the 23d inst., a large body of the enemy's cavalry (supposed about eighteen hundred) under General Miñon, left the position they had occupied during the night and began to move up near the base of the mountains to my left, apparently to make a demonstration on this redoubt and on the encampment on my right, and at the same time to place themselves in the rear of the army. As soon as they came within range of my guns, I opened from both of my 24-pounder howitzers, which caused them some loss in men and horses and drove them beyond the reach of my shot. They succeeded however in occupying the road between the army and the town, where they remained for some hours, picking up such straglers as attempted to leave the field and gain the city. Between two and three o'clock they began to move, apparently with the design of gaining their former position; and as they could pass entirely beyond the range of the guns of the redoubt, I ordered out one under the command of Liutenant Donaldson, supported by Captain Wheeler's company of Illinois volunteers, with directions to advance and take a position so as to annoy the enemy, but not to go beyond supporting distance of the gun remaining in the redoubt. Lieutenant Shover also advanced one 6-pounder from the camp, and both guns took such a position as to flank each other, and at the same time reach the enemy. A brisk fire was then opened with fine effect, driving them with great precipitation and considerable loss, up the base of the mountain, along which they skirted till they gained the position which they first occupied on the plain near the ranche de los Seritos, where they apparently encamped for the night. Next morning at daylight they were seen crossing the mountains, through the Palames pass, since which they have not shown themselves on the Saltillo plain.

From all the information I can obtain General Miñon's loss must have amounted to fifty or sixty men and one captain, while no one was injured on our side.

I am, sir, most respectfully, your obt. servt.
L. B. WEBSTER, *Capt. 1st Art., com. redoubt.*
Major Munroe, *Chief of Artillery.*

Camp at Agua Nueva,
Mexico, March 3, 1847.

Sir: By your direction I have the honor to report my operations with one piece of artillery from the battery of light company C, 3d artillery, at and near Saltillo, on the 22d and 23d February, 1847.

On the morning of the 22d, I was left at the camp near Saltillo with one piece of artillery (six-pounder) to assist in protecting the camp. Two companies of Mississippi riflemen were left in the camp for its defence. During the afternnon, the wagons were so placed as to form a barricade for part of the camp, the front being protected by my gun and the two companies of riflemen with a cross-fire in front from the fort.

On the morning of the 23d, the general gave me directions to watch the motions of a large body of the enemy's cavalry in the plain below Saltillo, and if they came up upon the plain above the city and attack the camp, to "defend it to the last extremity."

Soon after the general left for the lines beyond Buena Vista, I discovered small parties of the enemy coming up from the lower plain and climbing high into the mountains to the left of the road, evidently to overlook the upper plain and battle field.

About noon, a great dust was seen in the direction of Buena Vista, and soon after a considerable number of mounted volunteers came rushing along the road. When they came into camp they reported themselves as belonging to the Arkansas cavalry, and every effort was made by the gallant officers of the Mississippi riflemen, to stop them, but with little effect. These mounted men were soon followed by a number of runaway volunteer inantrfy.

Just at this time two heavy squadrons of the enemy's lancers came upon the plain at the foot of the mountain and above Arispa's Mills. They advanced rapidly towards the road and halted near it, so as to be just out of the reach of my gun and those at the fort. I fired two shots, but without effect. In this position they picked up a few stragglers. As the runaways from the army reported our force routed, and believing we should have to make a desperate stand to defend the camp, I deemed it impossible at that moment to attack them on the open plain. I had my gun ready, horses harnessed, &c., to make a dash at the first favorable moment.

I watched with a glass from an elevated position and saw that our troops were not *all* routed, and that from the direction in which our cannon were firing that everything was going well in our lines. The lookouts in the mountains had evidently communicated by signals with the enemy in the plain below the city; for early in the afternoon, the whole body of the enemy's cavalry (mostly lancers) came upon the plain in one vast column. They halted in column behind the advanced squadrons near the road. Captain Webster from the fort fired some shells at them, but without effect, as the distance was too great.

After remaining a short time in this position they wheeled into line and moved off towards the mountain and obliquely towards Buena Vista. I saw this was the time to attack them, believing that I could drive them from the plain or else bring them down in a charge upon our position, where I knew perfectly well with two companies of riflemen to support me we could beat them off and then rout them. Thus my first intention was to advance rapidly upon them and fire, and retire to camp if they attempted a charge with their whole force.

Accordingly, I advanced at a rapid gallop with a single piece in an open plain, upon from fifteen hundred to two thousand cavalry, mostly lancers. By the time I was within striking distance, the whole column was in motion towards the lower plain. I halted and fired several shots at the flank on the column. I again advanced upon them, halted and fired a few rounds in rapid succession, producing some confusion at least in their ranks. About this time a large crowd of stragglers, teamsters, &c., something like a hundred had gathered about my gun, mounted in all sorts of style and armed, some with swords, some with pistols, some with muskets, rifles, double-barreled guns, &c., and all yelling tremendously, but without any order or organization.

I again advanced and fired several rounds, when I discovered that Captain Webster had started a piece to my support. About this time I found I was getting rather too far from camp to retreat if the enemy made a rapid charge, thus placing myself and command in imminent danger unless I observed great caution. I discovered that the head of the enemy's column was so far advanced along the foot of the mountains and, in consequence of the many ravines, could not readily come to the assistance of the rear. I again advanced with confidence, believing I could easily keep off the rear of the column. When within good range of the foot of the mountain, nearly all the enemy had passed into the ravines and behind a small hill in my front. Suddenly I discovered a single horseman in our front watching our movements. I suspected at once that there was a large force drawn up under cover of the hill to charge upon my gun the moment I should come upon the hill, thus being within two or three hundred yards of them. I advanced alone at full gallop several hundred yards, when suddenly I saw close in front of me a heavy column, eight deep, ready for the charge. I galloped back, moved my piece to the right to a commanding position and fired a single shot into them, when they all fled. Just at this moment, by some accident, the pole of the gun-limber was broken. I immediately caused the limber of the caisson to supply its place. The men, with most commendable activity, replaced it with a spare pole from the caisson. Whilst this was being done, I galloped to the top of the hill above Arispa's Mills, where a grand sight burst upon my view. The whole column was winding its way along the foot of the mountain and through the ravines, more than half the column being in range of my gun. I galloped back to bring it up, placed it in position, and fired rapidly into their crowded ranks, producing considerable confusion and much execution. One squadron was faced to the rear by fours, and began to move back briskly with the evident intention of charging me, when a shot sent into their ranks sent them off to the left-about in a gallop. I continued to fire upon them as long as they were in reach, evidently doing them much damage. Owing to the deep ravines over which they passed, I could follow them no further, but I felt very much gratified that we had been able to drive them from the plain.

During the latter part of the firing, the howitzer under Lieutenant Donaldson did serious execution, as we could see shells bursting in and near their ranks.

Thus having followed the enemy over an open plain for near *three* miles from which he was compelled to retire, I leisurely returned to camp.

In conclusion, I beg to say that I am deeply indebted to our men for the active manner in which they discharged their duties about the piece, and can with truth say that I have never seen men exhibit more spirit and energy on any occasion.

Respectfully submitted.

W. H. SHOVER,
1st Lieutenant 3d artillery.

To Capt. B. Bragg,
Comd'g light comp. C, 3d artillery.

Return of Mexican prisoners captured at the battle of Buena Vista, February 22d and 23d, 1847, *and subsequently brought in by the troops under the command of Major General Z. Taylor.*

Captains.	Lieutenants.	Sub-Lieutenants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Privates.	Sappers.	Drivers.	Cooks.	Aggregate.	Remarks.
1	1	1	4	4	4	85	1	4	1	106	Sent from Buena Vista, February 25, in charge of Captain Faulac, to General Santa Anna, for exchange.
						39	....	....	....	39	Fit for duty; confined at Saltillo.
1	....	....	5	9	....	133	....	1	....	149	Wounded, & in hospital at Saltillo.
2	1	1	9	13	4	257	1	5	1	294	

S. CHURCHILL,
Inspector General.

Inspector General's Department,
Camp at Agua Nueva, March 4, 1847.

Head-quarters, 2d regt. Ohio vols.,
San Francisco, February 26, 1847.

Sir: I have the honor to report that, on the night of Tuesday, the 23d instant, I received orders from the head-quarters of Major General Taylor to concentrate my regiment at Cerralvo, and march to Monterey forthwith. On the evening of the 22d instant, reliable information was received that a body of the enemy's cavalry, two hundred strong, occupied a position between Cerralvo and Puntia Aguda, and to the right of the Monterey road, rendering the road between those places dangerous for the passage of a small escort. But my adjutant, Lieutenant Joline, volunteered to bear a despatch to Major Wall, commanding the post of Puntia Aguda, instructing him to destroy all government stores for which he could not obtain transportation, and to march for Cerralvo without delay. Lieutenant Joline reached Cerralvo in safety, and on the same night I was joined by Major Wall and his command, and, on the morning of the 24th instant, took up my line of march for Monterey.

On the evening of the 24th instant a courier from Lieutenant Smith, of company D, 2d regiment Ohio volunteers, (who was returning with his escort from Monterey,) reached me with information that the wagon train under the escort of Lieutenant Barbour, of the Louisville legion, had been attacked beyond Ramas by four hundred of the enemy's cavalry, and that the train had been destroyed, and a large number of the wagoners butchered. The march was continued during the entire night, and at daylight on the morning of the 25th instant firing was heard in the direction of Marin.

Having halted for an hour to allow the men to refresh themselves, and having lightened the wagons by destroying a portion of our stores, the march was continued. During the day twenty-five waggoners and wagonmasters, who had escaped from Lieutenant Barbour's train, and had fled to the mountains for safety, joined my command. At 2 o'clock, p. m , I reached the ground where the train was attacked, and found the bodies of between forty and fifty of the wagoners horribly mutilated, the wagons burning, and the bodies of several of the wagoners thrown into the flames. Not being able to discover any wounded on the ground, the march was continued to Marin, at which place my command was in camp at 4 o'clock on the same afternoon. The advanced guard arrested one of the enemy who had been engaged in the massacre. The town was nearly deserted—Lieutenant Colonel Irvin, 2d regiment Ohio volunteers, having, with his command of three companies, marched for Monterey at noon on that day.

Information was received at Marin that Lieutenant Barbour, with his command, had been surrounded and captured.

General Jose Urrea, with a force of one thousand lancers, was before Marin for two days, having arrived there at noon on the 23d instant, and retreated from his position on the morning of the 25th instant, upon the arrival of reinforcements from Monterey, under the command of Major Shepherd, of the 1st Kentucky regiment. While the enemy lay before Marin, several skirmishes took place between the troops of Lieutenant Colonel Irvin and General Urrea, in which the enemy lost several men.

At 11 o'clock at night the camp fires of the enemy were seen in our advance, and at some distance to the left of the Monterey road, and at 12 o'clock the march was resumed.

Early on the morning of the 26th instant, having arrived within a mile and a half of Agua Frio, my flankers reported the enemy to be in force on either side of the road, but at some distance, in the chapparal; and in a short time afterwards a slight skirmish took place between a small party of the enemy and a portion of my command thrown out to the left and rear of my left flank. I immediately formed square, with one company each on the first and fourth fronts, and three companies each on the second and third fronts. This formation was adopted so as to enable my command to march in square, and not be compelled to break into column while in the face of the enemy. The march had been continued but a short distance, when the enemy appeared on both flanks. The square was immediately halted, and, after a short rencontre, the enemy fell back and disappeared in the chapparal.

A quarter of a mile beyond Agua Frio the enemy appeared on our front and flanks, and, after a running fire of some minutes, again retired, having sustained some loss. The march was continued until within half a mile of San Francisco, during which time several rencontres took place with the enemy. My effective force not being greater than two hundred men, and the apparent strength of the enemy being eight hundred, it was deemed advisable to despatch a courier for Lieutenant Colonel Irvin, who was supposed to be in our advance *en route* for Monterey. Lieutenant Stewart, of company C, volunteered to discharge this dangerous duty; and while the enemy occupied the chapparal on either side of the road, he gallantly dashed through, and overtook the command of Lieutenant Colonel Irvin at the Walnut Springs.

The enemy now formed to charge my command in front and on the flanks, and was received with a heavy fire from the three fronts upon which he charged. He then dismounted a portion of his force, and, having placed them behind a chapparal fence in rear of the fourth front, opened a rapid but badly-directed fire from his escopetas, which was returned with well-directed aim by Captain Latham's riflemen and the musketry of the second front.

At 11 o'clock, a. m., I was reinforced by Lieutenant Colonel Irvin, with one hundred and fifty men and two field-pieces, under command of Captain Bradley, of 1st Ohio, and Captain Carnes, of 1st Kentucky. Lieutenant Colonel Irvin, as he advanced in front, discovered a division of the enemy's force, in ambush, in the chapparal to the left of the road, and opened a well-directed fire from his field-pieces. The entire force of the enemy now fell back, and formed in rear of the fourth front of the square. I immediately ordered Lieutenant Colonel Irvin to take position to the right of the road and in rear of the square; and, after an animated action of a few minutes, the enemy retreated in confusion.

During the action my entire loss was three Americans killed, one friendly Mexican killed, and one wagoner mortally, and one soldier slightly, wounded. I regret to say that Captain B. F. Graham, assistant quartermaster, who had been recently stationed at Cerralvo, and joined my command on its march from that place, was killed during the action, after having behaved in the most gallant manner. The loss of the enemy is estimated at from fifty to seventy—not being able to ascertain the exact loss, from the character of the fight and the extent of the ground it occupied.

I am deeply indebted to Lieutenant Colonel Irvin and Major Wall for their gallant and efficient services; and great credit is due to every officer and soldier for the bravery and coolness displayed during the four hours and a half the action continued.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Colonel 2d regiment Ohio volunteers.

To Major W. W. S. Bliss,
A. A. General, head-quarters, Agua Nueva.

Monterey, Mexico, *February* 26, 1847.

Sir: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to your order, I left this place with the command designated, at 1 o'clock, p. m., on the 24th instant, to the relief of Lieutenant Colonel Irvin at Marin, about half-past 9 o'clock on that evening. While *en route* for, and about two miles from that place, my advance guard were fired on by the enemy's picket from the front and right flank. I immediately felt my flanks by a discharge from each piece of artillery, followed by a volley of musketry from the right and left, (Captains Triplett and Kearn's companies,) which I had wheeled outward from line of battle, and proceeded on without further interruption, and reported myself and command to Lieut. Colonel Irvin at Marin, whom I found had been fighting the enemy but a short time previous.

I regret to say, that Sergeant Onslow, (one of four whom I had sent to communicate with Colonel Irvin,) was slightly wounded by one of his picket-guard.

It affords me pleasure to tender my sincere thanks to Captains Triplett, Bullen, and Kearn, 1st regiment Kentucky volunteers; Captains Bradley and Vandever, 1st regiment Ohio volunteers; Lieutenant Patterson, Kentucky cavalry; their officers and men, for the rapidity and regularity of the march, and their coolness and readiness when on the eve of an expected engagement.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. B. SHEPHERD,
Major Louisville Legion, commanding relief detachment.

To Col. STEPHEN ORMSBY,
Commanding, &c., Monterey, Mexico.

CAMP NEAR CAMARGO, MEXICO, *March* 16, 1847.

SIR: Agreeably to your instructions, I have the honor to report the circumstances attending my recent march from Monterey to this place. On the 4th instant, I was ordered to escort Mr. Crittenden and Major Coffee (bearers of despatches from head-quarters) to Camargo, with five companies of infantry and two pieces of artillery. A train of 150 wagons arriving at Monterey from Saltillo on the 4th, I was instructed to await until the day following, in order that the train might proceed with the escort. Accordingly, on the 5th instant, I marched from Monterey, with three companies of 1st regiment Ohio volunteers, commanded by Captains Bradley, Armstrong, and Kenneally; two companies 1st regiment Kentucky volunteers, commanded by Captains Howe and Fuller; two pieces of artillery, under Lieutenant McCarter; and a small detachment of Arkansas cavalry, commanded by Lieutenant Thompson—making my command about 260 men in all. The massacre at Ramos, and the attack upon Colonel Morgan's regiment at Agua Frio, having occurred a few days previous, I was persuaded that the enemy was in force at some point on my route, and the march was conducted with as much circumspection as the many embarrassments attending the movement of so large a train would permit. It being impossible to protect the train at all points (two miles in length) with so small a force, I marched with three companies and one piece of artillery in front, leaving two companies and one piece as a rear guard. On Sunday afternoon, (7th instant,) when within a mile of Cerralvo, I was attacked by the

Mexican cavalry under Generals Urrea and Romero. Having learned from my advanced guard that the enemy was approaching over an eminence in front, and that large bodies of lancers were sweeping rapidly around on both flanks, the wagon-masters were directed to park the train with as much celerity as possible. I advanced my artillery and three companies of infantry a short distance, and immediately opened with canister shot upon their line charging me in front. Although apparently somewhat confused, they continued to advance, but were promptly checked by the fire of the infantry supporting the piece, one or two more rounds from which drove them back. My attention was next directed to an annoying discharge of escopetas upon my left flank; a party of the enemy being concealed in the chapparal in that quarter, but keeping at too great a distance to make their fire effective. Placing the gun in battery on the left, this party of the enemy was soon driven from their cover.

In the mean time many of the drivers had deserted their teams, and the frightened mules dashed into the chapparal on both sides of the road. About forty of those wagons were immediately burned by the Mexicans—among them, that containing my ammunition—which, however, killed and wounded ten of the enemy by its unexpected explosion. Having thus broken the centre of the train, the enemy formed in considerable force between me and the rear guard, distant at the time about two miles, and now weakened by the absence of Captain Howe's company, which, by some misunderstanding of orders, had hastened to the front at the commencement of the fight. In order to insure the safety of the piece of artillery, and to reinforce Captain Kenneally, now left alone in the rear, I directed Captain Bradley to take 80 men and Lieutenant Thompson's detachment of Arkansas cavalry, and endeavor to open a communication with the rear guard. At this juncture Captain Kenneally himself arrived, stating that his company was surrounded, and that he had received, under cover of a flag, the following communication:

"The colonel, Langberg, offers to all the soldiers life and security, if you surrender yourself.

"EMELIO LANGBERG,
"*Foreign officer.*"

Upon the receipt of this note, Captain Kenneally requested an interview with Colonel Langberg, and demanded of him one hour to consult me; which time and permission to visit me was *politely* granted by General Romero, commanding the Mexican forces in my rear. Captain Kenneally was, furthermore, *kindly* informed that the enemy's force amounted to *sixteen hundred men and three generals.*

I immediately returned to General Romero, through Captain Kenneally, a brief reply, and desired that the parley might be terminated. Soon after, I despatched Captain Bradley—with the force previously designated—to communicate with the rear, and assist in bringing up the wagons, which had thus far been successfully defended by Captain Kenneally's company. Captain Bradley cut through the enemy's line in the most gallant manner; his volleys were responded to by the artillery and musketry of the rear guard, and in a few minutes I had the satisfaction of seeing my little band again united. In the absence of Captain Bradley on this duty, a parley was sounded by the enemy—still in force between us and the town, and which portion of his troops Gen. Urrea commanded in person. They reiterated their demand for a surrender, and desired to know why I had fired upon the general-in-chief whilst a truce existed. To their first demand I sent the same reply that had been previously communicated to Gen. Romero; and, also, that during the time my fire was continued in front, I was ignorant of the parley with my rear guard. Towards night the enemy drew off towards the town, in which direction I also continued my march; with little progress, however, as the wagons, *closed in mass*, were much impeded by the thickets skirting the road. It soon became quite dark, and supposing that the enemy would oppose my entrance into town, and deeming it best to await until daylight before making the attack, I directed my command to halt and sleep on their arms. As the men were suffering exceedingly for water I found it necessary during the night to drive off a party of lancers, stationed near the stream, half a mile distant from us. At dawn, on the 8th instant, I took possession of Cerralvo without opposition, the enemy having evacuated it during the night. Discovering that there were but ten or twelve rounds of ammunition remaining in the cartridge boxes, I was detained at Cerralvo until the arrival of Colonel Curtis's command, on the 12th instant. Obtaining the necessary supplies from him, I proceeded on my march, and arrived at this post on the 15th instant.

There were killed in the affair at Cerralvo, two privates of Captain Bradley's company, F, 1st regiment Ohio volunteers, and fifteen teamsters. I was informed that the Mexican loss in the engagement was forty-five, killed and wounded, which number I believe to be correct.

I take great pleasure in stating that the officers and men of my command met the large force by which they were surrounded, with the greatest coolness and gallantry. Lieutenant McCarter and Sergeant Wm. Howell did good service with the artillery. Lieutenants Fyffe and Moore, of my staff, performed the many duties with which they were entrusted with promptness and gallantry.

L. GIDDINGS,
Major first regiment Ohio volunteers.

Colonel A. M. Mitchell,
Commanding at Camargo.

No. 13.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Camp Washington, before Vera Cruv, March 12, 1847.

SIR: The colors of the United States were triumphantly planted ashore, in full view of this city and its castle, and under the distant fire of both, in the afternoon of the 9th instant. Brevet Brigadier General Worth's brigade of regulars led the descent, quickly followed by the division of United States volunteers under Major General Patterson, and Brigadier General Twiggs's reserve brigade of regulars. The three lines successively landed in sixty-seven surf boats, each boat conducted by a naval officer, and rowed by sailors from Commodore Conner's squadron, whose lighter vessels flanked the boats so as to be ready to protect the operation by their cross-fire. The whole army reached the shore in fine style, and without direct opposition, (on the beach) accident, or loss, driving the enemy from the ground to be occupied.

The line of investment, according to General Orders No. 47, was partially taken up the same night, but has only been completed to-day, owing to the most extraordinary difficulties: 1. The environs of the city outside of the fire of its guns, and those of the castle, are broken into innumerable hills of loose sand, from twenty to two hundred and fifty feet in height, with almost impassable forests of chapparal between; and 2. Of all our means of land transportation, wagons, carts, pack-saddles, horses, and mules, expected to join us from Tampico and the Brazos weeks ago, but fifteen carts and about one hundred draught horses have yet arrived. Three hundred pack-mules are greatly needed to relieve the troops in taking subsistence alone, along the line of investment of more than five miles, as at present our only depot is south of the city. On the cessation of the present raging norther, which almost stifles the troops with sand, sweeping away hills and creating new, I hope to establish a second depot north of the city, which will partially relieve the left wing of the army.

In extending the line of investment around the city the troops, for three days, have performed the heaviest labors in getting over the hills and cutting through the intervening forests; all under the distant fire of the city and castle, and in the midst of many sharp skirmishes with the enemy. In these operations we have lost, in killed and wounded, several valuable officers and men. Among the killed I have to report Brevet Captain Alburtis, of the U. S. 2d infantry, much distinguished in the Florida war as a most excellent officer. He fell on the 11th instant; and Lieutenant Colonel Dickinson, of the South Carolina regiment, was badly wounded in a skirmish the day before. Two privates have been killed in these operations, and four or five wounded; as yet, I have not been able to obtain their names.

As soon as the subsistence of the troops can be assured, and their positions are well established, I shall, by an organized movement, cause each brigade of regulars and volunteers to send detachments, with supports, to clear its front, including sub-bourgs of the enemy's parties, so as to oblige them to confine themselves within the walls of the city.

I have heretofore reported that but two-sevenths of the siege train and ammunition had reached me; the remainder is yet unheard of. We shall commence landing the heavy metal as soon as the storm subsides, and hope that the five-sevenths may be up in time.

The city being invested, would, no doubt, early surrender but for the fear that if occupied by us it would immediately be fired upon by the castle. I am not altogether without hope of finding the means of coming to some compromise with the city upon this subject.

So far, the principal skirmishing has fallen to the lot of Brigadier Generals Pillow's and Quitman's brigades. Both old and new volunteer regiments have conducted themselves admirably; indeed, the whole army is full of zeal and confidence, and cannot fail to acquire distinction in the impending operations.

To Commodore Conner, the officers and sailors of his squadron, the army is indebted for great and unceasing assistance, promptly and cheerfully rendered. Their co-operation is the constant theme of our gratitude and admiration. A handsome detachment of marines under Captain Edson, of that corps, landed with the first line, and is doing duty with the army.

March 13.

The enemy, at intervals, continues the fire of heavy ordnance from the city and castle upon our line of investment, both by day and night, but with little or no effect.

The norther has ceased, which has renewed our communication with the store-ships at anchor under Sacrificios. We shall immediately commence landing the few pieces of heavy ordnance, with ordnance stores, at hand, and hope soon to have the necessary draught mules to take them to their positions. Any further delay in the arrival of these means of transportation will be severely felt in our operations.

I have the honor to remain, sir, &c., &c.,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

Hon. W. L. Marcy,
Secretary of War.

No. 14.

Head-quarters of the Army,
Camp Washington, before Vera Cruz, March 14, 1847.

Sir: I had scarcely despatched my report of the 12th instant, with the postscript of yesterday, to go to New Orleans, by the revenue cutter Ewing, before the norther, which had intermitted some hours, began to blow again with increased violence. We are of course cut off again from all communication with Commodore Connors' squadron, and our fleet of vessels anchored under the Island of Sacrificios. Supposing the Ewing to be detained by the storm, I add some particulars, in the hope of getting on board this report, to go with the one just mentioned.

The enemy continues the fire of his heavy guns upon our line of investment, but only from time to time, and without effect. so far as has yet been reported. At this moment our attacking parties, by brigades, as ordered yesterday, (see general orders No. 53,) are engaged in driving in the enemy's posts and skirmishers, so as to clear the space between us and the city, and to enable our reconnoitring officers to note well the intervening ground. This operation may not be completed before to-morrow morning, or at least I may not learn the result at an earlier hour.

Another vessel is off, loaded with ordnance and ordnance stores, which may give us about half the amount of each required.

No wagons and teams, of the many hundreds which ought to be up, are known to be at hand; but it is confidently hoped, that the present norther will bring us as many as our immediate necessities require.

I could not postpone the descent, successfully made on the 9th instant, for the half of the surf boats, Brigadier General Shields' brigade (old volunteers from Tampico,) or the wagons and teams, which were then behind. That general landed with the army, having a small part of one of his old regiments (three companies of the 3d Illinois foot) and the New York regiment of new volunteers.

The regular cavalry and the Tennessee volunteer cavalry are yet behind—the former hourly expected from the Brazos, and the latter from Tampico. I am much crippled in my operations—particularly in distant reconnoitring, by the absence of that portion of the army. The officers' saddle horses, including my own, shipped at the Brazos, are also behind.

I sent in this morning, by a flag of truce, my answers herewith, to the consuls of Spain and France, residing within Vera Cruz, accompanied with printed safeguards for both, as well as for the consuls of Great Britain and Prussia, although I had not heard from either of the last two. I do not know whether there be any other consul in that city.

If any thing else of interest should occur, before sending off the despatch, I will add a postscript.

With high respect, I have the honor to remain your most obedient servant,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

Hon. Wm. L. Marcy,
Secretary of War.

Head-quarters of the U. S. Army,
Camp Washington, before Vera Cruz, March 13, 1847.

The undersigned, Major General Scott, general-in-chief of the armies of the United States, has had the honor to receive the note dated the 10th instant, of Señor D. Afelass G. de Escalante, consul of Spain, residing in the city of Vera Cruz, asking that the said army in its operations against the said city may respect the persons of Spanish subjects and their property within the same.

The undersigned has great pleasure in recognizing the intimate relations of amity which happily subsist between his government and that of Spain, and the consequent obligations imposed on the public forces of the former in their operations against the said city, to respect as far as may be practicable Spanish subjects and their property within the same; but he begs to say to the consul of Spain, that in carrying the city, whether by bombardment and cannonade, or assault, or all—and particular in the night time—it will be exceedingly difficult for the forces of the United States to perceive the consular flags or to discriminate between the persons and property of friends and the persons and property of the enemy.

The undersigned can therefore only promise to do all that circumstances may possibly permit, to cause such discrimination to be observed; and in the meantime, to show his anxiety to carry out that friendly purpose, he sends to her Spanish majesty's consul residing in Vera Cruz, a printed *safeguard* under his (Major General Scott's) sign manual, to protect, as far as practicable, the house of the Spanish consul and Spanish subjects, and property within the same—to be shown, if the city should be carried, to all officers and aoldiers of the United States' forces who may approach the house of the consul; it *being well understood* that the said safeguard is solely intended to protect Spanish subjects and their property.

The undersigned, who has not had the honor to hear directly from the British consul, begs that a like safeguard, herewith for him, may be delivered by the Spanish consul.

The undersigned offers to the consul of her majesty the Queen of Spain, the assurance of the high respect and consideration of the undersigned.

WINFIELD SCOTT,

To the Consul of Spain,
At Vera Cruz, Señor D. Afelass de Escalante.

Noti.—A similar letter was addressed to Mons. A. Gloux, French consul, with a request that he would deliver to the Prussian consul the safeguard therewith enclosed for the latter.

"Whosoever belonging to the armies of the United States, employed in foreign parts, shall force a safeguard shall suffer death." (55th article of War.)

SAFEGUARD.

By authority of Major General Scott, general-in-chief of the armies of the United States, the persons, the family, and the property of the French consul, residing in Vera Cruz, his house and its contents, are placed under the safeguard of the army of the United States. To offer any violence or injury to them is expressly forbidden; on the contrary, it is *ordered* that safety and protection be given to him and them in case of need.

Done at the head-quarters of the army of the United States, this 13th day of March, 1847.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

By command of Maj. Gen. Scott,
H. L. Scott, *A. A. A. G.*

No. 15.

Head-quarters of the army,
Camp Washington, before Vera Cruz, March 17, 1847.

Sir: My last report, No. 14, was dated the 14th instant. I know not whether the revenue cutter, the Ewing, remains at anchor under Sacrificios or not. The norther which intermitted a few hours on the 13th instant, recommenced the same day, and has prevented all communication with the fleet, in sight, up to this moment. We hope that among the new arrivals we shall find some vessels with wagons, mules, and pack-saddles, so much needed, and also an addition to the ordinance and ordnance stores before up. We have seen from the shore that a transport with a part of the 2d dragoons, from the Brazos, was stranded on an island, or reef, below Sacrificios, three days ago, and that vessels from Commodore Conner's squadron were at hand taking off men and horses. I cannot wait for a report upon that subject, lest the Ewing should sail without this letter, for the storm has just ceased.

The enemy's batteries at the city and castle continue by day and night their irregular and ineffective fire upon our line of investment and reconnoitring parties within. Some skirmishing, within the same limits, and also in the rear of our line, which the enemy's *rancheros* (irregular troops) seek to disturb, occurs nightly, without results—save that the enemy is always easily repulsed by our detachments, whether of regulars or volunteers.

We may now hope for a smooth sea for some days, to enable us to land our heavy ordnance. Batteries against the city and castle will then be immediately established, and the city reduced at once, so as to give, outside, an easier and nearer approach to the castle; but the engineers (Colonel Totton and his assistants, who are exceedingly active and daring in their *reconnoissance*,) doubt as yet whether the walls of the city will be of much benefit in the battering and shelling the castle.

I enclose a copy of a general order, (No. 54) which I issued the day before yesterday, while at the hamlet Vergara, on the beach north of the city—the left of our line—where the news of Major General Taylor's last great victory followed me from this side.

I have sent a copy of that order to Commodore Conner, who is anchored by the side of four neutral ships of war, with a request that he would fire a national salute in honor of the victory, so that the news may, through the neutrals, reach the city and castle.

Great activity is about to be renewed in bringing ashore, from the fleet, necessaries or every kind; but we have no port and no possibility of erecting a wharf that would last a day, of any kind. Every thing of course must be landed in surf-boats, and from an average distance of more than a mile, on the open beach of the sea. Commodore Conner's squadron is indefatigable in assisting us.

The garrison of Vera Cruz, independent of that of the castle, is ascertained to be about 5,000 men.

I have had no report of a later date than the 31st of January from Captain Dimond, assistant commissary, and, at no time, a word of information from any of his agents. So far, his mission has proved an absolute failure, and I have long ceased to place the least reliance upon him. He ought to have joined me early in January at the Brazos.

I have the honor to remain, &c.,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

Hon. Wm. L. Marcy,
Secretary of War.

Head-quarters of the Army of the U. S.,
Vergara, before Vera Craz, March 15, 1847.

General Orders, }
No. 54. }

The general-in-chief of the army has received authentic information of a great and glorious victory, obtained by the arms of our country under the successful Major General Taylor, at Buena Vista, near Saltillo, on the 22d and 23d ultimo. The general results were four thousand of the enemy killed and wounded, against our loss of seven hundred gallant men. General Santa Anna, on sustaining that overwhelming defeat, is known to have retreated upon San Louis de Potosi, and probably will not stop short of the capital.

The general-in-chief imparts this glorious news to the army that all with him may participate in the joy that is now spreading itself throughout the breadth of our country.

By command of Major General Scott:

H. L. SCOTT, *A. A. A. G.*

No official report is yet received.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

March 17.

No. 16.

Head-quarters of the Army,
Camp Washington, before Vera Cruz, March 18, 1847.

Sir: I wrote to you yesterday morning; but the revenue cutter Ewing sailed from Sacrificios a few minutes too early for the letter—the storm had just then abated a little. I now write late at night, and we have but little hope of a smooth sea to-morrow.

I stated in that letter that ships with additionul ordnance and ordnance stores were supposed to be in the offing. It was soon ascertained that the supposition was erroneous; and on unloading the two ships with those supplies, which had joined me nearly a month ago at Lobos. we found that instead of two-*sevenths*, as heretofore reported, they contained but two-*tenths* of the mortars, guns, &c., I had originally required, and which are now needed. This very small siege train may possibly suffice to reduce Vera Cruz, but it is wholly inadequate to any attempt upon the neighboring castle. Remembering that it was stipulated and agreed, before I left Washington, in November, that the entire requisition upon the ordnance department should be up with me, at the Brazos, by the middle of January, my disappointment and chagrin may be imagined. March is more than half out, and the return of the black vomit in this region cannot be far distant.

Our few mortars and heavy guns, however, notwithstanding the northers, are, at length, ashore; some draught mules have arrived, and the troops are now engaged (midnight) in forming trenches. In thirty-six hours more, batteries will be ready, and the city summoned, before epening a fire upon it. The troops, though at work near the walls, (within 900 yards,) have not yet been discovered, for the enemy has not fired a gun since dusk.

The ship that was stranded on a reef near Anton Lizardo, (some 14 miles south,) a few days ago, was the transport, the Yazoo, with Colonel Harney and one troop (Captain Ker's) of the 2d dragoons, from the Brazos, on board. The officers and men were all saved, but less than ten of the horses. Lieutenant Colonel Duncan's field battery, from the same place, has also arrived; but with the loss, from the same bad weather, of many horses. The remainder of the 2d dragoons and Lieutenant Kearny's troops of the 1st, though equally long at sea, are not known to have arrived. They were all detained many weeks, waiting for transports; and the Tennessee cavalry, at Tampico, are yet behind from the same cause. Part of the 3d Illinois volunteers, and of the 4th also, are here in line. The remainder of each regiment is supposed to be near at hand.

I write at this hour to be ready, at sunrise, for a discharged transport that is to sail for New Orleans at that time, if the weather should permit. If, in the meantime, anything of interest should occur at the trenches, I will endeavor to add a postcript.

I have the honor to remain, sir, &c.,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

Hon. W. L. Marcy,
Secretary of War.

N. 17.

Head-Quarters of the Army,
Camp Washington, before Vera Cruz, March 21, 1847.

Sir: My despatch, No. 16, was put on board a discharged transport bound to New Orleans, the day before yesterday.

Nothing material has occured in our operations since. Our trenches, with platforms, for all the heavy metal up, are advancing towards completion, notwithstanding a brisk cannonade upon them from the heavy guns of the city, and the yet more annoying drift-sand, put in motion by an almost uninterrupted series of northers. The one now blowing commenced early last night. By to-morrow forenoon, we shall, however, be ready to summon the city, and, if the reply be not favorable, to return its long measured fire from 10-inch mortars and six 8-inch cohoms without cessation until the city be silenced. A battery of four 23 guns will be ready to join in the fire the following day, and I have made arrangements with the United States squadron to land six or eight of its heavy guns, with a competent number of officers and sailors for another battery that may be ready by the 24th instant, should the city hold out as long.

The squadron will also be ready to unite the fire of all its smaller vessels in the attack upon the city.

In an interval of good weather yesterday, Commodores Connor and Perry made me a short visit. The latter expected to relieve the former in the command of the blockading squadron to-day. Though entertaining a very high respect for Commodore Perry, the whole army, with me, will regret the absence of Commodore Connor. It is understood that he will sail to-day or to-morrow in the steamship-of-war the Princeton, and I am writing this report to go with him.

Commodore Perry, though supposed to have passed through Washington in the first week of this month, brought me no despatches, and not even a copy of any recent act of Congress on any subjects, though it is known that several have passed since the beginning of the last month. My last official despatch from Washington bears date in January, and my latest communication from the War Department is dated the 4th of that month.

Forty of the 10-inch mortars and the greater part of the heavy guns needed for a successful attack on the castle of San Juan d'Ulloa are yet unheard of.

Several recent skirmishes have occurred in the rear of the line of investment, with the loss of a few men on both sides. Only one man is reported to have been wounded at the trenches.

A part of the Tennessee cavalry has arrived, leaving their horses, with a few men per company at Tampico to follow. The 2d dragoons have been landed, but without effective horses for more than a company—many having been lost at sea, and another large portion rendered unfit for immediate service. Lieutenant Kearney's troop of the 1st dragoons is still behind. I have already a great need for cavalry for distant reconnoitrings, and for opening a market for fresh provisions, draught animals, &c., &c.

I concur with the engineers that the best positions for shelling and battering the castle are outside of Vera Cruz. Nevertheless, the possession of the city would enable us to take those positions (should the necessary mortars and guns ever arrive) without the molestation of a flank fire, and at the same time to reduce the line of investment, now about six miles, to less than three. This would be an immense advantage in circulating supplies from either flank to the centre—besides rendering the army, by compactness, four times stronger against attacks from without or within.

Lest my reports, numbered respectively 13, 14, 15 and 16, should have miscarried, in whole or in part, I send duplicates of them herewith.

Should anything material occur before our communication with the squadron and fleet be restored, I will add a postscript.

I have the honor to remain, sir, with the highest respect, your most obedient servant,

WINFIELD SCOTT,

Hon. W. L. Marcy, *Secretary of War.*

No. 18.

Head-quarters of the Army,
Camp Washington, before Vera Cruz, March 23, 1847.

Sir: Yesterday, seven of our ten 10-inch mortars, being in battery, and the labors for planting the remainder of our heavy metal being in progress, I addressed, at two o'clock, p. m., a summons to the governor of Vera Cruz, and within the two hours limited by the bearer of the flag, received the governor's answer. Copies of the two papers, marked, respectively, A and B,) are herewith enclosed.

It will be perceived that the governor, who, it turns out, is the commander of both places, chose, against the plain terms of the summons, to suppose me to have demanded the surrender of the castle and of the city—when, in fact, from the non-arrival of our heavy metal—principally mortars—I was in no condition to threaten the former.

On the return of the flag, with that reply, I at once ordered the seven mortars, in battery, to open upon the city. In a short time, the smaller vessels of Commodore Perry's squadron—two steamers and five schooners—according to previous arrangement with him, approached the city within about a mile and an eighth, whence, being partially covered from the castle—an essential condition to their safety—they also opened a brisk fire upon the city. This has been continued, uninterruptedly, by the mortars, and only with a few intermissions, by the vessels, up to nine o'clock this morning, when the commodore, very properly, called them off from a position too daringly assumed.

Our three remaining mortars are now (12 o'clock, m.) in battery, and the whole ten in activity. To-morrow, early, if the city should continue obstinate, batteries Nos. 4 and 5 will be ready to add their fire: No. 4, consisting of four 24-pounders and two 8-inch Paixhan guns, and No. 5 (Naval battery) of three 32-pounders and three 8-inch Paixhans—the guns, officers, and sailors landed from the squadron—our friends of the navy being unremitting in their zealous co-operation in every mode and form.

So far, we know that our fire upon the city has been highly effective—particularly from the batteries of 10-inch mortars, planted at about 800 yards from the city, including the preparation and defence of the batteries, from the beginning—now many days—and notwithstanding the heavy fire of the enemy, from city and castle—we have only had four or five men wounded, and one officer and one man killed, in or near the trenches. That officer was Captain *John R. Vinton*, of the United States 3d artillery, one of the most talented, accomplished, and effective members of the army, and who was highly distinguished in the brilliant operations at Monterey. He fell, last evening, in the trenches, where he was on duty as field and commanding officer, universally regretted. I have just attended his honored remains to a soldier's grave—in full view of the enemy and within reach of his guns.

Thirteen of the long-needed mortars—leaving twenty-seven, besides heavy guns, behind—have arrived, and two of them landed. A heavy norther then set in (at meridian) that stopped that operation, and also the landing of shells. Hence, the fire of our mortar batteries has been slackened, since two o'clock to-day, and cannot be reinvigorated until we shall again have a smooth sea. In the mean time, I shall leave this report open for journalizing events that may occur up to the departure of the steam ship-of-war, the Princeton, with Commodore Connor, who, I learn, expects to leave the anchorage off Sacrificios, for the United States the 25th inst.

March 24.—The storm having subsided in the night; we commenced this forenoon, as soon as the sea became a little smooth to land shot, shells, and mortars.

The naval battery, No. 5, was opened with great activity, under Captain Aulick, the second in rank of the squadron, at about 10, a. m. His fire was continued to 2 o'clock, p. m., a little before he was relieved by Captain Mayo, who landed with a fresh supply of ammunition, Captain Aulick having exhausted the supply he had brought with him. He lost four sailors, killed, and had one officer, Lieutenant Baldwin, slightly hurt.

The mortar batteries, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, have fired but languidly during the day for the want of shells, which are now going out from the beach.

The two reports of Colonel Bankhead, chief of artillery, both of this date, copies of which I enclose, give the incidents of those three batteries.

Battery No. 4, which will mount four 24-pounders, and two 8-inch Paixhan guns, has been much delayed in the hands of the indefatigable engineers, by the norther that filled up the work with sand nearly as fast as it could be opened by the half-blinded laborers. It will, however, doubtless be in full activity early to-morrow morning.

March 25.—The Princeton being about to start for Philadelphia, I have but a moment to continue this report.

All the batteries, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, are in awful activity this morning. The effect is, no doubt, very great, and I think the city cannot hold out beyond to-day. To-morrow morning many of the new mortars will be in a position to add their fire, when, or after the delay of some twelve hours, if no proposition to surrender should be received, I shall organize parties for carrying the city by assault. So far the defence has been spirited and obstinate.

I enclose a copy of a memorial received last night, signed by the consuls of Great Britain, France, Spain and Prussia, within Vera Cruz, asking me to grant a truce, to enable the neutrals, together with Mexican women and children, to withdraw from the scene of havoc about them. I shall reply, the moment that an opportunity may be taken, to say—1. That a truce can only be granted on the application of Governor Morales with a view to a surrender; 2. That in sending safeguards to the different consuls, beginning as far back as the 13th instant, I distinctly admonished them—particularly the French and Spanish consuls—and, of course, through the two, the other consuls—of the dangers that have followed; 3. That although, at that date, I had already refused to allow any person whatsoever to pass the line of investment either way, yet, the blockade had been left open to the consuls and other neutrals, to pass out to their respective ships-of-war, up to the 22d instant; and, 4th. I shall enclose to the memorialists a copy of my summons to the governor, to show that I had fully considered the impending hardships and distresses of the place, including those of women and children, before one gun had been fired in that direction. The intercourse between the neutral ships-of-war and the city was stopped at the last mentioned date by Commodore Perry, with my concurrence, which I placed on the ground that that intercourse could not fail to give to the enemy *moral aid and comfort.*

It will be seen from the memorial, that our batteries have already had a terrible effect on the city, (also known through other sources,) and hence the inference that a surrender must soon be proposed.

In haste, I have the honor to remain, sir, with high respect, your most obedient servant,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

Hon. Wm. L. Marcy,
Secretary of War.

A.

Head-quarters of the Army of the U. S. of America,
Camp Washington, before Vera Cruz, March 22, 1847.

The undersigned, Major General Scott, general-in-chief of the armies of the United States of America, in addition to the close blockade of the coast and port of Vera Cruz, previously established by the squadron under Commodore Connor, of the navy of the said States, having now fully invested the said city with an overwhelming army, so as to render it impossible that its garrison should receive from without succor or reinforcement of any kind; and having caused to be established batteries, competent to the speedy reduction of the said city, he, the undersigned, deems it due to the courtesies of war, in like cases, as well as to the rights of humanity, to summon his excellency, the governor and commander-in-chief of the city of Vera Cruz, to surrender the same to the arms of the United States of America present before the place.

The undersigned, anxious to spare the beautiful city of Vera Cruz from the imminent hazard of demolition—its gallant defenders from a useless effusion of blood, and its peaceful inhabitants—women and children, inclusive—from the inevitable horrors of a triumphant assault, addresses this summons to the intelligence, the gallantry, and patriotism, no less than to the humanity of his excellency the governor and commander-in-chief of Vera Cruz.

The undersigned is not accurately informed whether both the city of Vera Cruz and the castle of San Juan d'Ulloa be under the command of his excellency, or whether each place has its own independent commander; but the undersigned; moved by the considerations adverted to above, may be willing to stipulate that, if the city should, by capitulations, be garrisoned by a part of his troops, no missile shall be fired from within the city, or from its bastions or walls, upon the castle, unless the castle should previously fire upon the city.

The undersigned has the honor to tender to his distinguished opponent, his excellency the governor and commander-in-chief of Vera Cruz, the assurance of the high respect and consideration of the undersigned.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

B.

[Translation.]

The undersigned, commanding general of the free and sovereign State of Vera Cruz, has informed himself of the contents of the note which Major General Scott, general-in-chief of the forces of the United States, has addressed to him under date of to-day, demanding the surrender of this place, and castle of Ulloa; and, in answer, has to say, that the above named fortress, as well as this place, depend on his authority; and it being his principal duty, in order to prove worthy of the confidence placed in him by the government of the nation, to defend both points at all cost, to effect which he counts upon the necessary elements, and will make it good to the last; therefore his excellency can commence his operations of war in the manner which he may consider most advantageous.

The undersigned has the honor to return to the general-in-chief of the forces of the United States the demonstrations of esteem he may be pleased to honor him with.

God and liberty! Vera Cruz, March 22, 1847.

JUAN MORALES.

To Major General Scott,
General-in-chief of the forces of the United States, situated in sight of this place.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Camp Washington, before Vera Cruz, March 22, 1847.

I have this moment received your note of this date, inquiring whether, in my opinion, it may not be a necessary measure of expediency to stop for the present the intercourse heretofore allowed between the neutral vessels-of-war off this coast and the city and castle of Vera Cruz.

I promptly answer in the affirmative, considering that both places are now blockaded by our squadron under your command, and the city not only invested by the army, but actually under the fire of our land batteries.

The intercourse—the subject of your note—cannot, it seems to me, however neutral in its intended character on the part of the foreign ships-of-war present, fail to give the places in question, under our fire, much moral aid and comfort.

With high respect, &c., &c.,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

Com. M. C. PERRY, *U. S. N.*,
Commanding home squadron, &c.

UNITED STATES STEAMER MISSISSIPPI,
Off Sacrificios island, March 22, 1847.

SIR: The city and castle of Vera Cruz being now closely besieged and blockaded by the military and naval forces of the United States, it has become necessary to prevent all communication from outside, unless under the sanction of a flag of truce.

I am, therefore, constrained to inform you that all intercourse between the vessels and boats under your command and that part of the American coast encompassed by the United States forces, must, for the present, cease.

With great respect, I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

M. C. PERRY,
Commanding home squadron.

Commander H. S. MATSON,
H. B. M. sloop Daring.
Captain MANUEL DE LA PUENTE,
Commanding H. C. M. naval forces, Gulf of Mexico.
Captain G. DUBUT,
Commanding French naval forces, Gulf of Mexico.

Correspondence between Major General Scott and the foreign consuls at Vera Cruz, and their letters to the late governor of Vera Cruz, and the consequent letter to Major General Scott.

[Translation.]

The undersigned consuls of different foreign powers near the republic of Mexico, moved by the feeling of humanity excited in their hearts by the frightful results of the bombardment of the city of Vera Cruz during yesterday and the day before, have the honor of addressing, collectively, General Scott, commander-in-chief of the army of the United States of the north, to pray him to suspend his hostilities, and to grant a reasonable truce, sufficient to enable their respective compatriots to leave the place with their women and children, as well as the Mexican women and children.

The request of the undersigned appears to them, too, conformable to the existing ideas of civilization, and they have too high an opinion of the principles and sentiments of General Scott, not to be full of confidence in the success of this request. They pray him to have the goodness to send back his answer to the *parlementaire*, who is the bearer of this, and to accept the assurances of their respectful consideration.

VERA CRUZ, *24th March*, 1847.

T. GIFFORD,
Consul de sa Majeste Britanique.
A. GLOUX,
Le consul de sa Majeste le Roi des Français.
FELIPE G. DE ESCALANTE,
El consul de España.
HENRI D'OLERIE,
Consul de S. M. le Roi de Prusse.

A true translation of the original paper for the Secretary of War.

E. P. SCAMMON; *A. A. D. C.*

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY;
Vera Cruz, *March* 29, 1847.

SIR: The flag of the United States of America floats triumphantly over the walls of this city and the castle of San Juan d'Ulloa.

Our troops have garrisoned both since 10 o'clock. It is now noon. Brigadier General Worth is in command of the two places.

Articles of capitulation were signed and exchanged at a late hour night before last. I enclose a copy of the document.

I have heretofore reported the principal incidents of the siege up to the 25th instant. Nothing of striking interest occurred till early in the morning of the next day, when I received overtures from General Landero, on whom General Morales had devolved the principal command. A terrible storm of wind and sand made it difficult to communicate with the city; and impossible to refer to Commodore Perry. I was obliged to entertain the proposition alone, or to continue the fire upon a place that had shown a disposition to surrender; for the loss of a day, or perhaps several, could not be permitted. The accompanying papers will show the proceedings and results.

Yesterday, after the norther had abated, and the commissioners, appointed by me early in the morning before, had again met those appointed by General Landero, Commodore Perry sent ashore his second in command, Captain Aulick, as a commissioner on the part of the navy. Although not included in my specific arrangement made with the Mexican commander, I did not hesitate, with proper courtesy, to desire that Captain Aulick might be duly introduced and allowed to participate in the discussions and acts of the commissioners who had been reciprocally accredited. Hence, the preamble to his signature. The original American commissioners were, Brevet Brigadier General Worth, Brigadier General Pillow, and Colonel Totten. Four more able or judicious officers could not have been desired.

I have time to add but little more. The remaining details of the siege; the able co-operation of the United States squadron, successively under the command of Commodores Connor and Perry; the admirable conduct of the whole army—regulars and volunteers—I should be happy to dwell upon as they deserve; but the steamer Princeton, with Commodore Connor on board, is under way, and I have commenced organizing an advance into the interior. This may be delayed a few days, waiting the arrival of additional means of transportation. In the meantime, a joint operation, by land and water, will be made upon Alvarado. No lateral expedition, however, shall interfere with the grand movement towards the capital.

In consideration of the great services of Colonel Totten, in the siege that has just terminated most successfully, and the importance of his presence at Washington, as the head of the engineer bureau, I entrust this despatch to his personal care, and beg to commend him to the very favorable consideration of the department.

I have the honor to remain, sir, with high respect, your most obedient servant,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

Hon. W. L. Marcy,
Secretary of War.

Head-quarters of the Army of the U. S.
Camp Washington, before Vera Cruz, March 25, 1847.

The undersigned, Major General Scott, &c., &c., had the honor to receive (late last night) the memorials signed by the consuls of Great Britain, France, Spain, and Prussia, in the city of Vera Cruz, requesting that the undersigned would grant a truce, sufficient to enable the consuls and the subjects of those powers, together with Mexican women and children, to leave that city, now under a close siege and blockade

The undersigned deeply regrets the lateness of this application, for up to the 23d instant, the communication between the neutrals in Vera Cruz and the neutral ships-of-war lying off Sacrificios, was left open mainly to allow those neutrals an opportunity to escape from the horrors of the impending siege, of which the undersigned gave to the consuls every admonition in his power..

In respect to a truce, it must, on reflection, be evident to the consuls, that the undersigned cannot grant one, except on the application of the governor and commander-in-chief of Vera Cruz, accompanied by a distinct proposition of surrender. In the meantime, the siege will go on with increased means and vigor.

That the unavoidable distresses of the women and children, in the besieged place, had deeply engaged the sympathies of the undersigned, before one shot or shell had been fired by him in that direction, he begs to refer to the accompanying copy of his summons addressed the 22d instant to his excellency the governor and commander-in-chief of Vera Cruz. His execllency chose to consider the castle of San Juan d'Ulloa, as well as Vera Cruz, to be included in that summons, and expressed his confidence in his ability to make a successful defence of both.

The undersigned has the honor to tender to the consuls of Great Britain, France, Spain and Prussia, the assurance of his high respect and consideration.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

To Messrs. GIFFORD, GLOUX, ESCALANTE,
and D'OLEIRE, &c., &c., &c., &c., *Vera Cruz.*

I have the honor of transmitting to your excellency the exposition which has this moment been made to me by the *Senores* consuls of England, France, Spain, and Prussia, in which they solicit that hostilities may be suspended while the innocent families in this place, who are suffering the ravages of war, be enabled to leave the city, which solicitude claims my support; and, considering it in accordance with the rights of afflicted humanity, I have not hesitated to invite your excellency to enter into an honorable accommodation with the garrison, in which case you will please name three commissioners who may meet at some intermediate point, to treat with those of this place upon the terms of the accommodation.

With this motive, I renew to your excellency my attentive consideration.

God guard your excellency, &c. On account of the sickness of the commanding general.

JOSE JUAN DE LANDERO.

MAJOR GENERAL SCOTT.

Copy for the Hon. Secretary of War.

E. P. SCAMMON, *A. A. D. C.*

[Translation.]

The undersigned, consuls of several foreign powers near the Mexican government, have the honor to address to the commanding general of the State of Vera Cruz, a copy of the answer which they heve received from General Scott, commander-in-chief of the army of the United States of the north, to the request they have made for a truce, which permits their respective countrymen, as well as the Mexican women and children, to go out of the place of Vera Cruz. More and more afflicted by the disasters which this place has suffered during the three days that it has been bombarded, and desiring fully to perform the duties of humanity which the missions that they have received from their governments and their own personal feelings impose, they beseech the commanding general Morales to present to the General Scott a demand so reasonable as theirs.

They have the honor to renew to the commanding general Morales the assurances of their respectful consideration.

T. GIFFORD,
Consul de sa Majeste Britannique.
A. GLOUX, *Le consul de Français.*
FELIPE G. DE ESCALANTE,
El consul de España.
HENRI D'OLIERE,
Le consul de S. M. de Rio de Prusse.

Translation for the Hon. Secretary of War
E. P. SCAMMON, *A. A. D. C.*

Credentials of Commissioners on the part of the United States.

In consideration of the proposition the undersigned has received from Señor General Landero, the actual commander of the city of Vera Cruz and its dependencies, that three commissioners be appointed on the part of each belligerant to treat of the surrender of the said city, with its dependencies, to the besieging army before the same—the undersigned, Major General Scott, general-in-chief of the armies of the United States of America, has appointed, and does hereby appoint, Generals W. J. Worth and G. J. Pillow, with Colonel J. G. Totten, chief of engineers—all of the army of the said States—commissioners on the part of the undersigned to meet an equal number of commissioners who may be duly appointed on the part of the Señor General Landero, to treat of the surrender of the city of Vera Cruz and its dependencies to the arms of the said States.

Done at Camp Washington, the head-quarters of the army of the United States of America, this twenty-sixth day of March, in the year of our Lord 1847.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Camp Washington, before Vera Cruz, March 26, 1847.

Outlines of instructions to the commissioners appointed on the part of the United States, and commissioned by the undersigned to treat with such persons as may be duly authorized on the part of the city of Vera Cruz and its dependencies, on the subject of the surrender of the same:

1. The whole garrison or garrisons to be surrendered to the arms of the United States as prisoners of war.

2. The garrisons to be permitted to march out with the honors of war, and to ground arms to such force as may be appointed by the undersigned, and at a point to be agreed upon by the commissioners.

3. The surrendered places to be immediately garrisoned by American troops.

4. Mexican officers to preserve their side-arms and private effects, including horses and horse furniture, and to be allowed, (regular and irregular officers,) at the end of —— days, to retire to their respective homes on the usual parole, with the exception of such officers as the two parties may deem necessary to accompany the rank and file to the United States.

5. The rank and file of regular regiments, corps or companies, to remain as prisoners of war, subject to be sent to the United States, (with such Mexican officers as may be needed with the men,) and to be clothed and subsisted by the United States, at the ultimate cost of the belligerent that may be agreed upon by a definitive treaty of peace.

6. The rank and file of the irregular portion of the prisoners to be detained —— days, and subsisted (if necessary) for the time by the United States, when they may be permitted to retire to their respective homes, their officers giving the usual parole that the said rank and file shall not serve again until duly exchanged.

7. All the *materiél* of war, and all public property of every description found in the city and its dependencies, to belong to the United States; but the armament of the same, not injured or destroyed in the further prosecution of the actual war, may be considered as liable to be restored to Mexico by a definitive treaty of peace.

8. If the Mexican commissioners decline, from the want of power or authority, to treat of the surrender of the castle of San Juan d'Ulloa, the American commissioners will urge the former to ask for such powers, and grant any necessary delay to that end; but if such power be not asked for, or be not, on application, obtained, the American commissioners may, hesitatingly, consent to refer the subject back to the undersigned for further instructions to meet that state of things.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

NOTE.—Article 8 was not, of course, given to the Mexican commissioners.

A true copy from the original paper.

E. P. SCAMMON, *A. A. D. Camp.*

General Landero's letter, notifying the appointment of Mexican Commissioners.

In virtue of your excellency's having accepted the proposition of accommodation which I proposed to you in my dispatch of to-day, and in accordance with the reply I have just received, I have the honor to inform you that I have named, on my part, the Señoras Colonels D. Jose Gutierrez Villanueva, D. Pedro Miguel Herrera, and the Lieutenant Colonel of Engineers, D. Manuel Robles, to whom I have entrusted the competent power to celebrate said accommodation, having the honor to enclose you a copy of the express power.

I reiterate to your excellency the assurances of my high consideration.

God and Liberty! Vera Cruz, March 26th, 1847.

JOSE JUAN DE LANDERO.

[Duplicate.]

The undersigned, commanding general of Vera Cruz, in attention to the proposition made to-day to the Señor Major General Scott, commander-in-chief of the forces of the United States before Vera Cruz, that have been accepted by his excellency, has been pleased to name, and, by the present, does name, as commissioners to treat upon the honorable accommodations between both belligerents, Señors Colonels D. Jose Gutierrez de Villanueva, D. Pedro Miguel Herrera, and the Lieutenant Colonel of Engineers, D. Manuel Robles, all of this garrison, with ample powers to arrange with the commissioners named on the part of Señor General Scott, the terms of the honorable accommodation which the undersigned proposes.

Given in the heroic city of Vera Cruz, this 26th day of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

JOSE FRANCISCO LANDERO.

Six propositions from the Mexican Commissioners to the General-in-chief.

1st. The garrison will evacuate the place within a time to be agreed upon between the belligerant parties, retiring to the city of Orizaba or Jalapa, by regular day marches, according to the custom of armies on a march.

2d. The aforesaid garrison shall march out with all the honors of war, colors displayed, drums beating, stores belonging to the corps of which it is composed, the allowance of field pieces corresponding to its force, baggage and munitions of war.

3d. The Mexican flag will remain displayed on the bastion of Santiago until the retiring Mexican garrison shall be out of sight of the city; and, on hauling it down, it shall be saluted with twenty-one guns fired from the same bastion, until which time the forces of the United States shall not enter the place.

4th. The inhabitants of Vera Cruz shall continue in the free possession of their moveable and immovable property, in the enjoyment of which they shall never be disturbed, as well as in the exercise of their religious faith.

5th. The national guards of Vera Cruz, if they find it convenient to retire peaceably to their homes, not to be molested on account of their conduct in bearing arms in defence of the place.

6th. The undersigned desire to know, in case the Señor General Scott should have to continue hostilities on account of not admitting these propositions, if he will permit the neutrals to go out of the place, as well as the women and children belonging to the Mexican families.

PEDRO M. HERRERA.
JOSE GUTIERREZ DE VILLANUEVA.
MANUEL ROBLES.

Translated from the original paper for the honorable Secretary of War.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
Camp Washington, before Vera Cruz, March 27. 1847.

The undersigned, Major General Scott, general-in-chief of the armies of the United States of America, has received the report of the commissioners appointed by him yesterday, to meet the commissioners appointed by his excellency, General Landero, the commander-in-chief of Vera Cruz and the Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa.

In making that report, the undersigned received, informally, from his commissioners, the *project* of an arrangement presented to them by the Mexican commissioners, consisting of six articles. Without reproducing those articles, *in extenso*, the undersigned will simply refer to them by their respective numbers.

ARTICLE 1. Is wholly inadmissable. The garrisons of the places in question can only be allowed to march out or to evacuate them as prisoners of war; but the undersigned is willing that each garrison, without distinction between regular troops and national guards or militia, may retire in the delay of —— days to their respective homes—the officers giving for themselves and their respective men, the usual parole of honor not again to serve against the United States of America in the present war until duly exchanged.

ARTICLE 2. The garrisons may be allowed all the honors of war usually granted to gallant troops; but to surrender their arms of every sort, save the side arms of the officers.

ARTICLE 3. As far as practicable by the commissioners of the two armies, this may be arranged to satisfy the just pride of the gallant defenders of the places in question.

ARTICLE 4. Is readily agreed to, and may be solemnly promised.

ARTICLE 5. This is substantially met in the above remark under article 1.

ARTICLE 6. Not admissible in any case.

Taking the foregoing remarks and the instructions of the undersigned to his commissioners—which instructions were substantially communicated to the Mexican commissioners—as the basis of an honorable capitulation, the undersigned, to spare the further effusion of blood, is willing to refer back the whole subject to the same commissioners of the two parties—provided that the said commissioners meet again to-day at 10 o'clock, a. m., at the same place as yesterday, and proceed without delay to a definite conclusion of the whole subject.

The undersigned will wait the answer of his excellency, General Landero, up to 9 o'clock this day; and, in the mean time, renews the assurances of his high respect and consideration.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

Copy of the original paper for the honorable Secretary of War.

E. P. SCAMMON, *A. A. D. C.*

[Translation.]

OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL IN VERA CRUZ.

MOST EXCELLENT SIR: As long as the Señor General Don Juan Morales remained at the head of these tooops, Ulna was subordinate to him; but this Señor General having separated himself, he delegated to me the command of this place, only reserving to himself, Ulna independent, in which garrison I have no military jurisdiction; therefore, as long as the articles which compose the capitulation are not known to me, I cannot address that Señor Governor in order that he may say whether he accepts them or not.

This much I have to say to your excellency in answer to the verbal message brought to me by the adjutant who accompanies the Señors commissioners, in order that this difficulty should place no obstacle to our arrangements; and I again protest to you the testimonies of my considerasion.

God and Liberty! Vera Cruz, March 27, 1847.

JOSE JUAN LANDERO.

To the SENOR GENERAL
Of the forces of the U. S. before this place.

Articles of capitulation of the city of Vera Cruz and the castle of San Juan d'Ulloa.

Puente de Hornos,
Without the walls of Vera Cruz, Saturday, March 27, 1847.

Terms of capitulation agreed upon by the commissioners, viz:

Generals W. J. Worth and G. J. Pillow, and Colonel J. G. Totten, chief engineer, on the part of Major General Scott, general-in-chief of the armies of the United States; and Colonel José Gutierrez de Villaneuva, and the Lieut. Colonel of Engineers, Manuel Robles, and Colonel Pedro de Herrera, commissioners appointed by General of Brigade, Don José Juan Landero, commanding in chief Vera Cruz, the castle of San Juan d'Ulloa and their dependencies, for the surrender to the arms of the United States of the said forts, with their armaments, munitions of war, garrisons, and arms.

1. The whole garrison, or garrisons to be surrendered to the arms of the United States as prisoners of war, the 29th instant, at 10 o'clock, a. m.; the garrisons to be permitted to march out with all the honors of war, and to lay down their arms to such officers as may be appointed by the general-in-chief of the United States armies, and at a point to be agreed upon by the commissioners.

2. Mexican officers shall preserve their arms and private effects, including horses and horse furniture, and to be allowed, regular and irregular officers, as also the rank and file, five days to retire to their respective homes, on parole, as hereinafter prescribed.

3. Coincident with the surrender, as stipulated in article 1, the Mexican flags of the various forts and stations shall be struck, saluted by their own batteries; and immediately thereafter forts Santiago and Conception and the castle of San Juan d'Ulloa occupied by the forces of the United States.

4. The rank and file of the regular portion of the prisoners to be disposed of after surrender and parole, as their general-in-chief may desire, and the irregular to be permitted to return to their homes. The officers, in respect to all arms and descriptions of force, giving the usual parole, that the said rank and file, as well as themselves, shall not serve again until duly exchanged.

5. All the *materiél* of war, and all public property of every description found in the city, the castle of San Juan d'Ulloa and their dependencies, to belong to the United States; but the armament of the same (not injured or destroyed in the further prosecution of the actual war) may be considered as liable to be restored to Mexico by a definite treaty of peace.

6. The sick and wounded Mexicans to be allowed to remain in the city, with such medical officers and attendants and officers of the army as may be necessary to their care and treatment.

7. Absolute protection is solemnly guarantied to persons in the city, and property, and it is clearly understood that no private building or property is to be taken or used by the forces of the United States without previous arrangement with the owners, and for a fair equivalent.

8. Absolute freedom of religious worship and ceremonies is solemnly guarantied.

(Signed in duplicate.)

W. J. WORTH, *Brigadier General.*
GID. J. PILLOW, *Brigadier General.*
JOS. G. TOTTEN, *Colonel and Chief Engineer.*
JOSE GUTIERREZ DE VILLANUEVA.
PEDRO MANUEL HERRERA.
MANUEL ROBLES.

Captain Aulick, appointed a commissioner by Commodore Perry on behalf of the navy, (the general-in-chief not being able, in consequence of the roughness of the sea, to communicate with the navy until after commissions had been exchanged,) and being present by General Scott's invitation, and concurring in the result and approving thereof, hereto affixes his name and signature.

J. H. AULICK, *Captain U. S. N.*

Head-quarters of the army of the United States of America, Camp Washington, before Vera Cruz, March 27, 1847.

Approved and accepted :

WINFIELD SCOTT,
M. C. PERRY,
Commander-in-chief U. S. N. forces, Gulf of Mexico.

VERA CRUZ, *Marzo* 27, 1847.

Approbad y acceptado :

JOSE JUAN DE LANDERO.

A true copy of the original articles of capitulation.

E. P. SCAMMON,
1*st Lieut. Topo. Eng's. Act'g. Aid-de-camp.*

No. 20.

[Extract.]

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Vera Cruz, April 5, 1847.

"SIR : My hasty report of the 29th ultimo, made you acquainted with the capture of this city and the castle of San Juan d'Ulloa.

"I beg to offer a copy of general orders No. 80, herewith, as my detaled report on the same subject. In the enumeration of the active and efficient, I might have given the names of many junior field officers of artillery who assisted in the batteries, besides field officers of infantry, both regulars and volunteers, who commanded the working parties in, and the guards of, the trenches. I may yet supply those omissions, and others, at a future time, if I should find leisure. Both officers and men acquired much distinction on those arduous and exposed duties.

"I have the honor to remain, with the highest respect, your obedient servant,

"WINFIELD SCOTT.

"Hon. W. L. Marcy,
"*Secretary of War.*"

Head-quarters oe the Army,
Vera Cruz, March 30, 1847.

General Orders,
No. 80.

The capture of this well-fortified city, the emporium of Mexican commerce, with the castle of San Jusn d'Ulloa, the enemy's principal fortress, with 5,000 prisoners and as many stands of arms, 400 pieces of ordnance, and a large quantity of ordnance stores, have added to the glory of the American arms acquired elsewhere in this war, and cannot fail to contribute powerfully to an early peace—so much desired by the United States.

These important achievements have established a new base, and opened a shorter and a better line of operations upon the enemy's capital and centre of resources.

The general-in-chief congratulates the army he has the honor personally to command upon this brilliant opening of a new campaign, and tenders on the part of the United States immediate thanks to all the corps—regular and volunteer, including a detachment of marines, under Captain Edson— which formed the line of investment and prosecuted the seige to its happy conclusion. The troops have borne the heaviest labors in camp and in trenches without failure or murmur, amidst sand-storms of distressing frequency and violence, skirmishes by day and night, and under the incessant fire of the enemy's heavy batteries of the city and castle. The steadiness and cheerfulness of officers and men, under the circumstances, are worthy of all praise.

The general-in-chief sincerely regrets that he cannot give the names of hundreds, or rather thousands, to whom particular thanks are due on the occasion. He can only enumerate the few who are isolated by rank or position as well as by noble services. Of this class, he is happy to name Brevet Brigadier General Worth (now Brevet Major General) and Brigadier Ceneral Twiggs, commanding the regular brigades; Major General Patterson (second in command) and his three Brigadier Generals, Pillow, Quitman, and Shields, of the volunteer division; Colonel Harney, commander of the regular cavalry; Colonol Totten, chief of engineers; Colonel Bankhead, chief of artillery and commander of the batteries, ably assisted in succession by other field officers of artillery; Captain Huger, acting chief of ordnance, much at the batteries, and assisted ably in supplying them by Captains Cross and Irwin, both of the quartermaster's department; Lieutenant Colonel Hitchcock, acting inspector general; Major Turnbull, acting chief of topographical engineers; Major McRee, acting chief of the quartermaster's department; Captain Grayson, acting chief of the commissariat; Surgeon General Lawson; and the personal Staff of the general in-chief—Lieutenants H. L. Scott, Williams, Scammon, and Lay—with the occasional aid of Captains Lee and Johnson, of the engineers and topographical engineers, and Captain Munroe, acting assistant inspector general.

To the commissioners—Brevet Major General Worth, Brigadier General Pillow, and Colonel Totten, including Captain Aulick, of the navy—who so ably negotiated and arranged the terms of capitulation with the enemy's commissioners, great credit is also severally due in that distinct capacity.

Thanks higher than those of the general-in-chief have also been earned by the entire home squadron, under the successive orders of Commodores Conner and Perry, for prompt, cheerful, and able assistance from the arrival of the army off this coast. Besides landing troops and supplies and the strict blockade of this port, the smaller vessels, detached by Commodore Perry, under the immediate command of Captain Tatnall, joined for a time in the attack upon the city, at the imminent risk of being sunk by the fire of the castle; and the land battery No. 5, (called the naval,) which followed Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, (served by the army,) at the end of two days was exclusively, after being prepared by the engineers and troops of the army, armed, manned, and commanded out of the squadron. This battery, in the successive tours of the gallant Captains Aulick and Mayo, proved itself highly effective.

By command of Major General Scott.

H. L. SCOTT, *A. A. A. G.*

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Vera Cruz, April, 6, 1847.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, herewith, by direction of the general-in-chief, reports of subordinate commanders, concerning the operations of the army before Vera Cruz, together with a list of killed and wounded during those operations, and general orders No. 80, which the general-in-chief has asked the Secretary of War to consider his detailed report.

I am very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. L. SCOTT, *A. A. A. G.*

The ADJUTANT GENERAL, *U. S. A.*,
Washington City.

ARTILLERY HEAD-QUARTERS,
Camp Washington, March 24, 1847.

SIR: I have the honor to report for the information of the general-in-chief, that, on the 22d instant, and as soon as the chief engineer had reported that the batteries were sufficiently advanced to receive seven mortars, I placed that number in battery. By 2 o'clock on that day I was prepared to open the fire upon the city of Vera Cruz. At quarter past four I received the order of the general-in-chief to commence firing on the city, and the batteries Nos. 1, 2 and 3, were opened with great animation and apparent effect.

From the moment the batteries opened on the afternoon of the 22d instant, the fire has been incessant day and night.

On the 22d, and during the night, battery No. 1 was under the command of Captain Brooks, of the 2d artillery; battery No. 2, under the charge of Lieutenant Shackelford, of the 2d artillery, and battery No. 3, under the charge of Captain Vinton, of the 3d artillery, and until the hour of his death, about 4 o'clock, p. m., when the command devolved upon Lieutenant Vanvliet, 3d artillery.

The severe loss to the army by the death of Captain Vinton, was the only loss we sustained on the first day. Several of the men were slightly wounded.

The fire from the city and from the castle on our batteries, with shot, shells, and rockets, has been intermitted, but with very brief periods, since we opened our baterries; and we must ascribe our safety, under such a heavy and constant fire, to the skill and science of the officers of engineers in the construction of our batteries.

From the morning of the 23d to this morning, the batteries have been in charge of Captain McKenzie, of the 2d artillery, and Captain Anderson and Brevet Captain Taylor of the 3d artillery.

Yesterday, about 12 o'clock, m., I was able to place three more mortars in battery, but owing to the highness of the wind, the shells could not be landed from the store-ship, and our fire to this time has been very moderate, not exceeding one fire in every five minutes.

Last night I succeeded in moving three 24-pounder guns to battery No. 4, with the necessary ammunition and implements which have been placed in battery.

One more 24-pounder and two 8-inch howitzers will be moved out to-night, and to-morrow morning, (as we shall doubtless obtain a supply of shells to-day, the storm having abated sufficiently to land them,) I shall be able to open the four batteries with ten mortars, four 24-pounders, and two 8-inch howitzers, with increased effect, and renewed vigor.

I can bear testimony, from personal observation, to the skill and gallantry of all the officers detailed on artillery service under my direction, and of the cheerfulness and steadiness of the men in the performance of their laborious duties.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES BANKHEAD,
2d Artillery, Chief of Artillery.

Lieutenant Scott,
Acting Adjutant General Army Head-quarters.

ARTILLERY HEAD-QUARTERS,
Camp Washington, March 24, 1847—5, p. m.

SIR: Since my report of this date of operations in the batteries up to 4 o'clock, a. m., the hour when the troops are relieved, I have to state for the information of the general-in-chief that the enemy opened a brisk fire on our batteries soon after sunrise this morning, without any effect; but, about 10 o'clock, most of their batteries were again opened on us, and one man of company B, 2d artillery, was killed at battery No. 1, and three men were severely wounded.

A shell fell into battery No. 3, where four men of company F, 2d artillery, were wounded. The shell fell on one of the mortars, breaking the mortar bed and throwing the mortar thirty feet from the platform—another mortar bed can be obtained from the ordnance depot, and the mortar will be remounted.

We have been restrained from the want of shells from throwing more than one every five minutes during the day. A full supply will be in place to-night, and as soon as it is dark enough to send them to the batteries without being observed by the enemy.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAS. BANKHEAD,
Second Artillery, Chief of Artillery.

To L. SCOTT,
Acting Adjutant General, Army Head-quarters.

ARTILLERY HEAD-QUARTERS.
Camp Washington March 25, 1847—8 1-2 o'clock.

SIR: Since my reports to army head-quarters at 7 o'clock, p. m., last night, I have to state for the information of the general-in-chief that during last night a continued firing from our batteries, and with some increased rapidity from what it had been during the day, was kept up, with what damage to the city is not known, further than the destruction by fire of a building in the vicinity of one of the churches, and the almost certainty that every shell fell into the city.

In the course of the night one additional 24-pounder and two 8-inch howitzers, with a supply of ammunition, were transported from the ordnance depot to battery No. 4, and were placed in battery, except one of the 8-inch howitzers, which has not been placed in position, as the platform for it has not yet been finished.

The battery of four 24-pounders and one 8-inch howitzer opened the fire upon the city about 7 o'clock, a. m., to-day, and, with the three mortar batteries, have kept a constant and rapid fire until late this afternoon, when the firing temporarily ceased in consequence of the passage of a white flag to and from the city.

The firing to-day has evidently been very destructive to the city, and several houses have been destroyed by fire.

Four additional platforms for mortars have been constructed to-day, and will receive before the morning that number of mortars which will be sent out to-night, and will be ready to be opened on the city early to-morrow.

Measures have also been taken to send out to the trenches to-night a full supply of ammunition. With fourteen mortars, four 24-pound guns; and two 8-inch howitzers, a decided and effective impression must be made on the city to-morrow.

No accident or injury to any person in the batteries and trenches has occurred to-day.

I have the honor to be, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. BANKHEAD,
Colonel Chief of Artillery.

Lieutenant H. L. Scott,
Acting Adjutant General, Army Head-quarters.

Artillery Head-quarters,
Camp Washington, March 28, 1847.

Sir: I have already reported to army head-quarters the operations in the trenches and batteries up to 5 o'clock, p. m. of the 24th instant.

On the night of the 24th, another 24-pounder and two 8-inch howitzers were transported from the ordnance depot to battery No. 4, and the 24-pounder, and one of the howitzers were placed in battery; the platform for the other howitzer not being finished; and by 8 o'clock on the 25th, they were ready with the other three 24-pounders, to open the fire upon the city. The fire from this battery was continued, with but very little interruption, the whole of the day (the 25th) with signal effect, and from the opening of this battery at 8 o'clock, a. m. to 1 o'clock, p. m., the enemy kept up a brisk and well-directed fire upon it of shot and shells; many of the shot passing through the embrasures, but fortunately no injury was sustained from them.

The mortar which had been dismounted was replaced, and a full supply of shells was received during the night. All the mortar batteries continued a moderate fire during the night, the fire being limited to one in every five minutes, until early next morning, (the 25th,) when the firing was increased to about one hundred and eighty discharges of shells and shot per hour, and continued to about 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the passage of a white flag caused a cessation of the firing for an hour or two. It was again renewed, and continued all night, and to about 8 o'clock, a. m. on the 26th, when the firing was stopped from all of the batteries, by order from head-quarters, in consequence of an offer of the authorities of the city to capitulate.

During the 26th, platforms for four additional mortars were constructed and that number of mortars was placed in battery, which increased the number of mortars in battery to fourteen. The troops remained inactive during this day, the weather being too tempestuous even to repair the damage made by the high wind.

On the 27th, the men were employed in removing the sand from the trenches, which had been nearly filled up by the moving of it by the wind.

The engineers constructed this day three more platforms for mortars, and the mortars were being moved out in the afternoon, when they were ordered back to the ordnance depot, as being then unnecessary.

This day, the 28th, the artillerists are still in position at the batteries, and everything in perfect readiness for any service that can be required there.

I estimate the number of shot and shells discharged from the batteries at about two thousand five hundred, but have not yet received an official report from the chief of ordnance of the exact number used.

Having had the honor to be entrusted with the command, and having been almost continually in the trenches, from the 22d instant, when the batteries were opened upon the city, to a late hour yesterday afternoon, when hostilities ceased, and having had arduous duties to perform; I have to acknowledge the able support I have received from the officers of every department of the service; from the artillery officers for their cheerful and skilful management of the guns in the batteries; from the active chief of ordnance, Captain Huger, and other officers of ordnance, for their most efficient aid; from the officers of the quartermasters department, (particularly Captain Cross, and Captain Irwin,) for their promptness in forwarding the ordnance and supplies to the batteries; and I have witnessed with much admiration the high professional intelligence and untiring exertion of the engineer officers on duty in the trenches.

I should not omit to mention that two young officers of the corps of topographical engineers, Lieutenants Derby and Hardcastle, volunteered to serve in the trenches, and did serve well and gallantly for twenty-four hours.

My adjutant, Lieutenant Nichols, was always in attendance with me, and prompt and active in every duty required of him.

I have the honor to be respectfully your obedient servant,

JAS. BANKHEAD,
Colonel and Chief of Artillery.

Lieutenant H. L. Scott,
A. A. A. G., Army Head-quarters.

Camp Washington, before Vera Cruz.
March 28, 1847.

Sir: Before leaving camp with the despatches in which you inform the President of the United States of the brilliant success which has attended your attack upon this city and the castle of San Juan d'Ul oa, I seize a moment to solicit your attention to the merits and services of the officers of engineers who have been engaged in that attack.

If there be anything in the position, form, and arrangement of the trenches and batteries, or in the manner of their execution, worthy of commendation, it is due to the ability, devotion, and unremitting zeal of these officers. By extraordinary and unsparing efforts, they were enabled, few as they were, to accomplish the work of many; and so far as the success of your operations before this city depended on labors peculiar to their corps, no words of mine can overrate their services.

The officers thus engaged are Major John L. Smith, Captains R. E. Lee and John Sanders; First Lieutenants J. L. Mason, P. G. T. Beauregard, and J. J. Stevens; Second Lieutenants Z. B. Tower and G. W. Smith; Brevet Second Lieutenants G. B. McClellan and J. G. Foster.

The obligation lies upon me also to speak of the highly meritorious deportment and valuable services of the sappers and miners attached to the expedition. Strenous as were their exertions, their number proved to be too few, in comparison with our need of such aid. Had their number been fourfold greater, there is no doubt the labors of the army would have been materially lessened, and the result expedited.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. G. TOTTEN.
Colonel and Chief Engineer.

Major General W. Scott,
Commanding the Army of the United States, Mexico.

Head-quarters 2d Brigade of the Army.
Camp at Vergara, near Vera Cruz, March 15, 1847.

Sir: I have the honor to report the occurrences in which my brigade has been concerned since the commencement of the march from the place of debarkation until now.

The brigade took up the line of march on the morning of the 11th instant, the regiment of mounted riflemen leading. After passing the position of the 1st brigade, the 1st squadron of riflemen, composed of the companies of Captains Loring and Mason, under the command of Major Sumner, 2d dragoons, was sent forward as an advanced guard. On crossing the railroad, the advanced guard took the direct way over the hills, but this being impassable for the artillery, the rest of the brigade with the pieces was obliged to make a detour to the left. On passing the position of General Pillow's brigade, Brevet Captain Alburtis, 2d infantry, and one private of riflemen, were killed by a round shot, and two privates wounded. Major Sumner having passed some distance beyond the position occupied by the volunteers, was opposed by the enemy's light troops, whom he drove off, and halted near a small ranch, when the rest of the brigade joined him and proceeded to clear the ground to be occupied by my brigade.

The advance drove the enemy's skirmishers before it, receiving without loss their fire, until it arrived at the Orizaba road. On passing the road a party of horsemen were perceived stationed on it to our left. Captain Sanderson's company mounted riflemen was detached to attack them, being supported by Captain Simonson's company of the same regiment. He drove them off, killing two captains—one of lancers, and the other of the auxiliary guard of Jalapa, named J. Platos. In this affair, Private Weller, of Captain Sanderson's company, was severely wounded in the thigh by an escopette ball.

Having driven these parties all off, the brigade took its position in line, extending as far towards the Jalapa road on the beach as the strength of the brigade would allow, and bivouacked till the morning of the 13th, when we took up the line of march towards the sea—Major Sumner again commanding the advanced guard, composed of the left wing of the rifle regiment. Making a considerable detour to the left to avoid some ponds of water, I arrived about noon on the great road leading to the city of Mexico. On coming out here, Lieutenant Robert's company mounted riflemen leading, a party of mounted men was discovered. After a short skirmish, the enemy were dispersed, my men receiving no injury. The head of the column arrived at its present position on the beach at the village of Vergara, about two-and-a-half miles from Vera Cruz, a few minutes after 12 o'clock.

I would commend to particular notice the conduct of Major Sumner, 2d dragoons. His skill and coolness inspired those under his command with the fullest confidence, and gave to them the bearing of old soldiers. The officers and men of all the companies engaged gave entire satisfaction.

An important mail, which I had the honor to transmit to the head-quarters of the army this morning by Captain Taylor, was taken last night by Captain Magruder, 1st artillery, who was in command of one of the supporting companies sent out yesterday morning to skirmish in the front of my brigade towards the city.—The mail carrier was shot at, and is supposed to have been wounded. His horse, hat, and cloak were left on the ground at the place where he was fired at, and the mail along with these effects. Captain Magruder deserves praise for his zeal and good conduct in this affair.

Below is a tabular statement of the killed and wounded of my brigade up to this date.

Killed.

1. Brevet Captain Alburtis, 2d infantry, 11th.
2. First Sergeant Blake, 4th artillery, company F, 15th.
3. Private Cunningham, company A, riflemen 11th.

Wounded.

1. Lieutenant Davidson, 2d infantry, slightly, 11th.

2. Lance Corporal Sprouso, company E, 2d infantry, severely, 11th.
3. Private Niell, company B, mounted riflemen, slightly, 11th.
4. Musician Reme, company B, 1st artillery, severely, 11th.
5. Private Stephen, company F, 4th artillery, severely, 15th.
6. Private Weller, company B, mounted riflemen, severely 11th.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. E. TWIGGS,
Brigadier General U. S. A.

Captain H. L. Scott, *A. A. G.*

Division Head-quarters, Camp Washington,
Near Vera Cruz, March 14, 1847.

Sir: In accordance with instructions from the head-quarters of the army, I have now the honor to report what part was taken by my division in the operations of the 10th and 11th instant, being the first and second days of the investment of the city of Vera Cruz.

On the morning of the 10th, my division moved from the point of landing below the city, in a north west direction over the sand hills, and having passed the ground occupied by Brigadier General Worth's brigade, which formed the right of the line, I detached Brigadier General Pillow, with the 1st and 2d Tennessee, and the 1st and 2d Pennsylvania regiments, from the heights overlooking the Lagune Malibran, to dislodge the enemy who held an old building near the head of that Lagune and the chapparal in rear of it; and at the same time I brought to the crest of the most advanced sand hill one piece of Captain Taylor's field battery, with which Lieutenant French was ordered to open a fire upon the magazine (a large and strong stone building in rear of the city) which also was occupied by the enemy.

A few 6-pounder shot well delivered sufficed to drive from the magazine the party who occupied it; and a few moments after, General Pillow, having penetrated the chapparal, encountered the Mexican infantry in the vicinity of the ruined building, where, after some sharp firing, he drove them with loss, one officer and three men having been left on the field. He now opened his way through the chapparal, and pushing on with the 1st Tennessee regiment, (Colonel Campbell,) gained possession of the magazine, in which were found a large number of signal rockets and one hundred and twenty boxes of schrapnal shot. Leaving Colonel Campbell to hold this point, he moved on with the 2d Tennessee regiment, (Colonel Haskell,) and the 1st Pennsylvania regiment, (Colonel Wynkoop,) against a body of cavalry and infantry occupying the railroad as its intersection with the Medellin road. Here the enemy was again driven, and he was now pursued through a dense chapparal and over a rugged country to the crest of the hills south-west of the city. On these hills the enemy rallied and made a show of resistance; but he was compelled as before to retire as our troops steadily advanced, until completely routed, he sought shelter under the guns of the city. The two regiments last named, although exposed to fire from the guns of the city, bivouacked on these heights.

General Pillow speaks in the highest terms of the conduct of the officers and men of the Tennessee and Pennsylvania regiments, and the officers of his personal staff.

Early on the morning of the 11th, I ordered Brigadier General Quitman, with the Georgia and South Carolina regiments, and seven companies of the Alabama regiment, to relieve the Tennesseeans and Pennsylvanians, who had been without water during the night. I also directed Brigadier General Shields, with the New York regiment and three companies of fourth Illinois regiment to move forward and hold himself in readiness to take his position as soon I had reconnoitred the ground. I then moved forward with Quitman's brigade. At the moment this brigade was relieving the regiments above named, the enemy's infantry advanced and commenced firing, while the batteries of the city opened a brisk cannonade on our position. The Mexican infantry were firing at long distances. I therefore ordered General Quitman to throw forward a party of riflemen under Captain Davis of the Georgia regiment, to bring on an engagement at closer quarters, directing that he should be supported by Lieutenant Colonel Dickenson, and Major Gladden of the South Carolina regiment, (with two companies of each,) against a charge of lancers who hovered upon their right and front. This disposition was handsomely executed, and a very spirited skirmish ensued, which resulted in driving the enemy with loss, as on every other occasion, and the horses and arms of three lancers were brought in by Captain Davis. I regret, in this affair, to report Lieutenant Colonel Dickenson among the wounded.

The same day a small detachment of the New York regiment (General Shield's brigade) was engaged with about an equal number of the enemy whom they drove into the city. Again, on the 13th, a scouting party of the same regiment was attacked by a detachment of lancers whom they defeated with the loss of two men.

In all of these affairs every officer and man engaged discharged his duty with gallantry and steadiness. My thanks are particularly due to Brigadier General G. J. Pillow, and Brigadier General J. A. Quitman.

I am under many obligations to the officers of my personal staff, Major George A. McCall, assistant adjutant general; Brevet Major J. J. Abercombrie, and Lieutenant S. Williams, aid-de-camp; and Lieutenant P. G. T. Beaureguard, of the corps of engineers, Captain J. C. McClelland, and Lieutenant George Meade, topographical engineers, doing duty with my division; also to Captains Diller and Lauman of the general staff, who kindly joined me on the occasion. All these gentlemen were for a considerable time exposed to a severe fire, and rendered valuable service.

I subjoin a list of the killed and wounded of my division. The loss of the enemy could not be accurately ascertained, but it is believed to be at least treble our own.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. PATTERSON.

Maj. Gen. U. S. A., Com'g Division.

First Lieut. H. L. Scott, *A. D. C., Act. Ast. Adj. Gen.,*

Head-quarters of the Army, Camp Washington, near Vera Cruz.

Report of killed and wounded of the volunteer division on the 10th and 11th March, 1847.

KILLED—None.

WOUNDED.

Lieutenant Colonel J. P. Dickenson, South Carolina regiment, severely.

Private Ballard, South Carolina regiment, slightly.

Private Coker, South Carolina regiment, slightly.

Private Phillips, South Carolina regiment, slightly.

Private Hickey, South Carolina regiment, slightly.

Quartermaster's Sergeant B. F. McDonald, Georgia regiment, severely.

Private Thomas J. Lott, Georgia regiment, severely.

Private John G. Eubank, Georgia regiment, severely.

Private Henry Lavilesk, Georgia regiment, slightly.

Sergeant Joseph King, Georgia regiment, slightly.

Private Theodore Theiss, company F, 1st Pennsylvania regiment, slightly.

Private Stephens, company I, 1st Pennsylvania regiment, slightly,

Private Fry, company H, 2d Pennsylvania regiment, slightly.

Total: 1 commissioned, and 12 non-commissioned, &c.

MISSING—None.

Respectfully submitted.

R. PATTERSON,

Maj. Gen. U. S. A., Com'g. Division

HEAD-QUARTERS, REGIMENT MD. RIFLEMEN,

Camp at Vergara, March 24, 1847.

Yesterday a number of Mexicans were reported to have been seen up the Puebla road, and to-day, after dinner, I detached Lieutenant Roberts with his company (C) to proceed in that direction, and crossing towards the sea, to return by the beach. About two and a half miles from this, near the Puente del Medio, he dicovered six men, who displayed a white flag and invited him to approach.

Supposing they would surrender on discovering his force, he met them on the bridge, but found they had the same expectation from him; and discovered that they were several hundred strong on the ridge which commanded the bridge on the opposite side. Uncertain what was his strength, they permitted him to withdraw under cover of the height on this side; while they still displayed the white flag, from which position he sent information to camp of what had occurred. By the General's direction, I marched to his support with about two hundred men. On approaching the place, we advanced to reconnoitre, when the enemy opened a fire of musketry from a large body stationed on either side of the road, on the hill rising from the farther end of the Puente del Medio, a handsome stone structure thrown across a small stream of fresh water, running into the river Antigua. The bridge was barricaded with abattis, and entrenchments thrown up on the heights.

I directed Lieutenant Roberts to display in the chapparal to our right, and crossing below, to turn their left, while Captain Pope, with two companies, crossed above and turning their left, advancing the remainder by the road and bridge.

Lieutenant Roberts having before been over the ground, reached their left first, and drove them with great spirit from their position.

We pursued them about a mile, when sunset induced me to halt, and recalling the skirmishers, we returned to camp about seven o'clock. We had four men severely wounded—I hope not dangerously—two sergeants and two privates.

We found three dead Mexicans in the pursuit; but the contest having been in the bushes, others may have escaped notice. An officer wounded, as was supposed mortally, was passed in the pursuit, but on our return the place could not be found.

I have great satisfaction in speaking of the promptitude and spirit evinced by the whole command; but the activity and gallantry evinced by Lieutenant Roberts and the two subalterns serving with him on this occasion—Brevet 2d Lieutenants Maury and Hatch—deserve particular notice.

We took four muskets and many cartridges.

The enemy were estimated to be over two hundred and fifty men, and supposed to be an advanced party of a force of some strength, collecting between us and Puente Nacional.

Your obedient servant,

PERSIFER F. SMITH, *Colonel*,

Lieut. W. T. H. Brooke, *A. A. A. Gen. 2d Brig.*

Head-quarters Second Regiment Dragoons,
Camp Washington, *March* 26, 1847.

Sir: I have the honor to inform you that, in obedience to the orders of Major General Scott, I proceeded yesterday with Captain Thornton's squadron of dragoons, under the immediate command of Major Sumner, and fifty dismounted men under Captain Ker, towards the Madeline river, it being reported that a considerable mounted force was in that direction, and in our neighborhood. I moved without opposition until I came near the stone bridge of the Morena, which is skirted by a dense chapparal, and which I determined to reconnoitre before advancing any farther, as I had learned that it was fortified, and guarded by 2,000 men and two pieces of artillery, and small parties of lancers were seen near the thicket on my approach. The enemy was prepared, and when I came within sixty yards of the bridge he opened a heavy fire on my dismounted skirmishers, and notwithstanding the utmost precaution, one corporal was killed and two men severely wounded. Seeing the bridge was fortified, and the enemy in force to dispute the passage, I fell back, and sent a request for two pieces of cannon, with the aid of which I felt convinced I could drive him from the bridge, and put him to rout. In the meantime Captain Hardee, who was engaged in disembarking his horses, hearing that I was engaged with the enemy, collected all the footmen he had on shore and all he could find in camp, numbering more than forty, and came to my assistance. I was also joined by a company of the first Tennessee regiment, commanded by Captain Cheatham, and part of four companies of the second Tennessee regiment, under the orders of Colonel Haskell. Soon after this, Lieutenant Judd, 3d artillery, arrived with two pieces of artillery, and I immediately made my disposition for attack. Captain Ker, with the dismounted dragoons, was placed on the left of the road leading to the bridge, the volunteers on the right, while Captain Hardee, with Lieutenant Hill, was directed to keep near the artillery to support it, if necessary, and to be in readiness to charge on the bridge. Major Sumner, with the mounted men, was held in reserve. Lieutenant Judd was directed to move down the road with caution, as it was circuitous, and the bridge not visible until within fifty yards of the fortification. He did so with great judgment; but he was no sooner seen than the whole fire of the Mexicans was concentrated on his party. Hoping to divert their fire, I ordered the volunteers to commence firing on the right, and Captain Hardee to extend his men to the left and fire also; but Lieutenant Judd, nothing daunted, opened upon the fortification, and after six or eight well directed rounds, the heads of the enemy were no longer seen above the parapet. At this moment I ordered a charge upon the bridge; and the volunteers, headed by Colonel Haskell and Captain Cheatham, and the dragoons under Captain Hardee, rushed upon it with fearless intrepidity. The fortification opposed no obstacle. It was immediately leaped; but by this time the enemy had fallen back and reformed beyond the bridge. I then ordered the bridge cleared, and sent for Major Sumner's command, which came up in gallant style and charged upon the enemy. On his approach, the footmen fled into the woods, but the lancers were met and completely routed. Lieutenant Lowry and Lieutenant Oaks, with three men, pursued a party of about thirty lancers who turned off in a by-road, and all but five were either sabred or dismounted. Major Sumner and Lieutenant Sibley, at the head of the first set of fours, had several personal encounters with the enemy, who were, in every instance, either killed or dismounted. The pursuit was continued to the village of Madeline, six miles from the bridge, from which another party of lancers were seen retreating, and Lieutenant Neill, my adjutant, being in advance, pursued them with three men. A party was sent to support him; but his horse being fleeter than the rest, he came first upon the enemy, and two of them closing upon him, he received two severe lance wounds in the breast and arm, in consequence of which he fell from his horse, but not until he had displayed uncommon gallantry in his defence. Hearing this, and believing the enemy in force, I continued the pursuit two miles further; but night coming on, I was reluctantly compelled to desist. I had Lieutenant Neill brought to the village of Madeline, where I halted for three hours to refresh men and horses, and I then returned to camp with my command, which I reached at three o'clock in the morning. After my disposition had been made for the attack, Major General Patterson came up with Colonel Campbell's regiment of first Tennessee volunteers. He did not assume command, but rendered important aid by his gallant bearing and demeanor. Colonel Campbell's regiment participated in the attack and assault; and my thanks are due to him. Also to Colonel Haskell and Captain Cheatham, who evinced great zeal and gallantry. Colonel Haskell was the first to leap the parapet. Lieutenant Judd's position was perilous, and he exhibited rare judgment, coolness, and intrepidity; and the services of himself and his subaltern, Lieutenant H. Brown, were of inestimable value. The steadiness and gallantry displayed in the presence of the enemy by officers and men, both of the regular and volunteer service, merit my highest approbation. As to my own regiment, it would be invidious to particularize where all behaved so nobly. Especial thanks are due to my staff, Lieutenant Lowry, Lieutenant Neill, and Doctor Barnes, who were active and zealous in the discharge of their respective duties. Neither can I omit to mention the effective service rendered by Brevet Major B. L. Beall and Captain W. J. Hardee, of my regiment. The former, though confined to his bed by sickness, joined my command on the first intimation of an engagement. The latter mounted at the commencement of the pursuit, and joined me as one of my staff. In the day's action I lost two men killed and nine wounded, among them my guide, Thomas Young, of Texas, who discharged his duty with fidelity and bravery. It is not ascertained precisely what number of the enemy was killed; but it is known that not less than fifty fell in the attack and subsequent pursuit.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. S. HARNEY,
Colonel 2d dragoons, commanding.

Lieutenant H. L. SCOTT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General,
Camp Washington, before Vera Cruz.

Report of killed, wounded, and missing of the army, during the investment and siege of Vera Cruz, commencing the 9th and ending the 28th of March, 1847.

KILLED.

First brigade of Regulars.—Captain J. R. Vinton, 3d artillery; in the trenches, March 22, 1847. Privates: John Hafner, company B of wound received in the trenches, March 24, 1847. Nicholas Burns, company B, 2d artillery; by the explosion of a shell in the trenches, March 24, 1847. *Marines*—Private ——— ———, 2d artillery, March 21, 1847; every effort made to obtain the name of the marine.

Second brigade of Regulars.—Captain Wm. Alburtis, 2d infantry; in march while the troops were taking the line of investment, March 11, 1847. Private: Timothy Cunningham, mounted riflemen; by a cannon ball, March 11, 1847. Sergeant William R. Blake, 4th artillery, company F; by a musket ball, March 15, 1847.

Colonel Harney's Command.—Corporal James H. Nicholson, 2d dragoons, company F; in action at Puente de Moreno, March 25, 1847. Private: Henry Hopkins, 3d artillery, company H; in action at Puente de Moreno, March 25, 1847.

General Patterson's Volunteers.—Privates: John Miller, 1st Pennsylvania, company G; in the affair on the Madellin road, by lancers, March 17, 1847. Gothlib Reip, 1st Pennsylvania, company G; at the navy battery, March 25, 1847.

WOUNDED.

Colonel Harney's Command.—Second Lieutenant Lewis Neill, adjutant 2d dragoons, severely; beyond the village of Madellin, March 25, 1847. Privates: Joseph Marshall, 2d dragoons, company B, severely; at Puente di Morino, March 25, 1847. Edwin A. Jones, 3d artillery, company H, severely; at Puente di Morino, March 25, 1847. W. T. Gillespie, 2d dragoons, company B; Lewis Geisel, 2d dragoons, company C; John Smith, 2d dragoons, company K; and Thomas Young, guide, a citizen of Texas, all slightly wounded at Puente di Morino, March 25, 1847.

First brigade of Regulars.—Privates: Wheeler B. Hunt, 2d artillery, company B, slightly; in the right shoulder, in the trenches, March 24, 1847. Emile Voiturat, 2d artillery, company B, slightly; in the head, in the trenches, March 24, 1847. Adolph Meihle, 2d artillery, company D; his left arm shot off while serving in the trenches, March 22, 1847. John Golden, 2d artillery, company D, slightly; in the left cheek, while serving in the trenches, March 22, 1847. Wm. Henderson, 2d artillery, company D, slightly; in the hip, while serving in the trenches, March 22, 1847. Ernest Krimpe, 2d artillery, company F, slightly; in the hip, while on an advanced piquet guard, March 20, 1847. Owen Boate, 2d artillery, company F; slightly wounded in the face by the bursting of one of the enemy's shells, while serving the mortars in battery No. 3, March 24, 1847. Wm. Carthage, 2d artillery, company F; slightly wounded in the face by the bursting of one of the enemy's shells, while serving the mortars in battery No. 3, March 24, 1847. Joseph S. Hayden, 2d artillery, company F; slightly wounded in the face by the bursting of one of the enemy's shells, while serving the mortars in battery No. 3, March 24, 1847. Archibald McFadgen, 2d artillery, company F; slightly wounded in the face by the bursting of one of the enemy's shells, while serving the mortars in battery No. 3, March 24, 1847. Martin Dignum, 2d artillery, company G; slightly wounded in the left side, while serving in the batteries, March 22, 1847. Sergeant James Foster, 3d artillery, company D; slightly wounded by the bursting of a shell, while serving in the trenches near battery No. 1, March 23, 1847. Privates: S. D. Shurtzenback, 8th infantry, company A, slightly; in the trench near battery No. 2, by a cannon ball passing between his thighs, producing a slight contusion on each, March 23, 1847. Edward Flemming, 8th infantry, company I, slightly; near battery No. 1, by the bursting of a shell, in the shoulder and arm, March 22, 1847.

Second brigade of Regulars.—Sergeants: W. B. Lane, mounted riflemen, company D; by a musket ball in the right side, in a skirmish at Puente del Midois, March 24, 1847. Edmund Harris, mounted riflemen, company C; by a musket ball in the right side, in a skirmish at Puente del Midois, March 24, 1847. Privates: John Tejuna, mounted riflemen, company E; by an escopette ball in the left groin, in a skirmish at Puente del Midois, March 24, 1847. Frederick Warsea, mounted riflemen, company C; lost three fingers of his left hand by a sabre cut, in a skirmish at Puente del Midois, March 24, 1847. Henry Neal, mounted riflemen, company B; near the magazine, by a spent musket ball, on the crown of the head, March 11, 1847. Thomas Waller, mounted riflemen, company B; shot through the thigh, thigh-bone fractured at Los Positos, March 11, 1847. Musician John Rema, 1st artillery, company B; on the sand hills, lost left arm by cannon shot, March 11, 1847. Private James Stephen, 4th artillery, company F; in the thigh, badly, March 14, 1847. Corporal ——— Spencer, 2d infantry, March 11, 1847. First Lieutenant D. Davidson, 2d infantry; slightly, while taking up the line of investment, March 11, 1847.

General Patterson's volunteers.—Lieutenant Colonel J. O. Dickinson, S. C. regiment; badly, in the affair on the sand hills, southwest of the city, March 11, 1847. Privates: —— Ballard, S. C. regiment; same time and place. M. Fox, 2d Tennessee volunteers, company D; slightly, in action at the Puente del Marino, March 25, 1847, under Colonel Harney. —— Coker, S. C. regiment; slightly, in the affair on the sand hills, southwest of the city, March 11, 1847. —— Phillips, S. C. regiment; slightly, in the affair on the sand hills, southwest of the city, March 11, 1847. —— Hickey, S. C. regiment; slightly, in the affair on the sand hills, southwest of the city, March 11, 1847. Quartermaster Sergeant B. F. McDonald, Georgia regiment; severely, in the affair on the sand hills, March 11, 1847. Sergeant Joseph King, Georgia regiment; severely, in the affair on the sand hills, southwest of the city, March 11, 1847. Privates: Thos. I. Scott, Georgia regiment; slightly, in the affair on the sand hills, southwest of the city, March 11, 1847. John G. Ewbank, Georgia regiment; slightly, in the affair on the sand hills, southwest of the city, March 11, 1847. Henry Lanbeck, Georgia regiment; severely, in the affair on the sand hills, southwest of the city, March 11, 1847. Sergeant John Henson, 1st Pennsylvania regiment, company E; slightly, on the night of the 9th of March, on the beach. Privates: Ovid C. Burdin, 1st Pennsylvania regiment, company I; slightly, on the sand hills, southwest of the city, March 11, 1847. Wm. Vandenbeck, 1st Pennsylvania regiment, company I; slightly, on the sand hills, southwest of the city, March 11, 1847. Andrew Krumer, 1st Pennsylvania regiment, company I; slightly, on the sand hills, southwest of the city, March 11, 1847. Theodore Thiess, 1st Pennsylvania regiment, company F; slightly, on the sand hills, southwest of the city, March 11, 1847. James Stevens, 1st Pennsylvania regiment, company I; slightly, on the sand hills, southwest of the city, March 11, 1847. —— Fay, 2d Pennsylvania regiment, company H; slightly, on the sand hills, southwest of the city, March 11, 1847. Wm. R. Ales, 2d Pennsylvania regiment, company A; in action at the Puenta de Marino, March 25, 1847, under Colonel Harney. Daniel Vann, 2d Pennsylvania regiment, company C; in action at the Puente de Marino, March 25, 1847, under Colonel Harney. Green Woodly, 2d Pennsylvania regiment, company G; in action at the Puenta de Marino, March 25, 1847, under Colonel Harney. Hugh Gavin, 1st Pennsylvania regiment; in action at the Puente de Marino, March 25, 1847, under Colonel Harney. John Hubbard, 1st Pennsylvania regiment, company A; slightly, during bombardment. Sergeant R. Williamson, 1st Pennsylvania regiment, company G; slightly, at the sand hills, southwest of the city, March 11, 1847. Private David Harkins, 1st Pennsylvania regiment, company A; on piquet.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

H. L. Scott, *A. A. A. General.*

Head-quarters of the Army,
Vera Cruz, April 6, 1846.

Head-quarters of the Army,
Plan del Rio, 50 *miles from Vera Cruz*, *April* 19, 1847.

Sir: The plan of attack, sketched in general orders No. 111, herewith, was finely executed by this gallant army before two o'clock, p. m., yesterday. We are quite embarrassed with the results of victory—prisoners of war, heavy ordnance, field batteries, small-arms, and accoutrements. About 3,000 men laid down their arms, with the usual proportion of field and company officers, besides five generals, several of them of great distinction. Pinson, Jarrero, La Vega, Noriega, and Obando. A sixth general, Vasquez, was killed in defending the battery (tower) in the rear of the whole Mexican army, the capture of which gave us those glorious results.

Our loss, though comparatively small in numbers, has been serious. Brigadier General Shields, a commander of activity, zeal, and talent, is, I fear, if not dead, mortally wounded. He is some five miles from me at the moment. The field of operations covered many miles, broken by mountains and deep chasms, and I have not a report as yet from any division or brigade. Twiggs's division, followed by Shields's (now Colonel Baker's) brigade, are now at or near Xalapa, and Worth's division is in route thither; all pursuing, with good results, as I learn, that part of the Mexican army, perhaps six or seven thousand men, who fled before our right had carried the tower, and gained the Xalapa road. Pillow's brigade alone is near me at this depot of wounded, sick, and prisoners, and I have time only to give from him the names of 1st Lieutenant F. B. Nelson and 2d C. G. Gill, both of the 2d Tennessee foot, (Haskell's regiment,) among the killed; and in the brigade, 106 of all ranks killed or wounded. Among the latter, the gallant brigadier general himself has a smart wound in the arm, but not disabled, and Major R. Farqueson, 2d Tennessee; Captain H. F. Murray, 2d Lieutenant G. T. Sutherland, 1st Lieutenant W. P. Hale, (adjutant,) all of the same regiment, severely, and 1st Lieutenant W. Yearwood, mortally wounded. And I know, from personal observation on the ground, that 1st Lieutenant Ewell, of the rifles, if not now dead, was mortally wounded in entering, sword in hand, the entrenchments around the captured tower. Second Lieutenant Derby, topographical engineers, I also saw, at the same place, severely wounded, and Captain Patten, 2d United States infantry, lost his right hand. Major Sumner, 2d United States dragoons, was slightly wounded the day before, and Captain Johnston, topographical engineers, (now lieutenant colonel of infantry,) was very severely wounded, some days earlier, while reconnoitring. I must not omit to add that Captain Mason and 2d Lieutenant Davis, both of the rifles, were among the very severely wounded in storming the same tower. I estimate our total loss in killed and wounded may be about 250, and that of the enemy 350. In the pursuit towards Xalapa, (25 miles hence,) I learn we have added much to the enemy's loss in prisoners, killed, and wounded. In fact, I suppose his retreating army to be nearly disorganized; and hence my haste to follow, in an hour or two, to profit by events.

In this hurried and imperfect report I must not omit to say that Brigadier General Twiggs, in passing the mountain range beyond Cerro Gordo, crowned with the tower, detached from his division, as I suggested the day before, a strong force to carry that height, which commanded the Xalapa road at the foot, and could not fail, if carried, to cut off the whole or any part of the enemy's forces from a retreat in any direction. A portion of the 1st artillery, under the often-distinguished Brevet Colonel Childs, the 3d infantry, under Captain Alexander, the 7th infantry, under Lieutenant

Colonel Plympton, and the rifles, under Major Loring, all under the temporary command of Colonel Harney, 2d dragoons, during the confinement to his bed of Brevet Brigadier General P. F. Smith, composed that detachment. The style of execution, which I had the pleasure to witness, was most brilliant and decisive. The brigade ascended the long and difficult slope of Cerro Gordo, without shelter, and under the tremendous fire of artillery and musketry, with the utmost steadiness, reached the breastworks, drove the enemy from them, planted the colors of the 1st artillery, 3d and 7th infantry—the enemy's flag still flying—and, after some minutes of sharp firing, finished the conquest with the bayonet.

It is a most pleasing duty to say that the highest praise is due to Harney, Childs, Plympton, Loring, Alexander, their gallant officers and men, for this brilliant service, independent of the great results which soon followed.

Worth's division of regulars coming up at this time, he detached Brevet Lieutenant Colonel P. F. Smith, with his light battalion, to support the assault, but not in time. The general, reaching the tower a few minutes before me, and observing a white flag displayed from the nearest portion of the enemy towards the batteries below, sent out Colonels Harney and Childs to hold a parley. The surrender followed in an hour or two.

Major General Patterson left a sick bed to share in the dangers and fatigues of the day; and after the surrender went forward to command the advanced forces towards Xalapa.

Brigadier General Pillow and his brigade twice assaulted with great daring the enemy's line of batteries on our left; and, though without success, they contributed much to distract and dismay their immediate opponents.

President Santa Anna, with Generals Canalizo and Almonte, and some six or eight thousand men, escaped towards Xalapa just before Cerro Gordo was carried, and before Twiggs's division reached the national road above.

I have determined to parole the prisoners—officers and men—as I have not the means of feeding them here beyond to-day, and cannot afford to detach a heavy body of horse and foot, with wagons, to accompany them to Vera Cruz. Our baggage train, though increasing, is not yet half large enough to give an assured progress to this army. Besides, a greater number of prisoners would probably escape from the escort in the long and deep sandy road without subsistence—ten to one—than we shall find again out of the same body of men in the ranks opposed to us. Not one of the Vera Cruz prisoners is believed to have been in the lines of Cerro Gordo. Some six of the officers, highest in rank, refuse to give their paroles, except to go to Vera Cruz, and thence, perhaps, to the United States.

The small arms and their accoutrements, being of no value to our army here or at home, I have ordered them to be destroyed; for we have not the means of transporting them. I am also somewhat embarrassed with the —— pieces of artillery—all bronze—which we have captured. It would take a brigade and half the mules of this army to transport them fifty miles. A field battery I shall take for service with the army; but the heavy metal must be collected and left here for the present. We have our own siege-train and the proper carriages with us.

Being much occupied with the prisoners and all the details of a forward movement, besides looking to the supplies which are to follow from Vera Cruz, I have time to add no more—intending to be at Xalapa early to-morrow. We shall not probably again meet with serious opposition this side of Perote—certainly not, unless delayed by the want of the means of transportation.

I have the honor to remain, sir, with high respect, your most obedient servant,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

P. S.—I invite attention to the accompanying letter to President Santa Anna, taken in his carriage yesterday; also to his proclamation, issued on hearing that we had captured Vera Cruz, &c., in which he says: "If the enemy advance one step more, the national independence will be buried in the abyss of the past." We have taken that step. W. S.

I make a second postscript, to say there is some hope, I am happy to learn, that General Shields may survive his wounds.

One of the principal motives for paroling the prisoners of war is to diminish the resistance of other garrisons in our march.

W. S.

Hon. Wm. L. Marcy, *Secretary of War.*

Head-quarters of the Army,
Plan del Rio, April 17, 1847.

General Orders,
No. 111.

The enemy's whole line of entrenchments and batteries will be attacked in front, and at the same time turned, early in the day to-morrow—probably before 10 o'clock, a. m.

The second (Twiggs's) division of regulars is already advanced within easy turning distance towards the enemy's left. That division has instructions to move forward before daylight to-morrow, and take up position across the national road in the enemy's rear, so as to cut off a retreat towards Jalapa. It may be reinforced to-day, if unexpectedly attacked in force, by regiments—one or two—taken from Shields's brigade of volunteers. If not, the two volunteer regiments will march for that purpose at daylight to-morrow morning, under Brigadier General Shields, who will report to Brigadier General Twiggs on getting up with him, or to the general-in-chief, if he be in advance.

The remaining regiment of that volunteer brigade will receive instructions in the course of this day.

The first division of regulars (Worth's) will follow the movement against the enemy's left at sunrise to-morrow morning.

As already arranged, Brigadier General Pillow's brigade will march at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning along the route he has carefully reconnoitred, and stand ready, as soon as he hears the report of arms on our right, or sooner, if circumstances should favor him, to pierce the enemy's line of batteries at such point—the nearer to the river the better—as he may select. Once in the rear of that line, he will turn to the right or left, or both, and attack the batteries in reverse, or, if abandoned, he will pursue the enemy with vigor until further orders.

Wall's field battery and the cavalry will be held in reserve on the national road, a little out of view and range of the enemy's batteries. They will take up that position at nine o'clock in the morning.

The enemy's batteries being carried or abandoned, all our divisions and corps will pursue with vigor.

This pursuit may be continued many miles, until stopped by darkness or fortified positions, towards Jalapa. Consequently, the body of the army will not return to this encampment; but be followed to-morrow afternoon or early the next morning by the baggage trains of the several corps. For this purpose, the feebler officers and men of each corps will be left to guard its camp and effects, and to load up the latter in the wagons of the corps. A commander of the present encampment will be designated in the course of this day.

As soon as it shall be known that the enemy's works have been carried, or that the general pursuit has been commenced, one wagon for each regiment and battery, and one for the cavalry, will follow the movement, to receive, under the direction of medical officers, the wounded and disabled, who will be brought back to this place for treatment in general hospital.

The surgeon general will organize this important service, and designate that hospital as well as the medical officers to be left at it.

Every man who marches out to attack or pursue the enemy will take the usual allowance of ammunition, and subsistence for at least two days.

By command of Major General Scott.

H. L. SCOTT,
A. A. A. General.

Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, President ad interim of the Mexican republic, to his compatriots.

Mexicans: Vera Cruz is already in the power of the enemy. It has succombed—not under the influence of American valor, nor can it even be said that it has fallen under the impulses of their good fortune. To our shame be it said, we ourselves have produced this deplorable misfortune by our own interminable discords.

The truth is due to you from the government; you are the arbiters of the fate of our country. If our country is to be defended, it will be you who will stop the triumphant march of the enemy who occupies Vera Cruz. If the enemy advance one step more, the national independence will be buried in the abyss of the past.

I am resolved to go out and encounter the enemy. What is life worth, ennobled by the national gratitude, if the country suffers under a censure, the stain of which will rebound upon the forehead of every Mexican?

My duty is to sacrifice myself, and I will know how to fulfil it! Perhaps the American hosts may proudly tread the imperial capital of Azteca. I will never witness such an opprobium, for I am decided first to die fighting!

The momentous crisis has at length arrived to the Mexican republic. It is as glorious to die fighting as it is infamous to declare one's self conquered without a struggle, and by an enemy whose rapacity is as far removed from valor as from generosity.

Mexicans! you have a religion—protect it! You have honor—then free yourself from infamy! You love your wives, your children—then liberate them from American brutality! But it must be action—not vain entreaty nor barren desires—with which the enemy must be opposed. The national cause is infinitely just, although God appears to have abandoned us; but His ire will be appeased when we present, as an expiation of our errors, the sentiments of true patriotism and of a sincere union. Thus the Almighty will bless our efforts, and we will be invincible! for against the decision of eight millions of Mexicans, of what avail are the efforts of eight or ten millions of Americans, when opposed by the fiat of Divine justice.

Perhaps I speak to you for the last time! I pray you listen to me! Do not vacillate between death and slavery; and if the enemy conquer you, at least they will respect the heroism of your resistance. It is now time that the common defence should alone occupy your thoughts! The hour of sacrifice has sounded its approach! Awaken! A tomb opens itself at your feet! Conquer a laurel to repose on it!

The nation has not yet lost its vitality. I swear to you I will answer for the triumph of Mexico, if unanimous and sincere efforts on your part second my desires. Happy will have been—a thousand times happy—the unfortunate event at Vera Cruz, if the destruction of that city may have served to infuse into the Mexican breast the dignity and the generous ardor of a true patriotism! Thus will the country have been indubitably saved; but if the country succumb, she will bequeath her opprobium and her censure to those egotists who were not ready to defend her—to those who traitorously pursued their private turmoils to trample upon the national banner!

Mexicans! your fate is the fate of the nation! Not the Americans, but you, will decide her destiny! Vera Cruz calls for vengeance—follow me, and wash out the stain of her dishonor!

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

MEXICO, *March* 31, 1847.

No. 4.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Jalapa, *April* 23, 1847.

SIR: In forwarding the reports of commanders which detail the operations of their several corps against the Mexican lines at Cerro Gordo, I shall present, in continuation of my former report, but an outline of the affair, and while adopting heartily their commendations of the ardor and efficiency of individuals, I shall mention by name only those who figure prominently, or from position, could not be included in those sub-reports.

The field sketch herewith, indicates the positions of the two armies. The *tierra caliente*, or low level, terminates at *Plan del Rio*, the site of the American camp, from which the road ascends immediately in a long circuit among lofty hills, whose commanding points had all been fortified and garrisoned by the enemy. His right, entrenched, rested on a precipice overhanging an impassable ravine that forms the bed of the stream; and his entrenchments extended continuously to the road, on which was placed a formidable battery. On the other side, the lofty and difficult height of Cerro Gordo commanded the approaches in all directions. The main body of the Mexican army was encamped on level ground, with a battery of five pieces, half a mile in rear of that height towards Jalapa.

Resolving, if possible, to turn the enemy's left, and attack in rear, while menacing or engaging his front, I caused daily reconnoissances to be pushed, with the view of finding a route for a force to debouch on the Jalapa road and cut off retreat.

The reconnoissance begun by Lieutenant Beauregard, was continued by Captain Lee, engineers, and a road made along difficult slopes and over chasms—out of the enemy's view, though reached by his fire when discovered—until, arriving at the Mexican lines, further reconnoissance became impossible without an action. The desired point of debouchure, the Jalapa road, was not therefore reached, though believed to be within easy distance; and to gain that point, it now became necessary to carry the height of Cerro Gordo. The dispositions in my plan of battle—general orders No. 111, heretofore enclosed—were accordingly made.

Twigg's division, reinforced by Shield's brigade of volunteers, was thrown into position on the 17th, and was, of necessity, drawn into action in taking up the ground for its bivouack and the opposing height for our heavy battery. It will be seen that many of our officers and men were killed or wounded in this sharp combat—

handsomely commenced by a company of the 7th infantry under Brevet First Lieutenant Gardner, who is highly praised by all his commanders for signal services. Colonel Harney coming up with the rifle regiment and first artillery (also parts of his brigade) brushed away the enemy and occupied the height—on which, in the night, was placed a battery of one 24-pounder and two 24-pound howitzers, under the superintendence of Captain Lee, engineers, and Lieutenant Hagner, ordnance. These guns opened next morning, and were served with effect by Captain Steptoe and Lieutenant Brown, 3d artillery, Lieutenant Hagner, (ordnance,) and Lieutenant Seymour, 1st artillery.

The same night, with extreme toil and difficulty, under the superintendence of Lieutenant Tower, engineers, and Lieutenant Laidley, ordnance, an eight-inch howitzer was put in position across the river and opposite to the enemy's right battery. A detachment of four companies, under Major Burnham, New York volunteers, performed this creditable service, which enabled Lieutenant Ripley, 2d artillery, in charge of the piece, to open a timely fire in that quarter.

Early on the 18th, the columns moved to the general attack, and our success was speedy and decisive. Pillow's brigade, assaulting the right of the entrenchments, although compelled to retire, had the effect I have heretofore stated. Twigg's division, storming the strong and vital point of Cerro Gordo, pierced the centre, gained command of all of the entrenchments, and cut them off from support. As our infantry (Colonel Riley's brigade) pushed on against the main body of the enemy, the guns of their own fort were rapidly turned to play on that force, (under the immediate command of General Santa Anna,) who fled in confusion. Shield's brigade, bravely assaulting the left, carried the rear battery (five guns) on the Jalapa road, and aided materially in completing the rout of the enemy.

The part taken by the remainder of our forces, held in reserve to support and pursue, has already been noticed.

The moment the fate of the day was decided, the cavalry, and Taylor's, and Wall's field batteries were pushed on towards Jalapa in advance of the pursuing columns of infantry—Twigg's division and the brigade of Shields, (now under Colonel Baker)—and Major General Patterson was sent to take command of them. In the hot pursuit many Mexicans were captured or slain before our men and horses were exhausted by the heat and distance.

The rout proves to have been complete—the retreating army, except a small body of cavalry, being dispersed and utterly disorganized. The immediate consequences have been our possession of this important city, the abandonment of the works and artillery at La Hoya, the next formidable pass between Vera Cruz and the capital, and the prompt occupation by Worth's division of the fortress of Perote, (second only to San Juan d'Ulloa,) with its extensive armament of sixty-six guns and mortars, and its large supplies of *materiél*. To General Worth's report, annexed, I refer for details.

I have heretofore endeavored to do justice to the skill and courage with which the attack on the height of Cerro Gordo was directed and executed, naming the regiments most distingushed, and their commanders, under the lead of Colonel Harney. Lieutenant G. W. Smith led the engineer company as part of the storming force, and is noticed with distinction.

The reports of this assault make favorable mention of many in which I can well concur, having witnessed the daring advance and perfect steadiness of the whole. Besides those already named, Lieutenant Brooks, 3d infantry, Lieutenant Macdonald, 2d dragoons, Lieutenant Vandorn, 7th infantry—all acting staff officers—Captain Magruder, 1st artillery, and Lieutenant Gardner, 7th infantry, seem to have won especial praise.

Colonel Riley's brigade and Talcott's rocket and howitzer battery, were engaged on and about the heights, and bore an active part.

The brigade so gallantly led by General Shields, and, after his fall, by Colonel Baker, deserves high commendation for it fine behavior and success. Colonels Foreman and Burnett, and Major Harris, commanded the regiments; Lieutenant Hammond, 3d artillery, and Lieutenant Davis, Illinois volunteers, constituted the brigade staff. These operations, hid from my view by intervening hills, were not fully known when my first report was hastily written.

Brigadier General Twiggs, who was in the immedate command of all the advanced forces, has earned high credit by his judgment, spirit and energy.

The conduct of Colonels Campbell, Haskell, and Wynkoop, commanding the regiments of Pillow's brigade, is reported in terms of strong approbation by Major General Patterson. I recommend for a commission, Quartermaster Sergeant Henry, of the 7th infantry, (already known to the army for intrepidity on former occasions,) who hauled down the national standard of the Mexican fort.

In expressing my indebtedness for able assistance to Lieutenant Colonel Hitchcock, acting inspector general, to Majors Smith and Turnbull, the respective chiefs of engineers and topographical engineers—to their assistants, Lieutenants Mason, Beauregard, Stevens, Tower, G. W. Smith, McClellan, engineers, and Lieutenants Derby and Hardcastle, topographical engineers—to Captain Allen, chief quartermaster, and Lieuenant Blair, chief commissary—and to Lieutenants Hagner and Laidley, ordnance—all actively employed—I am impelled to make special mention of the services of Captain R. E. Lee, engineers. This officer, greatly distinguished at the seige of Vera Cruz, was again indefatigable, during these operations, in reconnoissances as daring as laborious, and of the utmost value. Nor was he less conspicuous in planting batteries, and in conducting columns to their stations under the heavy fire of the enemy.

My personal staff, Lieutenants Scott, Williams, and Lay, and Major Van Buren, who volunteered for the occasion, gave me zealous and efficient assistance.

Our whole force present, in action and in reserve, was 8,500; the enemy is estimated at 12,000, or more. About 3,000 prisoners, 4 or 5,000 stands of arms, and 43 pieces of artillery were taken. By the accompanying return, I regret to find our loss more severe than at first supposed, amounting in the two days to 33 officers and 398 men—in all 431, of whom 63 were killed. The enemy's loss is computed to be from 1,000 to 1,200.

I am happy in communicating strong hopes for the recovery of the gallant General Shields, who is so much improved as to have been brought to this place.

Appended to this report are the following papers:

A.—General return by name of killed and wounded.

B.—Copies of report of Lieutenant Colonel Hitchcock, acting inspector general (of prisoners taken) and accompanying papers.

C.—Report of Brigadier General Twiggs, and sub-reports.

D.—Report of Major General Patterson, and reports of brigade commanders.

E.—Copy of report of Brigadier General Worth, announcing the occupation by his division of the castle and town of Perote, with an inventory of ordnance there found.

I have the honor to remain, sir, with high respect, your most obedient servant,

WINFIFLD SCOTT.

Hon. Wm. L. Marcy,
Secretary of War.

A.

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing of the army under the immediate command of Major General Scott, in the actions of the 17th and 18th of April, 1847, at Cerro Gordo, Mexico.

KILLED.—GENERAL TWIGGS'S DIVISION.

Rank.	Names.	Company.	Regiments.	Date.
	Colonel Harney's Brigade.			
Sergeant	James Harlieson	A	Rifles	18
Private	Thomas Pointer	A	do	18
Do	Benjamin McGee	A	do	17
Do	Conrad Kuntz	E	do	17
Corporal	Dabney Ward	G	do	17
Private	Charles Willis	I	do	17
Do	William Cooper	K	do	18
Do	George Collins	K	do	18
Do	William McDonald	K	do	18
Sergeant	Caldwell Armstrong	H	1st artillery	17
Private	Samuel M. Roberts	H	do	17
Do	Michael Daily	B	do	17
Setgeant	Robert Wright	K	7th infantry	18
Corporal	Edmond Foley	D	do	18
Private	William Myers	K	do	18
Do	Lewis Bolio	I	do	18
Do	James McDerby	D	do	18
Do	John M. Seaton	D	do	18
Do	John Lynch	F	do	18
Do	Francis O'Neill	E	do	18
Do	Isaac Dolan	E	do	17
Do	Griffin Budd	F	1st artillery	17
Do	Patrick Casey	F	do	17
Do	Daniel Doley	F	do	17
Do	Amant Hartzman	F	do	17
Do	Charles Skinner	F	do	17
Do	Joseph Wood	F	do	17
Do	Francis Perrod	F	do	18
	Colonel Riley's Brigade.			
Do	James Olson	A	2d infantry	18
Do	John Schmeak	F	do	18
Sergeant	Michael Christal	I	do	18
Private	Andrew Divin	I	do	18
Do	Wm Fernier	I	do	18
Do	James Mellish	C	3d infantry	18
Do	William Scott	C	do	18
Do	James Wilson	H	do	18
Do	James Conway	K	do	18
Do	Giles Ischam	K	do	17
Do	——— Croley*	....	1st artillery	17
	Brigadier General Shield's Brigade.			
First lieutenant	Geo. M. Cowarden	....	4th Illinois	18
Corporal	N. H. Melton	....	do	18
Private	Joseph Newman	....	do	18
Do	Benjamin Merritt	....	3d Illinois	18

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*Serving the 24-pounder under the orders of Lieutenant Seymour, 1st artillery.

RETURN—Continued.

KILLED.—GENERAL PATTERSON'S DIVISION.

Rank.	Names.	Company.	Regiment.	Date.
	Brigadier General Pillow's Brigade.			
Private	Samuel W. Lauderdale	I	1st Ten. foot	18
First lieutenant.	Frederick B. Nelson	D	2d Ten. foot	18
Second do	C. G. Gill	E	do	18
Sergeant	H. L. Byrum	E	do	18
Do	Fleming Willis	F	do	18
Do	William F. Brown	H	do	18
Corporal	William O. Shibling	F	do	18
Do	Franklin Elkin	....	Kentucky vols	18
Private	Samuel Floyd	A	do	18
Do	William England	A	do	18
Do	George W. Keeny	A	do	18
Do	C. A. Sampson	A	do	18
Do	R. L. Bohannan	E	do	18
Do	John G. Gunter	E	do	18
Do	Thomas Griffin	F	do	18
Do	Robert Kiernan	F	do	18
Do	Eplin Price	F	do	18
Do	M. M. Durham	F	do	18
Do	Alfred Walton	F	do	18
Do	Abraham Hornbeck	....	4th Illinois	18

WOUNDED.—GENERAL TWIGGS'S DIVISION.

Rank.	Names.	Company.	Regiment.	Remarks.	Date.
	Colonel Harney's Brigade.				
Major	E. V. Sumner, com	....	Rifles		17
Captain	Stevens T. Mason	F	do		18
First lieutenant.	Thomas Ewell	A	do	Mortally*	18
Second do	Thomas Davis	H	do	Dangerously*.	18
Do do	George McLane	C	do		18
Brev't 2d lieut.	Dabney H. Maury	C	do	Severely	17
Do do	Alfred Gibbs	G	do	Slightly	17
First lieutenant.	N. J. T. Dana	C	7th infantry	Severely	18
Sergeant	Jeremiah Beck	A	Rifles	do	18
Corporal	Lewis P. Arnold	A	do	do	18
Private	John McCormick	A	do	do*	18
Do	William W. Miller	A	do	do	17
Do	John McCauly	A	do	Slightly	17
Do	Thomas J. Hister	A	do	do	17
Do	David Kisling	A	do	do	17
Do	Ransom Ross	A	do	Severely	17
Do	Samuel N. Bitner	A	do	Slightly	17
Do	William F. Forde	A	do	Severely	18
Do	Ebenezer N. Brown	A	do	do	18
Do	John Samson	A	do	do	18

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*Since dead.

RETURN—Continued.

WOUNDED.—GENERAL TWIGGS'S DIVISION.

Rank.	Names.	Company.	Regiment.	Remarks.	Date.
	Colonel Harney's Brigade.				
Private	William W. Breden	A	Rifles	Slightly	17
Do	Edward Allen	A	do	do	17
Do	Alex. Evans	A	do	Severely	17
Do	William Butterfield	A	do	Slightly	18
Do	Jacob Myers	B	do	Severely	18
Do	Darien Carpenter	B	do	Slightly	17
Sergeant	Thomas Sloan	C	do		17
Private	George W. Gillispie	C	do	Slightly	17
Do	John Raney	C	do	do	17
Do	Joseph Windle	C	do	Severely	17
Do	Her. Zimmerman	C	do	do	17
Corporal	Thomas Goslin	C	do		17
Private	James McGowan	C	do	Slightly	18
Do	William A. Miller	D	do	Severely	17
Do	Charles Jones	D	do	Slightly	18
Do	William S. Sciwener	D	do	do	18
Sergeant	Garter L. Vizus	E	do	do	17
Private	James A. Adams	E	do	do	17
Do	George Sampson	E	do	Severely	17
Do	David Bear	E	do	Slightly	18
Do	William Hammerly	E	do		17
Corporal	William R. Leechman	F	do		17
Private	Samuel Gillman	F	do		17
Do	John M. Robinson	F	do		17
Sergeant	H. Louis Brown	G	do	Severely	17
Private	Justus Freeman	G	do	do	18
Do	Adam Ryan	G	do	do	17
Do	John Hooker	G	do	Slightly	17
Do	Lindsey Hooker	G	do	Severely	17
Do	John Welker	G	do	do	17
Do	Hezekiah Hill	G	do	do	17
Do	William Higgins	G	do	do	18
Do	William Forbes	G	do	Slightly	17
Do	Ira White	G	do	Severely	17
Do	George Tucker	G	do	do	17
Sergeant	Gharles H. W. Boler	H	do	Slightly	18
Private	Charles H. Album	H	do	Severely	17
Do	Hiram Bell	H	do	Slightly	17
Do	William H. Preston	H	do	Severely	17
Do	William Scheder	H	do	do	17
Do	John Lipp	H	do	do	18
Do	Josephus Vozel	H	do	do	18
Do	John Spencer	I	do	do	18
Do	Thomas Conway	K	do	do	17
Do	Adams L. Ogg	K	do	Slightly	17
Do	Calvin Bruner	K	do	Severely	18
Do	Thomas Workman	K	do	Slightly	18
Corporal	Ferd. Littlebrand	B	1st artillery	Severely	17
Artificer	Hiram Melvin	B	do	do	17
Private	Marinas Lang	B	do	do	17
Do	David Ferguson	B	do	do	18
Do	Charles Foster	B	do	do	18
Do	Gattlécle Bacivinld	B	do	do	18
Do	George Bryding	B	do	do	18

RETURN—Continued.

WOUNDED.—GENERAL TWIGGS'S DIVISION.

Rank.	Names.	Company.	Regiment.	Remarks.	Date.
	Colonel Harney's Brigade.				
Private	Stephen Ransom	B	1st artillery	Severely	18
Do	Julius Schraman	B	do	Slightly	18
Do	Frederick Moll	B	do	do	18
Do	N. J. Campbell	B	do	do	18
Corporal	Thomas Williams	H	do	Severely	17
Private	Patrick Anthony	H	do	Dangerously	17
Do	Anthony Bracklin	H	do	Slightly	17
Do	Samuel Dennie	H	do	Severely	17
Do	Matthew Eugan	H	do	Very severely	17
Do	George Hamlin	H	do	Slightly	17
Do	Michael Harley	H	do	do	17
Do	James Keegan	H	do	Mortally	17
Do	Orien Lawton	H	do	Slightly	17
Do	John Rooney	H	do	Severely	17
Do	John A. Swan	H	do	Very severely	17
Do	William H. Webber	H	do	Slightly	17
Do	John Woolley	H	do	do	17
Do	James Burnett	H	do	Severely	18
Do	Thomas Lynes	H	do	do	18
Do	Andrew Wright	H	do	do	18
Sergeant	John Hynes	F	do	Slightly	17
Do	John Fehan	F	do	Severely	17
Do	John Bandorf	F	do	Slightly	17
Private	Adam Rack	F	do	do	17
Do	Patrick Cain	F	do	do	17
Do	R. R. Huntington	F	do	do	17
Do	Nicholas Griffin	F	do	Severely	17
Do	Jamas Welch	F	do	do	18
Sergeant	James M. Holden	F	do	Mortally	18
Private	Thomas Sullivan	F	do	Slightly	18
Sergeant	H. J. Manson	D	7th infantry	do	18
Do	Samuel Cline	D	do	do	18
Do	R. J. Cross	C	do	do	18
Do	Jonathan Marsh	C	do	Severely	18
Do	James Eckells	F	do	do	18
Corporal	John Crangle	E	do	Slightly	17
Sergeant	John Brayman	H	do	do	18
Corporal	Nicholas Bradley	F	do	Not known	18
Do	John Carter	K	do	Slightly	18
Do	Patrick Durghar	I	do	do	18
Do	James Garard	D	do	Severely	18
Do	John Jones	C	do	do	18
Private	Jacob Halpin	C	do	Slightly	17
Do	Dennis McCrystal	C	do	Severely	18
Do	Eneas Lyons	C	do	do	18
Do	Edward Peters	C	do	Not known	18
Do	Christopher Elliott	C	do	do	18
Do	James Godfrey	C	do	do	18
Do	C. S. Hopner	C	do	Severely	18
Do	William Langwell	C	do	Not known	18
Do	John Giligen	D	do	Slightly	18
Do	Charles Johnson	D	do	Severely	18
Do	James Joice	D	do	do	18
Do	John Lee	D	do	do	18

RETURN—Continued.

WOUNDED.—GENERAL TWIGGS'S DIVISION.

Rank.	Names.	Company.	Regiment.	Remarks.	Date.
	Colonel Harney's Brigade.				
Private	John McMahon	D	7th infantry	Severely	18
Do	Thomas O'Calligan	D	do	do	18
Do	William Robinson	D	do	do	18
Do	John Smith	D	do	do	18
Do	George Wakeford	D	do	do	18
Do	Charles Bierwith	I	do	do	18
Do	John Shehan	I	do	do	18
Do	John Barnes	I	do	Slightly	18
Do	Neill Donelly	I	do	do	18
Do	Patrick Henley	I	do	do	18
Do	Daniel Downs	K	do	Severely	18
Do	John Frunks	K	do	do	18
Do	Samuel Ratcliffe	K	do	do	18
Do	Peter Maloney	K	do	Slightly	18
Do	John Davidson	F	do	do	18
Do	Michael Duyer	F	do	Severely	18
Do	James Flynn	F	do	Not known	18
Do	Michael Ryan	F	do	do	18
Do	Walter Root	F	do	do	18
Do	David Rad	F	do	do	18
Do	Peter McCabe	F	do	do	18
Do	—— Thompson	F	do	Slightly	18
Do	Aaron Hansford	E	do	Severely*	17
Do	James Harmer	E	do	do	18
Do	William Sprague	E	do	do	18
Do	David Whipple	E	do	do	18
Do	Paul McCraw	E	do	Slightly	17
Do	Joseph Bruner	E	do	do	17
Do	Gonrad Fisher	B	1st artillery	Severely	18
	Colonel Riley's Brigade.				
Captain	George W. Patten	....	2d infantry	do	18
2d lieutenant	Charles E. Jarvis	....	do	Slightly	17
Do	B. E. Bee	....	3d infantry	do	18
Do	J. N. Ward	....	do	Severely	18
Private	Thomas Elmane	F	4th artillery	Slightly	18
Do	James T. Middleton	F	do	do	18
Do	Gustavus Schultz	F	do	do	18
Sergeant	Francis H. Doud	A	2d infantry	Severely	18
Private	William Pollock	A	do	do	18
Do	David Hogan	B	do	do	18
Do	Patrick Sheridan	B	do	do	18
Do	Jacob Kerr	B	do	do	18
Do	George M. Derry	B	do	Dangerously	18
Do	James Harper	B	do	do	18
Do	Henry Guill	D	do	Slightly	18
Do	Richard Crangle	F	do	Severely	18
Do	Morris Welsh	F	do	Slightly	17
Do	Lyman Hodgden	G	do	Severely	18
Do	Timothy Burr	H	do	do	18
Do	James McCullough	I	do	Dangerously	18

*Since dead,

RETURN—Continued.

WOUNDED.—GENERAL TWIGGS'S DIVISION.

Rank.	Names.	Company.	Regiment.	Remarks.	Date.
	Colonel Riley's Brigade.				
Sergeant	Alpheus Russell	K	2d infantry	Severely	18
Private	Henry Carleton	A	3d infantry	do	18
Do	George Dunn	A	do	do	18
Do	Robert Foulder	A	do	do	18
Do	Richard Vickers	A	do	do	18
Do	Gustavus Miller	C	do	do	18
Do	John Wallace	C	do	do	18
Do	George W. Stacy	C	do	do	18
Do	Daniel Fruatt	C	do	do	18
Do	Michael Madigan	C	do	Slightly	18
Do	William Van Sassell	C	do	do	18
Corporal	David Kerr	F	do	Severely	18
Private	Nicholas Lyart	F	do	do	18
Do	Ion D. Son	F	do	Slightly	18
Do	J. B. Richardson	F	do	do	18
Do	William Kenny	H	do	do	18
Do	Charles Smith	H	do	do	18
Do	Laurence Matten	H	do	do	18
Do	Silas Chappel	I	do	do	18
Do	Andreas Munsch	I	do	do	18
Do	Joseph Gallin	I	do	do	18
Sergeant	George Reed	K	do	do	18
Private	Levi S. Cory	K	do	Severely	18
Do	Alman E. Marsh	K	do	do	18
Do	John McComville	K	do	do	18
Do	Stephen Garber	K	do	do	18
Do	George W. Webb	D	4th artillery	do	16
Corporal	Charles Kallinger	K	1st artillery	do	17
Private	George Campbell	K	do	Slightly	17
Do	Moses L. Kinney	....	Rocket comp'y	Severely	18
Lieut. colonel	J. E. Johnson	....	Voltigeurs	Very severely	12
Lieutenant	George H. Gordon	....	Rifles	Slightly†	17
Sergeant	—— Graff	....	1st artillery	do‡	18

†On temporary duty with the rocket and howitzer company.
‡Serving the 24-pounder, under the orders of Lieutenant Seymour.

GENERAL PATTERSON'S DIVISION.

	Brig. Gen. Pillow's Brigade.				
Captain	—— Mauldin	B	1st Ten. foot	Slightly	18
Lieutenant	—— Heiman	....	Adjt. do	do	18
Captain	—— Johnson	L	1st Ten. foot	do	18
Private	S. G. Steamers	L	do	do	18
Do	M. Burns	L	do	do	18
Do	W. F. M. Crory	E	do	do	18
Do	S. W. Garnett	I	do	Severely	18
Lieut. colonel	D. H. Cummings	....	2d Ten. foot	....	18
Major	Robt. Ferguson	....	1st Ten. foot	(*)	18

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* Temporarily for duty with 2d regiment.

RETURN—Continued.

WOUNDED.—GENERAL PATTERSON'S DIVISION.

Rank.	Names.	Company.	Regiment.	Remarks.	Date.
	Brig. Gen. Pillow's Brigade.				
1st lieutenant	W. P. Hale	....	Adjt. Ten. ft.	....	18
Captain	H. F. Murray	....	1st Ten. foot	Severely	18
1st lieutenant	Wm. Yearwood	....	do	Mortally	18
2d lieutenant	Jas. Forrest	....	do	Slightly	18
Do	Geo. T. Sutherland	....	Kentucky vols.	....	18
Sergeant	—— Carson	A	do	Severely	18
Do	T. R. Bradley	C	do	Slightly	18
Do	E. H. McAdoo	C	do	do	18
Do	Geo. A. Smith	F	do	Severely	18
Do	John Court	G	do	do	18
Do	E. T. Mockabee	....	do	Mortally	18
Private	Henry Mowry	A	do	Severely	18
Do	Aaron Dockery	A	do	do	18
Do	Peter Wheeler	A	do	Slightly	18
Do	Aaron Copps	A	do	do	18
Do	S. G. Williams	A	do	do	18
Do	Jerry Kent	B	do	Mortally	18
Do	Moria Brewer	B	do	Slightly	18
Do	B. F. Bibbe	B	do	do	18
Do	Wm. Bennett	C	do	Severely	18
Do	Samuel Davis	C	do	do	18
Do	J. N. Graham	C	do	do	18
Do	L. L. Jones	C	do	do	18
Do	C. A. Ross	D	do	do	18
Do	Ben. O'Harre	D	do	do	18
Do	Josiah Prescott	D	do	do	18
Do	E. G. Roberson	E	do	do	18
Do	B. Plunkett	E	do	do	18
Do	John P. Isler	E	do	Slightly	18
Do	A. Gregory	E	do	do	18
Do	John Gregory	E	do	do	18
Do	L, W. Russell	F	do	Severely	18
Do	John Burnes	F	do	do	18
Do	E. Johnson	F	do	do	18
Do	J. Whittington	F	do	do	18
Do	Alonzo White	F	do	do	18
Do	Jason Cloud	F	do	Slightly	18
Do	Thos. H. Boyd	F	do	do	18
Do	Nathan Moore	F	do	do	18
Do	Jas. M. Allison	G	do	Severely	18
Do	Jas. Wood	H	do	do	18
Do	John L. Dearman	H	do	Slightly	18
Do	Henry Brawer	....	do	Mortally	18
Do	N. W. Keith	....	do	Severely	18
Do	Jos. J. Langston	....	do	do	18
Do	Minor T. Smith	....	do	do	18
Do	Ira T. Storm	....	do	do	18
Do	Henry Williams	....	do	do	18
Do	Jas. Muir	....	do	Slightly	18
Do	Willis F. Martin	....	do	do	18
Do	Jacob Simmons	....	2d Pennsylv'a	Mortally*	18

* Temporarily attached to Kentucky volunteers.

RETURN—Continued.

WOUNDED.—GENERAL PATTERSON'S DIVISION.

Rank.	Names.	Company.	Regiment.	Remarks.	Date.
	Brig. Gen. Pillow's Brigade.				
Private	Edward Cruize	....	2d Pennsylv'a	Severely	18
Do	John Chambers	....	do	do	18
Do	Thos. Haun	....	do	do	18
Do	Wm. Chesom	....	Kentucky vols.	Slightly	18
Do	John Synahart	A	1st Pennsyl'a	Mortally	18
Do	David Lindsay	A	do	Severely	18
Do	Albert Cudney	D	do	Slightly	18
Do	Jos. R. Davis	D	do	do	18
Do	Ben. F. Keyser	G	do	do	18
Do	John Sheldon	C	do	Severely	18
Do	George Sutton	C	do	Slightly	18
Do	Aaron Lorier	K	do	do	18
Do	D. C. Kitchen	I	do	do	18
Do	D. K. Morrison	I	do	Severely	18
Corporal	John Smith	E	2d Pennsylv'a	do	18
Private	A. Roland	A	do	do	18
Do	John Shultz	A	do	do	18
Do	John Chambers	F	do	do	18
Do	Jacob Simmons	F	do	do	18
Do	Edward Crase	F	do	do	18
Do	Jacob Miller	E	do	Slightly	18
Do	D. M. Davidson	I	do	do	18
Do	Wm. Wilkin	K	do	do	18
Do	Fred. Somers	H	do	do	18
Do	James Shaw	H	do	do	18
Do	Thomas Hand	F	do	do	18
Do	Jonah Hone	K	do	do	18
	Brig. Gen. Shields's brigade.				
Brig. general	James Shields	....	3d Illinois	Dangerously	18
Sergeant	Wm. Allen	E	do	do	18
Corporal	J. F. Thompson	H	do	do	18
Private	Andrew Browning	A	do	Slightly	18
Do	Geo. W. Haley	A	do	do	18
Do	John Roe	B	do	do	18
Do	Levi Card	C	do	do	18
Do	Henry Dimond	E	do	do	18
Do	Stephen White	E	do	do	18
Do	Alex. McCollum	E	do	do	18
Do	S. C. B. Ellis	F	do	do	18
Do	Geo. Hammond	G	do	do	18
Do	Thomas Harlow	H	do	do	18
Do	Samuel Bullock	H	do	do	18
Do	John Milburn	H	do	do	18
Do	John Manlding	I	do	do	18
1st lieutenant	Richard Murphy	....	4th Illinois	Mort'y—dead	18
Do	Robt. C. Scott	....	do	Severely	18
2d lieutenant	S. J. Johnson	....	do	Dangerously	18
Do	Andrew Froman	....	do	Slightly	18
Do	Charles Maltby	....	do	do	18
Sergeant	Jno. M. Hanasley	I	do	do	18
Do	J. D. Lauder	I	do	do	18
Do	Uriah Davenport	I	do	do	18

RETURN—Continued.

WOUNDED.—GENERAL PATTERSON'S DIVISION.

Rank.	Names.	Company.	Regiment.	Remarks.	Date.
	Brig. Gen. Shields's brigade.				
Sergeant	Jas. B. Anderson	I	4th Illinois	Slightly	18
Do	F. Day	I	do	do	18
Do	Wm. P. Berry	I	do	do	18
Do	C. C. Rourke	I	do	Dangerously	18
Corporal	Thomas Hessy	I	do	Slightly	18
Do	George W. Nelson	I	do	Dangerously	18
Private	G. A. Yoakum	I	do	do	18
Do	Samuel Tibb	I	do	do	18
Do	James H. Patterson	I	do	Severely	18
Do	P. S. Day	I	do	do	18
Do	A. R. Johnson	I	do	Slightly	18
Do	Thomas Ritchie	I	do	Severely	18
Do	Enoch Wiseman	I	do	do	18
Do	Elijah Ellmore	I	do	do	18
Do	James Barrett	I	do	do	18
Do	James Dephew	I	do	do	18
Do	John Walker	I	do	Slightly	18
Do	Wm. E. See	I	do	Severely	18
Do	James Malson	I	do	Mortally—dead	18
Do	John Arahood	I	do	Dangerously	18
Do	Laban Chambers	I	do	do	18
Do	George Cawer	I	do	Severely	18
Do	Etheridge Rice	I	do	Slightly	18
Do	James Shepherd	I	do	Severely	18
Do	David Huffman	I	do	Slightly	18
Do	Rob. Jackson	I	do	Dangerously	18
Do	Leroy Thornley	I	do	Severely	18
Do	Thos. Tennery	I	do	do	18
Do	John Price	I	do	Slightly	18
Do	Joseph Tharp	I	do	Dangerously	18
Do	Irwin Beeker	I	do	Slightly	18
Do	J. J. D. Tood	I	do	Dangerously	18
Do	Charles Fanning	I	do	Severely	18
Do	Fred'k Brancher	I	do	do	18
Do	S. Browne	I	do	Slightly	18
Do	Witham Morris	I	do	Dangerously	18
Captain	—— Pearson	....	New York	Slightly	18
Private	Ebenezer Cook	....	do	Mortally	18
Do	Richard Hendrick	....	do	Severely	18
Do	John Stivers	....	do	Slightly	18
Do	Henry Heveran	....	do	do	18
Do	Lewis Monroe	C	7th infantry	Missing	18

GENERAL TWIGG'S DIVISION.

	Colonel Harney's Brigade.				
Lieutenant	G. H. Derby	....	Top. engineers	....	18
Sergeant	Samuel F. Simpson	I	1st artillery	Slightly	18
Private	John Gernley	I	do	do	18
Do	Thomas Matheson	I	do	Severely	18
Do	Wm. Williams	I	do	Thrice—slightly	18

RETURN—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Corps.	Commissioned officers.		Rank and file.	
	Killed.	Wounded.	Killed.	Wounded.
General staff	....	1		
Second division of regulars under Brigadier General Twiggs.				
Light company K, 1st artillery	....	....	....	2
Rocket and howitzer company	....	....	....	1
Detachments	....	2	1	1
1st brigade under Colonel Harney	....	8	28	*153
2d brigade under Colonel Riley	....	4	10	43
Pillow's brigade	2	9	17	78
Shields's brigade	1	6	4	59
Total	3	30	60	337

*1 private missing.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY, *Jalapa, April* 24, 1847.

H. L. SCOTT, *A. A. A. G.*

HEAD-QUARTERS, 2D DIVISION OF REGULARS,
April 19, 1847.

SIR: I have the honor to report, for the information of the general-in-chief, the operations of my division of regulars against the enemy on the 17th instant.

Prefacing this report, I will state that I arrived at Plan del Rio on the 11th instant. The advanced guard of dragoons, under Colonel Harney, having driven from the place a body of the enemy's lancers, I then encamped my division for the night, intending the following day (12th) to cover a thorough reconnoissance of his position, and, if practicable, to make an effective attack on all his works. Deeming it impracticable to advance, with advantage, beyond the position which I had gained during the reconnoissance on the 12th, (being some three and a half miles from water,) I withdrew my main force to my old camp, keeping up a strong picket to retain the ground I had passed over, intending on the following morning, (the 13th,) at 4 o'clock, to make the attack with effect.

Two brigades of volunteers, under the command of Brigadier Generals Pillow and Shields, respectively, arrived at my camp on the 12th instant. Major General Patterson, United States volunteers, having reported sick, I assumed command of the whole. The volunteers wishing to participate in the fight, and being so much broken down from the recent march from Vera Cruz, I thought proper, at the suggestion of Generals Pillow and Shields, to defer the attack one day. Having done so, and having matured my plan of attack, and assigned to each division its duty, I was overtaken by an order of Major General Patterson, after night on the 13th, to suspend all further offensive operations until the arrival of the general-in-chief, or until ordered by himself, (General Patterson.) Agreeably to this arrangement I received, on the evening of the 16th, verbal orders from the general-in-chief to proceed on my line of operations on the right of the national road. At 11 o'clock, a. m., I got in position, the right of my column being about 700 yards from the enemy's main work. Lieutenant Gardner's company, 7th infantry, was then detached to observe the enemy from the first commanding height on my left. In a short time a strong reconnoitring or skirmishing party was observed approaching towards him, having in reserve a large force, in all numbering about two thousand. Lieutenant Gardner held his position under a heavy fire until relieved by Colonel Harney with the rifle regiment and 1st artillery. With this force Colonel Harney cleared the two hills in front of the enemy's main work, and held secure the position intended for our heavy battery, which was established during the night under the direction of Captain Lee, of the engineer corps. During this evening Brigadier General Shields joined me with his brigade of volunteers, composed of two Illinois regiments under Colonel Baker and Foreman, and one New York regiment, commanded by Colonel Burnett.

On the morning of the 18th, when our heavy guns opened, Colonel Harney, having been reinforced by the 3d and 7th infantry, pushed forward his skirmishing parties. Overcoming all obstacles presented by the nature of the ground, and under a most galling and destructive fire, this command advanced with steadiness and regularity, and finally succeeded in driving from the strong position of the enemy all his forces, and in putting them in complete rout.

In speaking of the individual efforts of the officers in command of regiments and companies, I am unable to do ample justice. Each and every one seemed to be endeavoring to excel in all that is required of gallant officers. They all responded to the encouraging voice of their gallant leader, and conducted their men to victory and glory.

The 2d brigade, under Colonel Riley, advanced under a heavy fire to gain a position on the Jalapa road in rear of the enemy, with a view of cutting off his retreat. After crossing the valley at the foot of the Cerro Gordo, the fire of the enemy became so annoying that two companies of the 2d infantry were ordered out as skirmishers to occupy them. The remainder of the 2d, conducted by Captain Lee, engineers, proceeded on this course. Perceiving that the enemy were extending to their left, I ordered General Shields to cross the ravine on our right, and keep up the left bank on the part previously reconnoitred by Captain Lee. In the further progress of this portion of Colonel Riley's brigade, he was obliged to turn his whole column to the left to oppose the enemy's direct movement down the spur. Captain Lee continued his course, supported by Lieutenant Benjamin's company, 4th artillery. On coming out in the plain west of the Cerro Gordo, and in full view of the Jalapa road, a battery of five guns, supported by a body of lancers, was discovered. General Shield's brigade was discovered by this portion of the enemy. The battery opened with grape on him and on Lieutenant Benjamin's company. The gallant general, with a shout from his men, pushed boldly for the road on the enemy's left, who, seeing their position completely turned, as well as driven from the hill, abandoned themselves to flight. General Shields was here severely wounded, the command of the brigade devolving upon Colonel Baker, who conducted it with ability. The pursuit was continued as far as Encerro, when I was overtaken by Major General Patterson, United States volunteers, who then assumed command of the advance and ordered a halt.

I cannot speak in too high terms of the conduct of Colonel Harney, who, united with his indomitable courage, possessed the cool judgment which enabled him to know just how far to advance to obtain the desired object. That sterling soldier and accomplished officer, Major Sumner, 2d dragoons, who was in command of the regiment of mounted riflemen, exhibited all the skill and ability required of a permanent commander of a regiment. He was severely wounded in the head by an escopette ball, and obliged to leave the field, the command of the regiment devolving upon Major Loring.

Captain Magruder, 1st artillery, by his wary and good management in the face of the enemy, succeeded in arriving very near the enemy's works, driving before him the parties immediately in front. His gallant conduct deserves especial notice. Brevet First Lieutenant Gardner, 7th infantry, whose company was first sent on the hill, by sustaining himself against a vastly superior force, displayed that ability as commander of a company which, on a former occasion, acquired for him the distinction he now has as brevet first lieutenant.

I am sorry that the advantages gained over the enemy the first day were attended with some loss on our side. Besides Major Sumner, second dragoons, and Lieutenant Maury, rifle regiment, who were severely wounded, and Lieutenant George H. Gordon, rifle regiment, serving in Major Talcott's battery of mountain howitzers, and Lieutenant Gibbs, mounted riflemen, slightly, some fifty casualties occurred, principally in the first artillery and rifle regiments.

Of the conduct of the volunteer force under the brave General Shields, I cannot speak in too high terms. After he was wounded, portions of the three regiments were with me when I arrived first at the Jalapa road, and drove before them the enemy's cannoniers from their loaded guns. Their conduct and names shall be the subject of a special report, as also that of the several officers of the regular army, who were distinguished on the occasion.

Accompanied with this, I transmit the several reports from brigade and regimental head-quarters. In all the recommendations for praise and promotion I entirely concur.

Although, whatever I may say, may add little to the good reputation of Captain Lee, of the engineer corps, yet I must indulge in the pleasure of speaking of the invaluable services which he rendered me from the time I left the main road, until he conducted Colonel Riley's brigade to its position in rear of the enemy's strong work on the Jalapa road. I consulted him with confidence, and adopted his suggestions with entire assurance. His gallantry and good conduct on both days deserve the highest praise. I again present to the favorable consideration of the commander-in-chief, and the President, the names of my personal staff, First Lieutenant W. T. H. Brooks, third infantry, A. A. A. G., and First Lieutenant P. W. McDonald, second dragoons, A. D. C., Captain R. A. Allen, A. Q. M., rendered me invaluable services, not only in communicating orders when he was in the field, but in keeping at hand under all disadvantages, the necessary supplies for my division. For his services on this, and on former occasions, I most earnestly recommend him for promotion. To Lieutenants Mason, Beauregard, and Tower, of the engineers, and Lieutenant Sykes, third infantry, A. C. S. to the division, I am indebted for valuable services. Whilst on reconnoitring duty on the 12th, I lost the valuable services of Lieutenant Colonel Johnston, who was on duty with me as chief topographical engineer, and was very severely wounded under the enemy's works on the left of the road.

In conclusion, I have the pleasure of tendering my thanks to the commanders of regiments and batteries, whose conduct tended so much to the attainment of our glorious victory. The first brigade, under Colonel Harney, was composed of the 1st artillery, commanded by Colonel Childs, the rifle regiment, (after Major Summer was wounded,) commanded by Major Loring, and the 7th infantry, command by Colonel Plympton.

The 2d brigade, under Colonel Riley, was composed of the 4th artillery, commanded by Major Gardner, the 2d infantry, commanded by Captain Morris, and the 3d infantry, commanded by Captain Alexander.

The volunteer force under my orders was composed of the 3d Illinois regiment, commanded by Colonel Baker, the 4th Illinois regiment, commanded by Colonel Foreman, and the New York regiment, commanded by Colonel Burnett. The field battery was commanded by Captain Taylor, and the howitzer battery by Major Talcott.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. E. TWIGGS,
Brigadier General U. S. A.

Captain H. L. Scott,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

HEAD-QUARTERS 2D DIVISION OF REGULARS,
Jalapa, April 24, 1847.

SIR: I inadvertently omitted to name Captain Steptoe and Lieutenant Brown, who were in charge of the large howitzers on the hill, and Lieutenants Hagner and Seymour, with the 24-pounder gun, in the same battery. Lieutenant G. W. Smith, of the engineers, with his company of sappers and miners, joined Colonel Harney's command in the assault on the enemy's main work, and killed two men with his own hand.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. E. TWIGGS,
Brigadier General U. S. A.

Captain H. L. SCOTT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

JALAPA, MEXICO, *April* 20, 1847.

SIR: I have the honor to report that my battery served with the division under the command of Brigadier General Twiggs in the recent conflicts on the 17th and 18th inst., but had no opportunity, (although exposed occasionally to the fire of the enemy,) from the nature of the ground, of engaging with him actively.

I succeeded, however, in getting two pieces, under the command of Lieut. J. G. Martin, on the main road, in rear of the enemy's position, in time to follow up his retreat, and was enabled from time to time to fire upon his rear. The pursuit was continued for about twelve miles, when I was ordered to go no further, being then considerably in advance of the whole army, with but a small force of infantry to support me.

The second section of my battery, under Lieutenant Irons, joined me in the advance as soon as it was possible for him to do so; and through the great exertions of Lieutenant Jackson, the caissons were brought up early in the night.

It may be proper for me to add, that the difficulties of getting artillery over the hills of the Cerro Gordo were great. Taking out the horses, the pieces were drawn up by men by means of picket ropes attached to the carriages.

On the 18th instant, the laborious work of getting the pieces over the last hill was performed by the companies of volunteers under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Willie, who had been detached to support my battery. My thanks are due to him, his officers and men, for this important service.

On the 17th instant, I had one corporal and one private wounded.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS TAYLOR,
Captain commanding light battery 2d division.

Lieutenant W. T. H. BROOKS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General, 2d division.

Jalapa, Mexico, *April* 21, 1847.

Sir: In obedience to instructions, I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements of the howitzer and rocket battery, under my command, while the 2d division, under General Twiggs, was forcing the pass of Cerro Gordo on the 17th and 18th instant.

On the 17th, we followed the 1st brigade closely without assistance, until it ascended the hill on which the enemy was posted, when a halt was necessary till the general decided whether we should continue round the hill or take post on the top.

During the halt Lieutenant Gordon, of the rifle regiment, temporarily attached to the battery, was wounded, and some other slight damage done to horses and battery.

Two pieces, and one-half our rockets, were soon ordered up the hill, under the command of Lieutenant Reno, who, assisted by ten of the rifle regiment, easily and quickly placed them in a good position in advance of our line of troops.

The enemy shortly after appeared forming in the ravine and on the slope of their hill in large numbers as if to attack, but a few well directed rounds from the howitzers scattered and drove them back in confusion to their entrenchments.

Orders were then given by Colonel Harney, who commanded, to cease firing unless the enemy approached, and the pieces were withdrawn to within our line on the hill.

The other two sections, under Lieutenants Callender and Gordon, were thrown to the extreme right to command the gorge of our route, when the enemy formed for the attack, and the battery remained as thus posted till the 18th, except one piece, under Lieut. Gordon, withdrawn and held in reserve during the night.

On the morning of the 18th, two sections, under Lieuts. Callender and Gordon, were in readiness to follow the right, but the pass having been blocked by a section of artillery, they could not be brought into action as desired, but were able to follow handsomely the troops in pursuit of the flying enemy.

The section and rockets on the hill, under Lieut. Reno, opened and fired on the enemy with great effect till our troops had closed on them—the rockets first towards the enemy's left, below the hill into the cover occupied by his advanced force, and then the howitzers, by direction of Colonel Harney, towards his right at troops in the hollow and a battery, while the 1st brigade was so gallantly storming the heights in front.

Thirty rockets and forty rounds of spherical case shot were fired in all by Lieut. Reno, who deserves great credit for his judicious placing of the battery, and his cool and gallant conduct in so efficiently using it.

The whole command behaved as was to have been expected, and we are fortunate in escaping with but one man severely wounded.

With the greatest respect, your most obedient servant,

G. H. TALCOTT,
Major Commanding.

Lieutenant W. T. H. Brooks,
A. A. A. G., 2d Division of Regulars.

JALAPA, MEXICO, *April* 21, 1847.

SIR: On the evening of the 16th instant, owing to the illness of Brevet Brigadier General Smith, I was placed in command of the 1st brigaed of the 2d division, and it is now my grateful duty to report the operations of that brigade in the actions of the 17th and 18th instant. Our encampment at Plan del Rio enabled the engineer officers to make frequent and close observations on the enemy's position, and it was ascertained that he had fortified himself on a range of hills for two miles in a mountain pass, and that the last of his works was on the Cerro Gordo which, from its position and defences, was considered almost impregnable. On the morning of the 17th the 2d division, under the command of Brigadier General Twiggs, was directed to turn the enemy by the right flank, and I was ordered by that officer to seize and maintain all the heights in the neighborhood of the Cerro Gordo, which, from their proximity and position, might be of advantage in an attack on that fortress. Shortly after the column turned off to the right from the main road, Brevet First Lieutenant F. Gardner, 7th infantry, was directed with his company to move to the crest of a hill on the left, and to watch the enemy's movements. While in the execution of this order, Lieutenant Gardner became engaged with the enemy, but he gallantly maintained his position against fearful odds, until he was succored by the riflemen under Major Sumner, and the artillery under Colonel Childs, who drove the enemy, after a severe conflict, from their first position, and continued the pursuit until they made a second stand on a hill near the Cerro Gordo, within the range of their grape and cannister, and from which our troops suffered a severe loss; but the hill was stormed and carried, and afterwards maintained, although the enemy made three successive charges to regain it. A portion of the troops under Colonel Childs, led on by their zeal and impetuosity, rushed down the hill to the ascent of the Cerro Gordo; but as an attack was not intended at that time they were recalled and joined General Twiggs. The rifles and 7th infantry slept on the hill, and to that point were brought, in the night, a 24-pounder and two 24-howitzers, which at 7 o'clock in the morning, commenced a cannonade on the enemy's fortification on the Cerro Gordo. Early in the morning I was reinforced by four companies 1st artillery, under Lieutenant Colonel Childs, and six companies, 3d infantry, under Captain Alexander, and I immediately gave directions to the different commanders to prepare their troops for storming Cerro Gordo. The rifles were directed to move to the left in the ravine and to engage the enemy; and I instructed Major Loring that, as soon as I had discovered that he had commenced the attack, I would move forward the storming force which I was about to organize. The 7th infantry was formed on the right, the 3d infantry on the left, and the artillery was formed in rear of the infantry, with orders to support it. Observing that a large force was moving from the left on the main road, towards the Cerro Gordo, I deemed it prudent to advance at once, and immediately ordered the charge to be sounded without waiting for the fire of the riflemen. The enemy poured upon my line a most galling fire of grape, cannister, and musketry, from different positions around the hill; but my troops advanced intrepidly and as steadily as on a parade day. I cannot speak too ardently of their animation, zeal, and courage under such trying circumstances, and without which they never could have surmounted the natural and artificial obstacles which opposed their progress. Around the hill, about sixty yards from the foot, there was a breastwork of stone, which was filled with Mexican troops, who offered an obstinate resistance, continuing to fire until the troops reached the breastwork, and where, for a few moments, bayonets were crossed. Beyond this and immediately around the fort, there was another work, from which our advance was again obstinately opposed; but the troops immediately surmounted it, carried the fort, pulled down the Mexican flag, and planted our colors amid the proud rejoicings of our troops. Agreeably to instructions, the rifles moved to the left, where they became engaged with a succoring force, but which they held in check, notwithstanding a most galling fire from the enemy's entrenchments and from the musketry in front. After the enemy's cannon had been captured, I directed Captain Magruder to take charge of the pieces and to direct their fire upon the enemy, which he executed with zeal and ability. It is also due to Lieutenant Richardson to state that, as soon as he came into the fort, he took possession of one of the enemy's guns, and, with his men, promptly turned it with great effect upon the enemy. I also directed Lieutenant Colonel Plympton, at the same time, to move with his regiment into the Jalapa road to cut off the enemy's retreat, which he promptly executed, and maintained his position until the forts and forces of the enemy had surrendered. Such is a plain, but I know an imperfect and hasty account of the actions of the 17th and 18th instant. For further particulars, I would respectfully refer the commander of the division to the reports of the different commanders of regiments which are herewith enclosed. It is now my delicate duty to refer to the different acts of personal gallantry displayed by individual officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates; and as many of these did not come under my own observation, I would again refer the commander of the division to the different reports of the regimental commanders, with the hope that the merits of all, however humble their situation, may be properly brought before the notice of the government. To Colonel Plympton, Colonel Childs, Major Sumner, Major Loring, and Captain Alexander, my especial thanks are due for their coolness, zeal, gallantry, and for the promptitude with which, on all occasions, they executed my orders. Captain Steptoe, 3d artillery, Lieutenant Hagner, and Lieutenant Reno, ordnance department, and Lieutenant Seymour, of the artillery, rendered efficient service in the management of the artillery on the hill. Lieutenant G. W. Smith, of the engineers, with his company, rendered very efficient service in his own department, as well as in storming of the fort. The conduct of Captain Mason, of the rifles, who was so unfortunate as to lose his leg, came under my personal observation, and it is not the first time I have had an opportunity of witnessing the coolness and intrepidity in danger. Captain Magruder's gallantry was conspicuously displayed on several occasions, and he rendered me efficient service. I lament to refer to the death of Lieutenant Ewell, whose gallant demeanor, throughout the several engagements with the enemy, attracted my special notice, and who fell in the breastwork, nobly leading his men to victory. Particular mention is due to Captain Hanson and Lieutenant Gardner for distinguished gallantry. Major Bainbridge, whose good conduct has been conspicuous on so many occasions since the war with Mexico, was the second officer in rank in his regiment, and deserves my warmest approbation for his gallantry and promptitude. Especial thanks are due to my personal staff, Lieutenant Van Dorn, 7th infantry, Lieutenant Oaks 2d dragoons, and Lieutenant Derby, topographical engineers, for the efficient aid which they rendered me both days in transmitting my orders and for the individual gallantry which they uniformly displayed. Lieutenant Derby was wounded, and Lieutenant Van Dorn killed two Mexican soldiers at the breastwork with his own hands. I have been reluctant to mention the names of any, where all acted with so much energy, zeal, and intrepidity; no doubt many behaved as those I have mentioned, but who did not come under my observation; and I know that all, if occasion had offered, would have gladly embraced the opportunity for personal distinction. In the two days, I had in my brigade, including the 3d infantry, 2 officers killed, 9 wounded; 29 non-commissioned officers and privates killed, 175 non-commissioned officers and privates wounded. The officers killed in my command are, Lieutenants Ewell and Davis, of the rifles; and wounded—Major Sumner, Captain S. T. Mason, Lieutenants G. McLane, D. H. Maury, and A. Gibbs, of the rifles; Lieutenants J. N. Ward and B. E. Bee, 3d infantry; Lieutenant N. J. T. Dana, 7th infantry, and Lieutenant Derby, topographical engineers.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

WM. S. HARNEY,

Col. 2d dragoons, commanding 1st brigade.

To Lieut. W. T. H. Brooks, *A. A. A. G.*, *2d division.*

HEAD-QUARTERS REG. OF MOUNTED RIFLEMEN,
Jalapa, April, 23, 1847.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that the regiment of mounted riflemen, under the command of Major Sumner, was, on the 17th instant directed, in advance of the 1st brigade, 2d division of regulars, then in motion, to take position with a view of turning or storming the enemy's position at the main height of the Cerro Gordo. The first squadron of riflemen was halted about four hundred yards from the point of attack, partly under cover from the enemy's batteries. While awaiting orders it was fired upon by the enemy's battery in front and their skirmishers on its left flank. The squadron was immediately deployed, and a charge ordered. Simultaneously with this the enemy was attacked upon the summit and farther slope of the hill by the regiment of riflemen and a company of infantry. The enemy was driven from this position under cover of their own batteries. In this attack, Major Sumner, commanding the regiment of mounted riflemen, was severely wounded and carried to the rear, leaving myself in command. The rear squadrons having been deployed on the left as skirmishers, advanced and continued the attack, and assisted in driving the enemy into their works. At this time the mountain howitzer battery having been placed in position upon the height from which the enemy was driven, the regiment was directed to sustain the battery in place, and also to prevent the enemy from turning our left flank—a large force being seen advancing down the Jalapa road from the main height towards the two others—and here remained throughout the day and during the night, assisting, with others, in sustaining the heavy batteries that were planted. At the dawn of day the brigade was ordered to prepare for battle. At an early hour, and before the attack upon the main work, a large succoring force was seen advancing on the Jalapa road; the rifles were ordered to pass to the left, attract the attention of the enemy, and keep them in check until the storming of the heights commenced, in which the regiment was to join on the left flank. During this diversion, it was exposed to a galling and destructive fire of round, grape, cannister, and musketry, upon its front and both flanks, from the enemy's three main entrenchments and batteries, in which it suffered great loss. In this movement, a large force of the enemy was held in check, which, from their position, would have been able to have turned the assaulting column. The general assault having been ordered, a portion of the regiment joining in it, the works having been carried before the whole line, which was necessarily extended to the left, could possibly reach the heights: this being effected, the regiment, with others, was placed in position on the heights. In a very short time the enemy surrendered. The regiment of mounted riflemen followed, in company with others, the retreating army to within ten miles of Jalapa. The distinguished gallantry of the officers and men of the regiment of mounted rifles was so universal that the task of discriminating is one of extreme difficulty.

Foremost in the assaulting column, and first in the enemy's citadel was First Lieutenant Thomas Ewell, of company A, who, in desperate personal conflict with the last of the retreating foe, fell mortally wounded on the scene of his imperishable glory.

The regiment has also to deplore the death of the Second Lieutenant Thomas Davis, of company H, who was killed gallantly advancing to the attack.

Captain Mason of company F, had his leg carried off by a round shot whilst leading his company into action, and Lieutenant D. H. Maury, had his arm shattered in the conflict of the preceding morning.

It is due the regimental staff, Lieutenant Frost, regimental quartermaster, and Lieutenant Hatch, adjutant, to state that they were upon all occasions found where their services were most wanted; and throughout both days highly distinguished themselves by their gallantry and good conduct.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. LORING;
Major Comd'g R. M. R.

To Col. W. S. Harney,
Comd'g 1st brigade regulars.

Head-quarters 1st Artillery, 1st Brigade,
2d Division, Army of Invasion, Jalapa, April 20, 1847.

Sir: Agreeably to instructions from Colonel Harney, commanding the 1st brigade, 2d division, of the army of invasion, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the 1st regiment of artillery under my command, on the 17th and 18th of April, at Cerro Gordo.

On the 17th, the 2d division marched from Plana del Rio in pursuance of orders from the head-quarters of the army. In taking up a position, the enemy appeared in large force on the hills in front of the mountain of Cerro Gordo. The 1st brigade, under the command of Colonel Harney, consisting of the rifle regiment, the 1st artillery, and the 7th infantry, were ordered to drive back the enemy. The two first named regiments, being nearest the enemy, advanced in line, under a heavy fire, driving the Mexicans from hill to hill, and finally into their stronghold, and supposed impregnable position, the heights of Cerro Gordo. In passing the crest of the hill immediately in front of Cerro Gordo, the 1st artillery became separated from the left of the rifles; and, supposing that as the action had commenced, it would only terminate with the capture of the height before us, and hearing a continued fire upon my left, the 1st artillery rushed down the side of the hill and commenced the ascent of Cerro Gordo under a most galling fire.

Having reached within 150 yards of the batteries of the enemy, I found that no other troops had advanced over the hill, and but a portion of my own regiment, consisting of a part of three companies, and amounting only to about 60 men, had come up; Captain Magruder, with his company, and Lieutenant Johnston, with a part of Lieutenant Haskins's company; having been ordered by Major Sumner to remain where they then were, in rear of the crest of the hill, in front of Cerro Gordo.

Captain Magruder, in attempting afterwards to join me, with nine of his men, passed gallantly through a shower of bullets from the enemy's musketry, and Major Sumner, in coming to my support, was wounded.

Having maintained my position until the recall was several times sounded, and seeing that the final attack was not to be made, I fell back with only men enough to carry down the wounded—having had 9 killed and 23 wounded. Before leaving my position I was joined by Captain Nauman, who, from severe indisposition, had not been able to keep up with his company.

I cannot close the notice of the operations of the regiment on this day without calling the attention of the commander of the brigade to the gallant conduct of Captain Burke, acting as my adjutant, to Captain Capron, Lieutenants Haskin and Brannan, who, with the few men, stood the deadly fire of the enemy and encouraged them to deeds of valor. Among those who particularly distinguished themselves, were Sergeants Heymes, Teahan, and private O'Brien, of company F; corporal Littlebrand, of company B; and corporals Harvey, Williams, and private Bracklin, of company H.

It is proper for me to state that Lieutenant Gibbs, of the rifles, with ten or twelve men, having become separated from his regiment, joined the 1st artillery, and was particularly active and gallant, having shot one of the enemy with his pistol, so close was our proximity.

On the 18th, the 1st artillery composed a portion of the storming party that so gloriously carried the height of Cerro Gordo, defended by thousands of Mexicans; and I can do no less than name the officers who participated in this bloody conflict, all of whom deserve the notice of the general-in-chief. They are as follows: Captains Nauman, Magruder, Capron, and Burke; Lieutenants Haskin, Dawson, Brannan, Coppé, and Hoffman.

I have again the pleasure to speak in high terms of Sergeant Holden, of company F, privates Ferguson and Foster, of company B, and corporal Harvey and private Bracklin, of company H.

I beg particularly to notice the untiring attention of Assistant Surgeon Steiner to the wounded of the regiment, and to those of the enemy that fell into our hands. His professional services were in constant requisition for more than forty-eight hours.

I have the honor, likewise, to transmit a Mexican standard captured by the regiment.

The loss of the 1st artillery on this day was 1 killed and 17 wounded, making a total of 10 killed and 40 wounded; amounting to one-third of the men actually engaged. All which is respectfully submitted.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS CHILDS,
Colonel U. S. Army, commanding 1st artillery.

Lieutenant Earl Van Dorn,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General, Jalapa, Mexico.

Head-quarters 7th Infantry,
Jalapa, Mexico, April 20, 1847.

Sir: In obedience to your orders, I have the honor to report that the 1st brigade, 2d division of regulars, broke camp at El Plana del Rio, and moved under your command, at 8 o'clock, a. m., on the

17th instant, to turn the left flank of the enemy, if possible, and attack him in rear of his strong fortified position, in the mountain pass of El Cerro Gordo.

The watchfulness of the enemy, aided by the great labor we had to perform, enabled him to discover our movement before we had effected the object; hence a partial engagement was brought on, and one company (E) 7th infantry, under the command of Brevet First Lieutenant F. Gardner, was detached to skirmish with the enemy on our left flank, and the regiment under my command, then forming the left of your brigade, was ordered by Brigadier General Twiggs to advance on the general route to check the enemy's advance in that direction from a strong position on the height from one hundred to six hundred yards.

The enemy, seeing his views frustrated at this point, turned his attention to the vigorous attack made by our troops on his advance on our left; upon which General Twiggs ordered me to march my regiment by the left flank up the height, and report to you, to support and relieve the mounted riflemen, and afford them an opportunity to get water. Upon reporting to you I placed my regiment in the line established a little below the crest of the height, within six hundred yards of the enemy's battery.

At this time he had been driven back, in which Lieutenant Gardner participated, and rendered signal service. On the morning of the 18th, you directed me to advance my regiment by the right flank, so as to cover the space made by a company of riflemen which had left to join its main body, and to be prepared to storm the enemy's fort on the height. This order was promptly obeyed, and the regiment waited in silence for the word of command "charge." This being repeated, the regiment charged with cheers, passing the crest of this height, and ascending under a raking fire of grape and canister, and a heavy fire of musketry on my right, and extending towards the left and front.

Under the disadvantages of the enemy's heavy fire, and the rough and steep ascent of the mountain, to reach the fort at its summit, the same spirit prevailed in the regiment from right to left, and although it paused for a few moments for breath, and to force back the enemy, who made a strong effort to turn my right flank, in which I found it necessary, with the efficient aid of Major Bainbridge, to strengthen and restore the line which had been weakened under the enemy's destructive fire, and particularly after Lieutenant Dana fell, supposed mortally wounded. I then directed Major Bainbridge to attend to the right whilst I examined the position of the centre and left. At this time the command "charge" was renewed, and the fort was carried by a simultaneous rush of the 7th infantry, driving back the enemy with much slaughter; the enemy's flag at this moment being taken down by the intrepid and gallant Quartermaster Sergeant Henry, and the flag and standard of the 7th infantry were raised and floated in its place by the brave Color-sergeants Bradford, Brady, and Murphy, whom Lieutenant Page, adjutant, had left in pursuit of the enemy down the height. It would appear invidious to name any one gentleman in commission of the regiment for any individual act of gallantry over another upon this gallant occasion, for all were individually determined to execute your orders to carry the fort of the enemy. It is due to remark, that the first officers who entered the fort of the enemy were Captains Paul, Whiting and Hanson, First Lieutenants Henshaw, Little, Adjutant Page, Gantt, and Brevet First Lieutenant Gardner.

The enemy was driven out with great slaughter, and their guns turned upon them.

After the firing of the enemy had ceased at this point you ordered me to put myself at the head of the regiment, descend the mountain to the national road to cut off the retreat of the enemy, which order was promptly obeyed, and I believe your object thereby secured, as many thousands of the enemy immediately surrendered.

Deeming it an act of justice due to the gentlemen in commission of the 7th infantry on this occasion, I herewith annex a list of their names, viz:

Major Bainbridge; Captains Ross, Whiting, Paul and Hanson; First Lieutenants Henshaw, Little, (regimental quartermaster,) Humber, Adjutant Page, Gantt, Dana, Brevet First Lieutenant Gardner, Second Lieutenant Smith, and Brevet Second Lieutenant Maxie.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. PLYMPTON,
Lieutenant Colonel, 7th infantry.

To Lieutenant E. Van Dorn,
Aid-de-camp.

Head-quarters 2d Brigade, 2d Division,
Jalapa, Mexico, April 20, 1847.

Sir: I have the honor to submit, for the information of the brigadier general commanding the division, the following report of the operations of my brigade before Cerro Gordo, in the affairs of the 17th and 18th instants. On the morning of the 17th, and while on the march from the camp at El Plana del Rio, the 3d infantry, commanded by Captain E. B. Alexander, was detached from my command by the orders of the brigadier general commanding. Early in the afternoon of that day I received his instructions to move with the 2d infantry, Captain T. Morris commanding, to the heights in front of Cerro Gordo, on which the first brigade was then engaged with the enemy, and to make an attack wherever I could do so with effect. The regiment was accordingly led to the top of the first height, and ordered to halt until the rear should close up. In order to learn the position of affairs, I immediately proceeded to the opposite hill, then occupied by the regiment of mounted riflemen, when I was informed by Colonel Harney, commanding the first brigade, that no additional force was required at that point, but that it was essential that the height I had just left should be held. Orders were immediately sent to the 2d infantry to remain in the position it then occupied. Before the order could be communicated, one of the leading companies of the regiment (A) had crossed the ravine separating the heights, and was then lying under cover on the left of the rifles. A few minutes afterwards, I was requested by Colonel Harney to move my command around the hill to the assistance of Colonel Childs, commanding 1st artillery, who was warmly engaged on the opposite side, and required support, whilst a direct attack would be made by his command over the crest of the hill. The advanced company of the 2d infantry was accordingly ordered around the ridge, and halted under cover at the foot of the hill on which Colonel Childs' command was engaged, for the purpose of concentrating the regiment before assailing the hill. The remainder of the 2d infantry, being still in the position in which it had been halted, did not reach the new position. The attack having been suspended, and the command of Colonel Childs withdrawn, it was halted, and took up a position on the road near the batteries. The 4th artillery had remained, during the interval, as the guard for Talcott's and Taylor's batteries. During the greater part of the night this regiment was employed in the arduous duty of placing the guns of the heavy battery in their positions on the height in front of the enemy's castle. The 2d infantry was established upon the pass leading to the Jalapa road, and retained that position during the night.

Early on the morning of the 18th, my brigade was moved in the direction of the enemy's left on the Jalapa road, under the guidance of Captain Lee, of the engineers, who was supported by company D, 4th artillery, commanded by Lieutenant Benjamin. This movement was made under a heavy fire from the castle and from the enemy's infantry posted on the ridge on our left. When the advance of the 2d infantry reached the foot of this ridge, two companies of that regiment (A and I) were detached for the purpose of driving in the enemy's skirmishers. Orders were at the same time given Major Gardner to make a similar detachment when the head of his regiment should reach that point. The remainder of the brigade moved on in the original direction until halted by the orders of the brigadier general commanding, who also soon after detached, in succession, company B, Captain Smith, and company H, Captain Anderson, of the 2d infantry, and the 4th artillery, to support the companies first thrown forward. The remainder of the 2d infantry was immediately afterwards ordered up for the same purpose. Companies B and H, of the 2d infantry, joining A and I already engaged with the enemy, gallantly stormed the reverse of the Cerro Gordo, driving the Mexicans from before them with great loss, and gaining the crest of the hill at the same moment that the first brigade reached it from the front—the advance of both brigades meeting near the castle, and joining in the pursuit beyond the hill. Of the companies of the 4th artillery and 2d infantry, last ordered up the hill but one, the advanced company of the latter, under lieutenant Lyon, reached the crest in time to be engaged with the enemy.

From the crest of the hill I discovered that the enemy's batteries on the plain below, which were still firing upon us, could be turned on the right and carried. I immediately directed the advance of the 2d infantry, guided by Captain Canby, to move down, attack, and carry the batteries, and ordered the whole brigade to move as soon as possible into the enemy's camp. A few minutes after these orders were given, I received, through Lieutenant Tilden, my acting aid, the orders of the brigadier general commanding to move with my brigade upon the enemy's left. The movement in that direction, already commenced, was accordingly hastened; but, from the great difficulty in communicating orders, it was some time before my command was collected. The batteries in the camp were abandoned by the enemy after a few harmless shots as our men approached them—that on the right, of three guns, was taken possession of by the advance of my brigade; the one on the left—two guns—by a body of volunteers. A portion of company D, under Lieutenant Lyon, was pushed on in pursuit of the flying enemy, and company E, under Lieutenant Schureman, was established as a guard over the property found in the enemy's camp.

The whole of my command, every portion of which came under my observation at some period of the operations, was characterized by the utmost coolness and steadiness when exposed to a heavy fire of the enemy, which could not be returned, and the most intrepid gallantry when closely engaged.

To the commanders of the 4th artillery, Major Gardner, and of the 2d infantry, Captain Morris, much credit is due for the promptness in transmitting my orders, and in moving their commands in obedience to them, under circumstances of great difficulty—the nature of the ground, and the extended order of the troops being such that council of actions was almost impossible.

My staff officers, Captain Canby, A. A. G., and Lieutenant Tilden, 2d infantry, my acting aid, were constantly engaged in the affairs of the 17th and 18th, either in communicating orders or in conducting detachments; and by their intelligence and activity in both capacities, rendered highly valuable services.

Although not appropriately within the range of this report, yet coming under my immediate observation, I cannot refrain from bearing testimony to the intrepid coolness and gallantry exhibited by Captain Lee, United States engineers, when conducting the advance of my brigade under the heavy flank fire of the enemy.

In this connexion, the attention of the brigadier general commanding is particularly called to the cool and gallant conduct of the commander of the supporting company, Lieutenant Benjamin, 4th artillery. The officers mentioned by battalion and detachment commanders, in almost every instance, came under my own observation, and I am happy in adding my own testimony to that of their immediate commanders.

Authenticated copies of their reports, and a return of the killed, and wounded, and missing, of the brigade, are herewith enclosed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. RILEY,
Brevet Col., Com'g 2d Brigade.

Lieutenant W. T. H. BROOKS,
Acting Ass't. Adj. Gen., 2d Division.

HEAD-QUARTERS 4TH ARTILLERY,
Jalapa, Mexico, April 19, 1847.

SIR: In compliance with the directions contained in the circular of this date, addressed to regimental commanders, I have the honor to report the operations of the 4th artillery on the 17th and 18th instants.

The regiment forming the right of the 2d brigade of the 2d division, under my command, marched with the division on the morning of the 17th in its place, in the order of battle, on the difficult and critical expedition of turning the enemy's left flank, through a road of three or four miles in extent for the most part cut the previous day.

Nothing worthy of special remark occurred until the division had arrived near the enemy's strong point, called the Cerro Gordo, where the division was met by the fire of the enemy. The fire becoming very warm, and the right flank of the troops engaged being threatened, I was ordered to cover with one company the advance of the mounted howitzer battery, the remaining companies to cover Captain Taylor's battery, itself threatened, through a gorge in the mountain. Our troops maintained the position acquired on the height, and all bivouacked for the night.

The 4th artillery was then employed through the greater part of the night in the extremely arduous duty of taking the heavy gun and howitzer battery to the height wrested from the enemy.

On the morning of the 18th, the regiment was ordered to join the 2d infantry and proceed on the line turning the enemy's left—company D, under Lieutenant Benjamin, being detached as a guard to Captain Lee, of the engineers.

The regiment was halted some fifteen minutes, and was then ordered by the general of division rapidly to advance--passing under the fire of Cerro Gordo, and file to the right into a ravine. Our flank being here exposed, a portion of the regiment, under the order and lead of the general of division, rapidly advanced up the height to join in the operations there. The regiment re-assembled on the height, and then descended to the Jalapa road, and with its brigade moved in the direction of this city.

I would remark, that to Brevet Major Brown, with Lieutenant Howe (the adjutant) and Lieutenants Benjamin, Porter, and Gill, the main credit is due, so far as the regiment was concerned, of taking the heavy ordnance up the height that bore upon the enemy's works; and may be allowed to add, (probably a little out of place,) that the major, with Captain Drum and Lieutenants McCowen and Benjamin, rendered highly valuable services in reconnoitring the enemy's position on the previous day.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. L. GARDNER,
Major 4th Artillery, comd'g regiment.

Captain E. S. R. Canby,
Asst. Adj. General, 2d Brigade, 2d Division.

Head-quarters 2d Regiment U. S. Infantry,
Jalapa, Mexico, April 20, 1847.

Sir: In obedience to instructions from brigade head-quarters, I have the honor to report the following facts in relation to the operations of the 2d regiment of U. S. Infantry, which I had the honor to command at the recent engagement at the heights of the Cerro Gordo, on the afternoon of the 17th, and on the morning of the 18th instant.

Early in the afternoon of the 17th instant, the "rifles" engaged the enemy on a height just to the left of their centre, and drove off a large force and carried the first height, when the 2d infantry was ordered forward to their support; and on arriving in position was ordered to halt until further orders. Shortly after, the regiment was ordered to press forward to the support of Brevet Colonel Childs' command, then engaged in advance; but owing to the nature of the ground, which was rocky and precipitous, and to the distance from these latter, they had been withdrawn before it could come up with them. All of this time a plunging and galling fire was kept up by the enemy from their batteries and their musketry without intermission. Lieutenant Jarvis, commanding company A, was wounded so as to be obliged to retire from the field, and the command of the company was given to Lieutenant Davis. Two privates were also slightly wounded.

The regiment did not engage the enemy on that afternoon, owing to there not being time enough to do so before it would be dark; and accordingly it would be placed under partial cover near the base of the height above mentioned, and on which our battery was afterwards posted. We remained during the night on our arms in order of battle, completely commanding the pass.

It affords me pleasure to mention that it has been reported to me that Lieutenant Hayden, in charge of the pioneers of the division, was constantly employed in preparing a road suitable for the artillery to advance in, under a heavy fire, which service he performed with much coolness and energy.

Early in the morning of the 18th instant, the regiment was ordered forward to take position on the Jalapa road in rear of the enemy's works. At the commencement of this movement, which had to be made directly across a ravine swept by the enemy's batteries, Captain Patten, commanding company K, had his left hand nearly cut off by a grape shot, and the command of his company devolved upon Sergeant Shaw, who behaved well throughout the day. The enemy appeared increasing in numbers all over the sides of the hills along which it was necessary to pass, and an order was given for a detachment to be sent out to drive them off at every hazard.

Captain Penrose, commanding company I, and Lieutenant Davis, commanding company A, the whole under the command of the former, were detached and deployed as skirmishers for this purpose, and I soon had the pleasure of seeing them charging up the height in rear of the main work of the enemy in a most gallant manner, and driving them from their positions on the height; while in which, Captain Smith, commanding company B, and shortly after, Captain Anderson, commanding company H, were in like manner detached; and I beg to refer to the reports of Captains Smith, Penrose, and Anderson, herewith enclosed, for information respecting their commands.

During most of this time the regiment had been advancing towards the Jalapa road, but was at the same time ascending the height in reverse around the sides of which it had been ordered to deploy as skirmishers. No sooner had this height become ours than the enemy appeared in large force on the Jalapa road, and we were ordered to hasten to that point. Captain Canby with a small detachment, accompanied by Lieutenant Lyon, pressed hotly on their rear, and were soon in possession of a battery of three pieces which had been firing upon us in reverse.

The Jalapa road was now gained, and the enemy were flying in all directions.

Owing to the very difficult character of the ground, orders could not be communicated to the whole regiment simultaneously, nor to even parts of it separated but a short distance from each other.

Captain Kingsbury, acting major of the regiment, and Lieutenant Jones, the adjutant of the 2d infantry, did much to ensure a harmony of action, and by their untiring exertions contributed to the general result of the day.

It gives me pleasure to state that the whole of the 2d regiment of infantry, officers and men, behaved with so much gallantry, that I am forced to regret that I cannot make any more special mention of individuals than I have done.

A list of the killed and wounded is enclosed herewith.

I am, sir, with respec your obedient servant,

T. MORRIS,
Capt. 2d Reg. Inf. Comd'g Reg.

Captain E. R. S. Canry,
A. A. A. Gen., head-quarters 2d Brig. 2d Division.

HEAD-QUARTERS 3D INFANTRY,
Jalapa, April 20, 1847.

COLONEL: On the morning of the 17th, the 3d infantry marched from the Plana del Rio, with the balance of the division, to the attack of the rear of the enemy's works at Cerro Gordo; but after the column had proceeded some four or five miles, I was ordered to await the arrival of a 24-pounder and howitzer battery, and to conduct them to their position. This was a duty of much heavy labor, and was not completed until some time after dark; so that my regiment did not have the good fortune to participate in the achievements of that day. Early on the morning of the 18th instant, I was ordered to proceed to the top of the height, occupied by our troops, and to report to yourself. Upon arriving there, I was informed that the Mexican works on the opposite height were to be immediately stormed. The 3d infantry was formed on the left of the front line of the attacking force; and when the order was given to advance, it moved steadily over the hill, under the heavy fire of canister and grape which was poured in from the opposite height. That height was ascended with the same steadiness, the enemy was successively driven from his different lines of breastworks, and in an almost incredibly short time, considering the obstacles natural and artificial, the height was ours.

I trust I will be pardoned if I indulge in a slight expression of pride at the conduct of my regiment throughout this affair; and when it is considered that it was composed of at least one-half raw recruits, who had only had the benefit of some eleven days or two weeks imperfect drilling, and who fired a musket for the first time, when they came into this action, I feel assured that it will speak more for the gallant manner in which the men were conducted into action by their company officers than anything I can express.

Besides the general good conduct of the regiment, I feel it my duty to bring to your notice individual instances of gallantry which came under my observation. I cannot speak in too high terms of the gallant bearing, throughout the day, of Capt. L. S. Craig, first Lieutenant D. C. Buell, adjutant of the regiment, and second Lieutenants B. E. Bee, H. B. Clitz, and J. N. Ward. The latter was wounded a short time before the height was carried.

These officers came under my personal observation, and their conduct deserves the highest praise I can give it. In the attack on the height, two companies of the regiment, Captain Gordon's and Lieutenant Richardson's, became somewhat separated, moving around with the 7th to the opposite side of the hill, so that I cannot speak so particularly of them. It is, however, in my knowledge that as soon as the height was carried, Lieutenant Richardson manned one of the captured guns with men of his company, and fired upon the Mexican positions. I should also speak of Lieutenant Bowman, regimental quartermaster, who went into action with the regiment entirely voluntarily, (his duty not requiring him to be there,) and who conducted himself with great coolness and credit to himself.

Lieutenant McConnell, of Lieutenant Richardson's company, is reported to me to have conducted himself with a great deal of gallantry, being active in assisting Lieutenant Richardson in working the captured guns.

Every possible care was bestowed upon our wounded by our assistant surgeon, Dr. Keeny, who was actively engaged during the greater part of the day after the attack.

Respectfully submitted.

E. B. ALEXANDER,
Captain Commanding Regiment.

Colonel W. S. Harney, *Commanding 1st Brigade.*

P. S. Return of the killed and wounded accompanies my report.

E. B. A.

Head-quarters Volunteer Division,
Jalapa, April 23, 1846.

Sir: I have the honor to report, for the information of the general-in-chief, the operations of the volunteer division of the U. S. army under my command, at the pass of the "Cerro Gordo," upon the 17th and 18th of April.

On the afternoon of the 17th, a rapid and continuous fire of artillery and infantry, announcing that the second division of regulars was closely engaged with the left of the enemy's lines, I was instructed, and immediately directed the 3d volunteer brigade, under Brigadier General Shields, to proceed at once to its support.

Before the brigade reached the position of that division the action had ceased for the day; the night was, however, occupied in establishing several pieces of artillery upon a height adjacent to the "Cerro Gordo."

Early on the morning of the 18th the brigade moved to turn the extreme left of the enemy's line resting upon the Jalapa road. This was done over rugged ascents and through dense chapparal, under a severe and continuous flank-fire from the enemy.

Brigadier General Shields, whilst gallantly leading his command, and forming it for the attack of the enemy posted in force in his front, fell severely wounded, and was carried from the field.

Colonel Baker, 4th Illinois regiment, having assumed the command, the enemy's lines were charged with spirit and success by the 3d and 4th Illinois and the New York regiments of volunteers under their respective commanders, Colonels Foreman and Burnett, and Major Harris. The rout now becoming general, the brigade pressed forward in rapid pursuit, leaving a sufficient force to secure the artillery, specie, baggage, provisions, and camp equipage, left in our hands.

Whilst our troops were engaged with the enemy's left, the 1st volunteer brigade, under Brigadier General Pillow, proceeded to operate upon that portion of the Mexican army which was posted upon the heights on the right of the pass, and either to storm their works, or, if impracticable, to divert attention from the main attack to be made on their left and rear.

A storming force, composed of the 2d Tennessee volunteers, Captain William's company of Kentucky, and Captain Naylor's company of Pennsylvania volunteers, under Colonel Haskell, was directed upon one of the enemy's batteries, (No. 2,) which it approached with great enthusiasm and firmness, until, after sustaining a heavy loss of both officers and men, it was obliged to retire.

Dispositions for attacking another point, (battery No. 1,) by a column under Colonel Wynkoop, were rendered unnecessary in consequence of the carrying of the works on the heights of Cerro Gordo.

The attention of the general-in-chief is particularly called to the gallantry of Brigadier Generals Pillow and Shields, who were both wounded at the head of their respective brigades; to Colonel Campbell, 1st Tennessee regiment, temporarily in command of Pillow's brigade; and to Colonel Baker, who led Shields's brigade during a severe part of the action, and during the pursuit. The chiefs of brigade speak in the highest terms of the courage and conduct of the regiments under their command, and of their personal staffs, viz:

Captain O. A. Winship, assistant adjutant general, Lieutenant Rains, 4th artillery, aid-de-camp, and Lieut. Anderson, 2d Tennessee regiment, acting aid-de-camp to Pillow's brigade, and First Lieutenant R. P. Hammond, 3d artillery, acting assistant adjutant general, and Lieutenant G. T. M. Davis, Illinois volunteers, aid-de-camp to Shields's brigade.

I desire to recommend to the favorable notice of the general-in-chief, Dr. Wright, surgeon United States army, medical director, and First Lieutenant Beauregard, of the engineers, on duty with my division; and the officers of my personal staff—Brevet Lieut. Colonel Abercrombie, 1st infantry, aid-de-camp, First Lieutenant Wm. H. French, 1st artillery, acting assistant adjutant general, and First Lieutenant Seth Williams, 1st artillery, aid-de-camp, to each of whom I am under many obligations for valuable service.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. PATTERSON,

Major General U. S. A., commanding Vol. Division.

Captain H. L. Scott, U. S. A.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

Headquarters Volunteer Division,
Jalapa, April 26, 1847.

Sir: I have the honor to state, as a supplement to the report made by me to the general-in-chief on the 23d instant, that after the action of the 18th of April, as soon as the dragoons effected a junction with the main body of the army upon the Jalapa road, in obedience to instructions received on the field from Major General

Scott, I moved with them as rapidly as possible in pursuit of the enemy.

At Corral Falso, overtaking Brigadier General Twiggs, I directed him to follow on with his division, part of which was returning. Late in the afternoon I arrived at El Encerro, where the exhausted state of the cavalry horses compelled me to remain for the night.

Captain Blake, with a squadron of dragoons, continued the pursuit for some miles, and returned with several prisoners.

The 2d dragoons, under Major Beall, and a company of the 1st dragoons, under Captain Kearney, exhibited great activity and zeal in the pursuit, which was very severe on both horses and men.

Colonel Baker had advanced near Encerro, with a small portion of Shields's brigade, some time previous to my arrival, but had retired when the battery of the 2d division of regulars was recalled.

On the morning of the 19th, leaving Brigadier General Twiggs in command of the infantry and artillery, I moved on with the dragoons, and entered Jalapa with a deputation from its authorities, who had come out to implore protection for the inhabitants of the city.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. PATTERSON,
Major General United States Army.

Captain H. L. Scott, A. A. A. G.,
Head-quarters of Army.

HEAD-QUARTERS 1ST BRIGADE, VOLUNTEER DIVISION,
Plan del Rio, April 18, 1847.

SIR: I have the honor to report, for the information of the general commanding the division, that, in compliance with general orders No. 111, I took up a position with my brigade in front of the works occupied by the enemy's right wing, but I had not time to gain this position before the attack on his left commenced.

My command was composed of the 1st and 2d Tennessee and the 1st and 2d Pennsylvania foot, and a small detachment of Tennessee horse, commanded by Captain Caswell, and Captain Williams's company of Kentucky volunteers. It was divided into two storming parties, each supported by a strong reserve. It was my intention to assail with these parties, simultaneously, the adjacent angles of batteries Nos. 1 and 2—those points having been indicated by the engineer officer on duty with the brigade, as those proper for the assault—and thus, if possible, turn the whole line of works; but before the proper dispositions for the assault could be made, our movements were discovered by the enemy, who immediately opened upon our ranks with a most galling fire of musketry, grape, and canister. In this critical position of affairs, I found myself compelled either to retire beyond the range of the enemy's guns to complete my dispositions for the assault, or commence it at once with such force as I had already in position; but apprehending the moral effect which a retreat might produce upon troops, many of whom were comparatively inexperienced and unaccustomed to fire, I resolved to adopt the latter alternative.

I therefore directed Colonel Haskell, who commanded the assaulting force intended for the attack of battery No. 2, to assail that work with vigor, and carry it at the point of the bayonet; his party moved onward to the assault with great energy and enthusiasm, but owing to the many serious obstacles, such as dense chapparal thickets and brush entanglements, the unexpected weight of artillery fire concentrated upon it from seven guns, and to the strong supporting force of infantry, it was compelled to retire with a great loss of both officers and men.

In the meantime Colonel Wynkoop, who commanded the storming party designed to attack battery No. 1, succeeded in gaining the position where the assault was to have been made; but finding that the fire of the main attack on the enemy's left had ceased, I deemed it prudent to suspend further operations until it should recommence, or until further instructions should be received from the general-in-chief. My whole force being drawn up for the attack of battery No. 1, I remained in this position until the news of the enemy's surrender arrived, when I withdrew my command to the national road. It is proper to state here, that Lieutenant Ripley, of the artillery, assisted by Lieutenant Laidley, of the ordnance, although separated from the rest of my command by their position, were actively engaged in the service of an eight-inch howitzer, which, with extraordinary exertions, they succeeded in having dragged over the heights upon the right bank of the river, and which they established so as to obtain an enfilading fire upon the enemy's lines.

Colonel Haskell's assaulting force, composed of his own regiment, (2d Tennessee foot,) Captain William's Kentucky company, and Captain Naylor's company of the 2d Pennsylvania regiment, being, from the nature of its duties, most exposed to the terrible fire of the enemy, sustained the shock—both officers and men—with a firmness and constancy worthy of high commendation.

In the action, Colonel Campbell, finding that I was too severely wounded for the moment to give orders, assumed temporary command, and began, with his accustomed energy and promptitude, dispositions for another attack, which was only deferred by myself for reasons before stated.

Lieutenants Tower and McClellan, of the corps of engineers, displayed great zeal and activity in the discharge of their duties in connexion with my command.

My staff—composed of Captain Winship, A. A. G., Lieutenant Rains, my aid-de-camp, and Lieutenant Anderson, 2d Tennessee foot, acting aid-de-camp, were of essential service to me; for, on account of my wound in the early part of the action, I was compelled to rely more than ordinarily upon their assistance.

I should do violence to my own feelings, as well as injustice to my command, were I to omit a notice of their coolness and good conduct generally upon this occasion. Although, at the time of the assault, the enemy was found to have a much larger amount of artillery bearing upon the approach of our troops than had been supposed, and which had been, until the moment, concealed by the nature of the ground, as well as by artificial arrangements, still none seemed to doubt its final accomplishment, or to shrink from its performance.

Respectfully submitted.

G. J. PILLOW,
Brigadier General U. S. A.

To Wm. H. French,
Assistant Acting Adjutant General.

Head-quarters 3d Brigade, Volunteer Division,
Jalapa, April 21, 1847.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the 3d brigade during the action at Cerro Gordo.

The brigade moved from its camp at Plan del Rio, under command of Brigadier General Shields, and in compliance with instructions from Major General Patterson, commanding volunteer division, to reinforce General Twiggs's division, operating on the right of the Cerro Gordo pass.

It reached the position of that division about 5 o'clock on the evening of the 17th, too late to share in the brilllant action of that day. During the greater portion of the night, almost the entire brigade was occupied in placing in battery a 24-pounder seige gun and two 24-pounder howitzers, which labor they performed with great spirit and zeal.

At daylight, on the morning of the 18th, the brigade was under arms, and moved at an early hour to turn the Cerro Gordo, and attack the extreme left of the enemy's position on the Jalapa road. This was effected over very difficult ground, through a thick chapparal, and under a galling fire from the enemy's guns on the heights.

Upon approaching the main road, the enemy was found upon and near it, with a field battery of six guns, snpported by a large force of infantry and cavalry.

Whilst forming for the attack, and under a heavy fire from the enemy's guns, Brigadier General Shields, who had gallantly led his command, fell severely, if not mortally, wounded.

I then directed a company to deploy as skirmishers, and ordered a charge upon the enemy's line, which was accomplished with spirit and success by those companies which were enabled, from the nature of the ground, to make the advance. They were promptly and gallantly supported by the remainder of the 4th regiment of Illinois volunteers under Major Harris. The third regiment of Illinois volunteers, under Colonel Foreman, and the New York regiment, under Colonel Burnett, being ordered by me to move forward to the right and left, and upon the enemy, the rout became complete at that point, and the enemy fled in great confusion, leaving his guns, baggage, a large amount of specie, provisions and camp equipage in our hands.

By your direction three companies of the New York regiment, under Major Burnham, was detached on the 17th instant, at Plan del Rio, to report to Brigadier General Pillow, for the purpose of assisting to establish a heavy battery on the enemy's right, to operate on that flank of his position, in connexion with the 1st brigade of volunteers: these companies performed this arduous duty with great zeal, and rejoined the brigade at Jalapa on the 19th instant.

A detachment of one company from each regiment was sent, under Lieutenant Colonel Willey, to support Captain Taylor's battery, and assist its advance—a duty that was accomplished with great promptness and resolution under the enemy's fire.

I am under obligations to Colonels Foreman and Burnett, and Major Harris, for the coolness, promptness, and gallantry, with which they carried into execution the several dispositions of their commands; to the immediate staff of my regiment, Captain Post, A. C. S., and Adjutant Fondy; as also to the staff of the brigade, Lieutenant R. P. Hammond, 3d artillery, A. A. A. G., and Lieutenant George T. M. Davis, A. D. C., for their assistance in performing the various duties assigned them.

I have to regret the loss of Lieutenant Murphy, 4th Illinois volunteers, and Lieutenant Cowardin, of the 4th Illinois volunteers, who fell bravely discharging their duty. Lieutenants Scott and Johnson, 4th Illinois volunteers, fell severely wounded, in front of their companies, whilst charging the enemy's batteries.

Captain Pearson, New York regiment, and Lieutenants Maltby and Forman, 4th Illinois volunteers, were slightly wounded, and Lieutenant Rose, 3d Illinois volunteers, was severely wounded, in the discharge of their several duties.

The loss in killed and wounded in the brigade was as follows: 4th regiment Illinois volunteers, six officers and forty-two non-commissioned officers and privates; 3d regiment of Illinois volunteers, one officer and fifteen non-commissioned officers and privates; New York regiment, one officer and five privates. A return of the killed and wounded will accompany the report. It affords me pleasure to express my high admiration of the good conduct, coolness, and steadiness of every officer and man of the brigade, and to say that, from the commencement to the end of the action, they deserved my unqualified commendation.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

E. D. BAKER,

Col. Com. 3d Brigade, Volunteer Division.

First Lieut. Wm. H. French,
A. A. A. G. Volunteer Division.

HEAD-QUARTERS, 2D BRIG. VOL. DIVISION,
Jalapa, April 26, 1847.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following statement in answer to the inquiries of the major general commanding volunteer division, as to the events of the pursuit of the 18th instant.

After the enemy were driven from their guns, and evidently beaten, I used all my exertions to strengthen my right flank, where there was still some opposition. After disposing a sufficient force about the batteries, I went forward on the Jalapa road in person, and found portions of the 4th Illinois, 3d Illinois and New York regiments, commanded by General Twiggs in person, pursuing the enemy. I found Captain Taylor's battery was also with the column. We pressed forward in pursnit as far as Dos Rios, and there Captain Taylor opened his fire upon the rear of the enemy, whose column was ascending the hill at Encerro. Being halted and directed to retire by General Twiggs, we returned about a mile and a half, where we were met by General Patterson in person, accompanied by the dragoons, by whom we were again ordered forward.

E. D. BAKER, *Col. Com. 3d Brig. Vol. Div.*

Lieut. WM. H. FRENCH, *A. A. A. Gen.*

HEAD-QUARTERS, 1ST DIVISION,
Perote, April 22, 1847.

SIR: I have the honor to report for information of the general-in-chief, that my division occupied the castle and town of Perote at 12 m., to-day, without resistance—the enemy having withdrawn the night before last, and yesterday evening—leaving Colonel Valasquez, as commissioner on behalf of the Mexican government, to turn over the armament of the castle, consisting of fifty-four guns and mortars, iron and bronze, of various calibres, in good service condition, eleven thousand and sixty-five cannon balls, fourteen thousand three hundred bombs and hand grenades, and five hundred muskets.

In the retreat hence, the enemy carried away no *materiél* of war. No force has passed, embodied, except some 3,000 cavalry, in deplorable plight, headed by the recreant Ampudia. The infantry, some two thousand, passed in small bodies, generally without arms. The few having any, sold them, whenever a purchaser could be found, for two or three rials. The route and panic is complete, and the way opened. A stand *may* be made at Puebla, but doubted. These are the fruits of the victory at Cerro Gordo.

I have received already some 300 cargoes (6 bushels each) of corn, perhaps 50 (300 lbs. each) of flour; and much more may be had, both here and at Tenestipec, two leagues in advance, whither I sent a detachment of cavalry to-night; all at fair prices. The alcaldes of Perote and the neighboring haciendas are in full activity, and manifest laudable zeal, assisted by the padres in aiding us. At a brief interview, I fully possessed them of the general's sentiments in all respects.

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The current of disfavor seems strongly against Santa Anna, whose whereabouts are not known; supposed to be in the mountains.

I pray the general may have the means of moving rapidly; while the terror is on, our rear may be left with slight guards.

It is not doubted many mules may be obtained hereabouts. Shall such as are procured be sent to Jalapa, or retained here? I engaged some few *en route*, and ordered them to the rear.

The fortress affords quarters for 2,000 troops and their officers, with ample store-houses, hospitals, &c., &c., and a supply of good water within the walls.

The Generals Landero and Morales, confined in Perote for the affair at Vera Cruz, as also some American prisoners, were allowed to go at large on the retirement of the garrison. I have several of the latter belonging to the South Carolina regiment, captured near Vera Cruz. Lieutenant Rogers, of the navy, had been previously sent to the capital.

I have the honor, &c.,

W. J. WORTH,
Brevet Major General Commanding.

To Captain H. L. Scott, *A. A. A. General,*
Head-quarters, Jalapa.

[Translated copy.]

Fort "San Carlos de Perote."

An inventory of the artillery, arms, and munitions, in the abovementioned fortress:

2	cannons, of bronze,	8-pounders,	
2	" "	6 "	
2	" "	6 "	chambered.
2	" "	4 "	"
5	" "	4 "	mountain.
6	" "	3 "	"
3	" "	3½ "	"
3	" "	16 "	
6	" "	12 "	
7	" "	8 "	
2	" "	7½ "	
4	" "	6 "	
10	" "	4 "	
1	mortar of bronze,	9-inch.	
1	" "	7½ "	
1	" "	7 "	
2	stone mortars, of bronze,	18¾-inch.	
2	" "	12 "	
1	howitzer,	8 "	
2	"	7 "	
2	"	mountain.	

790	cannon balls, of iron, for 12-pounders.
2066	“ “ 8 “
3902	“ “ 6 “
2465	“ “ 6 “ strapped.
1008	“ “ 4 “
700	“ bronze, 6 “
155	“ “ 6 “ strapped.
81	“ “ 3 “
48	canister shot, for 16-pounders.
237	“ 3 “
322	shells, of iron, of 14 inches, not filled.
523	“ “ 9 “ “
68	“ bronze, 9 “ “
581	grenades, of iron, of 7 “
470	“ “ 3 “ hand.
9948	“ “ 2 “ 9 lines, hand.
2413	“ “ 2 “ “ “ filled.
39	woollen cartridge bags, for 16-pounders, empty.
246	“ “ “ 12 “ “
16	“ “ “ 8 “ “
300	“ “ “ 6 “ “
300	“ “ “ 4 “ “
578	linen “ “ 16 “ “
550	“ “ “ 12 “ “
400	“ “ “ 8 “ “
80	“ “ “ 9-inch mortars.
200	“ cartridge bags, for stone mortars, 18¾.
200	English muskets.
5200	gun flints.
2700	musket cartridges, blank.
30	“ “ ball.
120	cartridges, for cannon.
9	chests of carpenters’ and blacksmiths’ tools, &c.
300	muskets, unserviceable.
1	desk for archives.

Perote, *April 22d*, 1847.

JOSE RAFAEL VELEASQUES,
Ordnance Sergeant.

Approved:
VELASQUEZ.
Colonel of Artillery.

Verified, April 22d, 1847.

W. C. DE HART, *Captain 2d Artillery.*
R. C. LEE, *Captain Engineers.*

Endorsed: Inventory of ordnance and ordnance stores found in the castle of Perote, when taken possession of by the forces of the United States, April 22d, 1847,

W. J. WORTH,
Brevet Major General Commanding.

In addition, there is an ample supply of laboratory and mechanical tools, for wood and iron work.

No. 5.

BATTLES OF CONTRERAS AND CHURUBUSCO.

REPORT OF MAJOR GENERAL SCOTT.

No. 1.

Head-Quarters of the Army, San Augustin, Acapulco road,
Nine miles from Mexico, August 19, 1847.

Sir: Leaving a competent garrison in Puebla, this army advanced upon the capital, as follows: Twiggs's division, preceded by Harney's brigade of cavalry, the 7th; Quitman's division of volunteers, with a small detachment of United States marines, the 8th; Worth's division, the 9th, and Pillow's division, the 10th; all in this month. On the 8th, I overtook, and then continued with, the leading division. The corps were, at no time, beyond five hours, or supporting distance, apart; and on descending into the basin of the capital (75 miles from Puebla) they became more closely approximated about the head of Lake Chalco, with Lake Tescuco a little in front and to the right. On the 12th and 13th we pushed *reconnoissances* upon the Peñon, an isolated mound (eight miles from Mexico) of great height, strongly fortified to the top, (three tiers of works) and flooded around the base by the season of rains and sluices from the lakes. This mound, close to the national road, commands the principal approach to the city from the east. No doubt it might have been carried, but at a great and disproportionate loss, and I was anxious to spare the lives of this gallant army for a general battle, which I knew we had to win before capturing the city, or obtaining the great object of the campaign—a just and honorable peace.

Another *reconnoissance* was directed the (13th) upon Mexicalcingo, to the left of the Peñon, a village at a fortified bridge across the outlet or canal, leading from Lake Jochimilco to the capital—five miles from the latter. It might have been easy (masking the Peñon) to force the passage; but, on the other side of the bridge, we should have found ourselves four miles from this road, on a narrow causeway, flanked to the right and left by water, or boggy grounds. These difficulties, closely viewed, threw me back upon the project, long entertained, of turning the strong eastern defences of the city, by passing around south of Lakes Chalco and Jochimilco, at the foot of the hills and mountains, so as to reach this point, and hence to manœuvre, on hard ground, though much broken, to the south and southwest of the capital, which has been more or less under our view since the 10th instant.

Accordingly, by a sudden inversion—Worth's division, with Harney's cavalry brigade, leading—we marched on the 15th instant. Pillow's and Quitman's divisions followed closely, and then Twiggs's division, which was left till the next day, at Ayotla, in order to threaten the Peñon and Mexicalcingo, and to deceive the enemy as long as practicable.

Twiggs, on the 16th, marching from Ayotla, towards Chalco, (six miles,) met a corps of more than double his numbers—cavalry and infantry—under General Valencia. Twiggs halted, deployed into line, and by a few rounds from Captain Taylor's field battery, dispersed the enemy, killing or wounding many men and horses. No other molestation has been experienced except a few random shots from guerrilleros, on the heights; and the march of twenty-seven miles, over a route deemed impracticable by the enemy, is now accomplished by all the corps—thanks to their indomitable zeal and physical prowess.

Arriving here, the 18th, Worth's division and Harney's cavalry were pushed forward a league, to reconnoitre and to carry, or to mask San Antonio, on the direct road to the capital. This village was found strongly defended by field-works, heavy guns, and a numerous garrison. It could only be turned by infantry, to the left, over a field of volcanic rocks and lava; for, to our right, the ground was too boggy. It was soon ascertained, by the daring engineers, Captain Mason and Lieutenant Stevens and Tower, that the point could only be approached, by the front, over a narrow causeway, flanked with wet ditches of great depth. Worth was ordered not to attack, but to threaten and to mask the place.

The first shot fired from San Antonio (the 18th) killed Captain S. Thornton, 2d dragoons, a gallant officer, who was covering the operations with his company.

The same day, a *reconnoissance* was commenced to the left of San Augustin, first over difficult mounds, and further on, over the same field of volcanic rocks and lava which extends to the mountains, some five miles, from San Antonio towards Magdalena. This *reconnoissance* was continued, to-day, by Captain Lee, assisted by Lieutenants Beauregard and Tower, all of the engineers; who were joined, in the afternoon, by Major Smith, of the same corps. Other divisions coming up, Pillow's was advanced to make a practicable road for heavy artillery, and Twiggs's thrown farther in front, to cover that operation; for, by the partial *reconnoissance* of yesterday, Captain Lee discovered a large corps of observation in that direction, with a detachment of which his supports of cavalry and foot under Captain Kearney and Lieutenant Colonel Graham, respectively, had a successful skirmish.

By three o'clock, this afternoon, the advanced divisions came to a point where the new road could only be continued under the direct fire of 22 pieces of the enemy's artillery (most of them of large calibre) placed in a strong entrenched camp to oppose our operations, and surrounded by every advantage of ground, besides immense bodies of cavalry and infantry, hourly reinforced from the city, over an excellent road beyond the volcanic field, and consequently entirely beyond the reach of our cavalry and artillery.

Arriving on the ground, an hour later, I found that Pillow's and Twiggs's division had advanced to dislodge the enemy, picking their way (all officers on foot) along his front, and extending themselves towards the road, from the city and the enemy's left. Captain Magruder's field battery, of 12 and 6-pounders, and Lieutenant Callender's battery of mountain howitzers and rockets, had also, with great difficulty, been advanced within range of the entrenched camp. These batteries, most gallantly served, suffered much in the course of the afternoon from the enemy's superior metal.

The battle, though mostly stationary, continued to rage with great violence until nightfall. Brevet Brigadier General P. F. Smith's and Brevet Colonel Riley's brigades (Twigg's division) supported by Brigadier Generals Pierce's and Cadwalader's brigades (Pillow's division) were more than three hours under a heavy fire of artillery and musketry along the almost impassable ravine in front and to the left of the entrenched camp. Besides the 22 pieces of artillery, the camp and ravine were defended closely by masses of infantry, and these again supported by clouds of cavalry at hand and hovering in view; consequently no decided impression could be made by day-light on the enemy's most formidable position, because, independent of the difficulty of the ravine, our infantry, unaccompanied by cavalry and artillery, could not advance in column without being mowed down by the grape and canister of the batteries, nor advance in line without being ridden over by the enemy's numerous cavalry. All our corps, however, including Magruder's and Callender's last batteries, not only maintained the exposed positions early gained, but all attempted charges upon them, respectively—particularly on Riley, twice closely engaged with cavalry in greatly superior numbers, were repulsed and punished.

From an eminence, soon after arriving near the scene, I observed the church and hamlet of Contreras (or Ansalda) on the road leading up from the capital, through the entrenched camp, to Magdalena, and seeing, at the same time, the stream of reinforcements advancing by that road from the city, I ordered (through Major General Pillow) Colonel Morgan, with his regiment, the 15th, till then held in reserve by Pillow, to move forward, and to occupy Contreras (or Ansalda)—being persuaded, if occupied, it would arrest the enemy's reinforcements and ultimately decide the battle.

Riley was already on the enemy's left, in advance of the hamlet. A few minutes later, Brigadier General Shields, with his volunteer brigade (New York and South Carolina regiments—Quitman's division) coming up under my orders, from San Augustin, I directed Shields to follow and to sustain Morgan. These corps, over the extreme difficulties of ground—partially covered with a low forest—before described, reached Contreras, and found Cadwalader's brigade in position, observing the formidable movement from the capital, and much needing the timely reinforcement.

It was already dark, and the cold rain had begun to fall in torrents upon our unsheltered troops; for the hamlet, though a strong defensive position, can hold only the wounded men, and, unfortunately, the new regiments have little or nothing to eat in their haversacks. Wet, hungry, and without the possibility of sleep—all our gallant corps, I learn, are full of confidence, and only wait for the last hour of darkness to gain the positions whence to storm and carry the enemy's works.

Of the seven officers despatched, since about sundown, from my position, opposite to the enemy's centre, and on this side of the field of rocks and lava, to communicate instructions to the hamlet, not one has succeeded in getting through those difficulties, increased by darkness. They have all returned. But the gallant and indefatigable Captain Lee, of the engineers, who has been constantly with the operating forces, is just in from Shields, Smith, Cadwalader, &c., to report as above, and to ask that a powerful diversion be made against the centre of the entrenched camp towards morning.

Brigadier General Twiggs, cut off, as above, from the part of his division beyond the impracticable ground, and Captain Lee, are gone, under my orders, to collect the forces remaining on this side, with which to make that diversion about 5 o'clock in the morning.

And here I will end this report, commenced at its date, and, in another, continue the narrative of the great events which then impended.

I have the honor to be, sir, with high respect, your most obedient servant,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

Hon. Wm. L. Marcy,
Secretary of War.

[Duplicate.]

No. 32.

Head-quarters of the Army,
Tacubaya, at the gates of Mexico, August 28, 1847.

Sir: My report No. 31, commenced in the night of the 19th instant, closed the operations of the army with that day.

The morning of the 20th opened with one of a series of unsurpassed achievements, all in view of the capital, and to which I shall give the general name—*battle of Mexico.*

In the night of the 19th, Brigadier Generals Shields, P. F. Smith, and Cadwalader, and Colonel Riley, with their brigades, and the 15th regiment, under Colonel Morgan, detached from Brigadier General Pierce, found themselves in and about the important position—the village, hamlet, or *hacienda,* called, indifferently, Contreras, Ansalda, San Geronimo, half a mile nearer to the city than the enemy's entrenched camp, on the same road, towards the factory of Magdalena.

That camp had been, unexpectedly, our formidable point of attack the afternoon before, and we had now to take it, without the aid of cavalry or artillery, or to throw back our advanced corps upon the road from San Augustin to the city, and thence force a passage through San Antonio.

Accordingly, to meet contingencies, Major General Worth was ordered to leave, early in the morning of the 20th, one of his brigades to mask San Antonio, and to march, with the other, six miles, *via* San Augustin, upon Contreras. A like destination was given to Major General Quitman and his remaining brigade in San Augustin—replacing, for the moment, the garrison of that important depot with Harney's brigade of cavalry, as horse could not pass over the intervening rocks, &c., to reach the field of battle.

A diversion for an earlier hour (daylight) had been arranged the night before, according to the suggestion of Brigadier General Smith, received through the engineer, Captain Lee, who conveyed my orders to our troops remaining on the ground opposite to the enemy's centre—the point for the diversion or a real attack, as circumstances might allow.

Guided by Captain Lee, it proved the latter, under the command of Colonel Ransom of the 9th, having with him that regiment and some companies of three others—the 3d, 12th, and rifles.

Shields, the senior officer at the hamlet, having arrived in the night, after Smith had arranged with Cadwalader and Riley the plan of attack for the morning, delicately waived interference; but reserved to himself the double task of holding the hamlet with his two regiments (South Carolina and New York volunteers) against ten times his numbers on the side of the city, including the slopes to his left, and in case the camp in his rear should be carried, to face about and cut off the flying enemy.

At 3 o'clock, a. m., the great movement commenced on the rear of the enemy's camp, Riley leading, followed successively by Cadwalader's and Smith's brigades, the latter temporarily under the orders of Major Dimick of the 1st artillery—the whole force being commanded by Smith, the senior in the general attack, and whose arrangements, skill, and gallantry always challenge the highest admiration.

The march was rendered tedious by the darkness, rain, and mud; but about sunrise, Riley, conducted by Lieutenant Tower, engineer, had reached an elevation behind the enemy, whence he precipitated his columns, stormed the entrenchments, planted his several colors upon them, and carried the work—all in seventeen minutes.

Conducted by Lieutenant Beauregard, engineer, and Lieutenant Brooks, of Twigg's staff—both of whom, like Lieutenant Tower, had, in the night, twice reconnoitred the ground—Cadwallader brought up to the general assault two of his regiments—the voltigeurs and the 11th, and at the appointed time, Colonel Ransom, with his temporary brigade, conducted by Captain Lee, engineer, not only made the movement to divert and to distract the enemy, but, after crossing the deep ravine in his front, advanced, and poured into the works and upon the fugitives many vollies from his destructive musketry.

In the meantime, Smith's own brigade, under the temporary command of Major Dimick, following the movements of Riley and Cadwalader, discovered, opposite to, and outside of the works, a long line of Mexican cavalry, drawn up as a support. Dimick having at the head of the brigade the company of sappers and miners under Lieutenant Smith, engineer, who had conducted the march, was ordered by Brigadier General Smith to form line faced to the enemy, and in a charge against a flank, routed the cavalry.

Shields, too, by the wise disposition of his brigade, and gallant activity, contributed much to the general results. He held masses of cavalry and infantry, supported by artillery, in check below him, and captured hundreds, with one general (Mendoza) of those who fled from above.

I doubt whether a more brilliant or decisive victory—taking into view ground, artificial defences, batteries, and the extreme disparity of numbers—without cavalry or artillery on our side—is to be found on record. Including all our corps directed against the entrenched camp, with Shields' brigade at the hamlet, we positively did not number over 4,500 rank and file; and we knew by sight, and since, more certainly, by many captured documents and letters, that the enemy had actually engaged on the spot, 7,000 men, with at least 12,000 more hovering within sight, and striking distance—both on the 19th and 20th. All, not killed or captured, now fled with precipitation.

Thus was the great victory of *Contreras* achieved; one road to the capital opened; 700 of the enemy killed; 813 prisoners, including, among 88 officers, 4 generals; besides many colors and standards; 22 pieces of brass ordnance—half of large calibre; thousands of small arms and accoutrements; an immense quantity of shot, shells, powder and cartridges; 700 pack mules, many horses, &c., &c.—all in our hands.

It is highly gratifying to find that, by skilful arrangement, and rapidity of execution, our loss, in killed and wounded, did not exceed, on the spot, 60—among the former the brave Captain Charles Hanson, of the 4th infantry—not more distinguished for gallantry than for modesty, morals, and piety. Lieutenant J. P. Johnstone, 1st artillery, serving with Magruder's battery, a young officer of the highest promise, was killed the evening before.

One of the most pleasing incidents of the victory is the recapture, in the works, by Captain Drum, 4th artillery, under Major Gardner, of the two brass six-pounders, taken from another company of the same regiment, though without the loss of honor, at the glorious battle of Buena Vista—about which guns the whole regiment had mourned for so many long months! Coming up a little later, I had the happiness to join in the protracted cheers of the gallant 4th on the joyous event; and, indeed, the whole army sympathizes in its just pride and exultation.

The battle being won before the advancing brigades of Worth's and Quitman's divisions were in sight, both were ordered back to their late positions—Worth, to attack San Antonio in front, with his whole force, as soon as approached in the rear by Pillow's and Twiggs's division—moving from Contreras, through San Angel and Coyoacan. By carrying San Antonio, we knew that we should open another—a shorter and better road to the capital, for our siege and other trains.

Accordingly, the two advanced divisions and Shields's brigade marched from Contreras, under the immediate orders of Major General Pillow, who was now joined by the gallant Brigadier General Pierce of his division, personally thrown out of activity, late the evening before, by a severe hurt received from the fall of his horse.

After giving necessary orders on the field, in the midst of prisoners and trophies, and sending instructions to Harney's brigade of cavalry, left at San Augustin, to join me, I personally followed Pillow's command.

Arriving at Coyoacan, two miles by a cross road, from the rear of San Antonio, I first detached Captain Lee, engineer, with Captain Kearney's troop, 1st dragoons, supported by the rifle regiment, under Major Loring, to reconnoitre that strong point; and next despatched Major General Pillow, with one of his brigades, (Cadwalader's,) to make the attack upon it, in concert with Major General worth on the opposite side.

At the same time, by another road to the left, Lieutenant Stevens, of the engineers, supported by Lieutenant G. W. Smith's company of sappers and miners, of the same corps, was sent to reconnoitre the strongly fortified church or convent of San Pablo, in the hamlet of Churubusco—one mile off. Twiggs, with one of his brigades (Smith's—less the rifles) and Captain Taylor's field battery, were ordered to follow and to attack the convent. Major Smith, senior engineer, was despatched to concert with Twiggs the mode and means of attack, and Twiggs's other brigade (Riley's) I soon ordered to support him.

Next (but all in ten minutes) I sent Pierce (just able to keep the saddle) with his brigade (Pillow's division) conducted by Captain Lee, engineer, by a third road, a little farther to our left, to attack the enemy's right and rear, in order to favor the movement upon the convent, and cut off the retreat towards the capital. And, finally, Shields, senior brigadier to Pierce, with the New York and South Carolina volunteers, (Quitman's division,) was ordered to follow Pierce closely, and to take the command of our left wing. All these movements were made with the utmost alacrity by our gallant troops and commanders.

Finding myself at Coyoacan, from which so many roads conveniently branched, without escort or reserve, I had to advance, for safety, close upon Twigg's rear. The battle now raged from the right to the left of our whole line.

Learning on the return of Captain Lee, that Shields, in the rear of Churubusco, was hard pressed, and in danger of being outflanked, if not overwhelmed, by greatly superior numbers, I immediately sent, under Major Sumner, 2d dragoons, the rifles (Twigg's reserve) and Captain Sibley's troop, 2d dragoons, then at hand, to support our left, guided by the same engineer.

About an hour earlier, Worth had, by skilful and daring movements upon the front and right, turned and forced San Antonio—its garrison, no doubt, much shaken by our decisive victory at Contreras.

His second brigade, (Colonel Clarke's,) conducted by Captain Mason, engineer, assisted by Lieutenant Hardcastle, topographical engineer, turned the right, and by a wide sweep came out upon the high road to the capital. At this point the heavy garrison (3,000 men) in retreat was, by Clarke, cut in the centre: one portion, the rear, driven upon Dolores, off to the right; and the other upon Churubusco, in the direct line of our operations. The first brigade, (Colonel Garland's,) same division, consisting of the 2d artillery, under Major Galt, the 3d artillery, under Lieutenant Colonel Belton, and the 4th infantry, commanded by Major F. Lee, with Lieutenant Colonel Duncan's field battery (temporarily) followed in pursuit through the town, taking one general prisoner, the abandoned guns, (five pieces,) much ammunition, and other public property.

The forcing of San Antonio was the *second* brilliant event of the day.

Worth's division being soon reunited in hot pursuit, he was joined by Major General Pillow, who, marching from Coyoacan and discovering that San Antonio had been carried, immediately turned to the left, according to my instructions, and, though much impeded by ditches and swamps, hastened to the attack of Churubusco.

The hamlet or scattered houses bearing this name presented, besides the fortified convent, a strong field work (*tete du pont*) with regular bastions and curtains, at the head of a bridge over which the road passes from San Antonio to the capital.

The whole remaining forces of Mexico—some 27,000 men—cavalry, artillery, and infantry, collected from every quarter—were now in, on the flanks, or within supporting distance of those works, and seemed resolved to make a last and desperate stand; for, if beaten here, the feebler defences at the gates of the city—four miles off—could not, as was well known to both parties, delay the victors an hour. The capital of an ancient empire, now of a great republic, or an early peace, the assailants were resolved to win. Not an American—and we were less than a third of the enemy's numbers—had a doubt as to the result.

The fortified church or convent, hotly pressed by Twiggs, had already held out about an hour, when Worth and Pillow—the latter having with him Cadwalader's brigade—began to manœuvre closely upon the *tete du pont*, with the convent at half gun-shot to their left. Garland's brigade, (Worth's division,) to which had been added the light battalion under Lieutenant Colonel Smith, continued to advance in front and under the fire of a long line of infantry, off on the left of the bridge; and Clarke, of the same division, directed his brigade along the road or close by its side. Two of Pillow's and Cadwalader's regiments, the 11th and 14th, supported and participated in this direct movement: the other (the voltigeurs) was left in reserve. Most of these corps—particularly Clarke's brigade—advancing perpendicularly, were made to suffer much by the fire of the *tete du pont*, and they would have suffered greatly more by flank attacks from the convent, but for the pressure of Twiggs on the other side of that work.

This well-combined and daring movement at length reached the principal point of attack, and the formidable *tete du pont* was at once assaulted and carried by the bayonet. Its deep wet ditch was first gallantly crossed by the 8th and 5th infantry, commanded, respectively, by Major Waite and Lieutenant Colonel Scott—followed closely by the 6th infantry (same brigade) which had been so much exposed on the road—the 11th regiment, under Lieutenant Colonel Graham, and the 14th commanded by Colonel Trousdale, both of Cadwalder's brigade, Pillow's division. About the same time, the enemy in front of Garland, after a hot conflict of an hour and a half gave way, in a retreat towards the capital.

The immediate results of this *third* signal triumph of the day were: three field-pieces, one hundred and ninety-two prisoners, much ammunition and two colors taken at the *tete du pont*.

Lieutenant J. F. Irons, 1st artillery, aid-de-camp to Brigadier General Cadwalder, a young officer of great merit and conspicuous in battle on several previous occasions, received, in front of the work, a mortal wound. (Since dead.)

As the concurrent attack upon the convent favored, physically and morally, the assault upon the *tete du pont*, so, reciprocally, no doubt, the fall of the latter contributed to the capture of the former. The two works were only some four hundred and fifty yards apart; and as soon as we were in possesson of the *tete du pont*, a captured four-pounder was turned and fired—first by Captain Larkin Smith, and next by Lieutenant Snelling, both of the 8th infantry—several times upon the convent. In the same brief interval, Lieutenant Colonel Duncan (also of Worth's division) gallantly brought two of his guns to bear, at a short range, from the San Antonio road, upon the principal face of the work, and on the tower of the church, which in the obstinate contest, had been often refilled with some of the best sharp-shooters of the enemy.

Finally, twenty minutes after the *tete du pont* had been carried by Worth and Pillow, and at the end of a desperate conflict of two hours and a half, the church or convent—the citadel of the strong line of defence along the rivulet of Churubusco—yielded to Twiggs's division, and threw out, on all sides, signals of surrender. The white flags, however, were not exhibited until the moment when the 3d infantry, under Captain Alexander, had cleared the way by fire and bayonet, and had entered the work. Captain J. M. Smith and Lieutenant O. L. Shepherd, both of that regiment, with their companies, had the glory of leading the assault. The former received the surrender, and Captain Alexander instantly hung out from the balcony the colors of the gallant 3d. Major Dimick, with a part of the 1st artillery, serving as infantry, entered nearly abreast with the leading troops.

Captain Taylor's field battery, attached to Twiggs's division, opened its effective fire at an early moment, upon the outworks of the convent and the tower of its church. Exposed to the severest fire of the enemy, the captain, his officers and men, won universal admiration; but at length much disabled, in men and horses, the battery was, by superior orders, withdrawn from the action, thirty minutes before the surrender of the convent.

Those corps, excepting Taylor's battery, belonged to the brigade of Brigadier General Smith, who closely directed the whole attack in front, with his habitual coolness and ability; while Riley's brigade—the 2d and 7th infantry, under Captain T. Morris and Lieutenant Colonel Plympton, respectively—vigorously engaged the right of the work and part of its rear. At the moment the rifles, belonging to Smith's, were detached in support of Brigadier General Shields's on our extreme left; and the 4th artillery, acting as infantry, under Major Gardner, belonging to Riley's brigade, had been left in charge of the camp, trophies, &c., at Contreras. Twiggs's division, at Churubusco, had thus been deprived of the services of two of its most gallant and effective regiments.

The immediate results of this victory were:—the capture of seven field-pieces, some ammunition, one color, three generals, and 1,261 prisoners, including other officers.

Captains E. A. Capron and M. J. Burke, and Lieutenant S. Hoffman, all of the 1st artillery, and Captain J. W. Anderson and Lieutenant Thomas Easley, both of the 2d infantry—five officers of great merit—fell gallantly before this work.

The capture of the enemy's citadel was the *fourth* great achievement of our arms in the same day.

It has been stated that, some two hours and a half before, Pierce's, followed closely by the volunteer brigade—both under the command of Brigadier General Shields—had been detached to our left to turn the enemy's works—to prevent the escape of the garrisons and to oppose the extension of the enemy's numerous corps, from the rear, upon and around our left.

Considering the inferior numbers of the two bridges, the objects of the movement were difficult to accomplish. Hence the reinforcement (the rifles, &c.) sent forward a little later.

In a winding march of a mile around to the right, this temporary division found itself on the edge of an open wet meadow, near the road from San Antonio to the capital, and in the presence of some 4,000 of the enemy's infantry, a little in rear of Churubusco, on that road. Establishing the right at a strong building, Shields extended his left, parallel to the road, to outflank the enemy towards the capital. But the enemy extending his right, supported by 3,000 cavalry, more rapidly, (being favored by better ground,) in the same direction, Shields concentrated the division about a hamlet, and determined to attack in front. The battle was long, hot and varied; but ultimately, success crowned the zeal and gallantry of our troops, ably directed by their distinguished commander Brigadier General Shields. The 9th, 12th, and 15th regiments, under Colonel Ransom, Captain Wood, and Colonel Morgan, respectively, of Pierce's brigade, (Pillow's division,) and the New York and South Carolina volunteers, under Colonels Burnett and Butler, respectively, of Shields's own brigade, (Quitman's division,) together with the mountain howitzer battery, now under Lieutenant Reno, of the ordnance corps, all shared in the glory of this action—our *fifth* victory in the same day.

Brigadier General Pierce, from the hurt of the evening before—under pain and exhaustion—fainted in the action. Several other changes in command occurred on this field. Thus Colonel Morgan being severely wounded, the command of the 15th infantry devolved on Lieutenant Colonel Howard; Colonel Burnett receiving a like wound, the command of the New York volunteers fell to Lieutenant Colonel Baxter; and, on the fall of the lamented Colonel P. M. Butler—earlier badly wounded, but continuing to lead nobly in the hottest part of the battle—the command of the South Carolina volunteers devolved—first, on Lieutenant Colonel Dickenson, who being severely wounded, (as before in the siege of Vera Cruz,) the regiment ultimately fell under the orders of Major Gladden.

Lieuts. David Adams and Wm. R. Williams of the same corps; Captain Augustus Quarles and Lieut. J. B. Goodman of the 15th, and Lieut. E. Chandler, New York volunteers—all gallant officers, nobly fell in the same action.

Shields took 380 prisoners, including officers; and it cannot be doubted that the rage of the conflict between him and the enemy, just in the rear of the *tete du pont* and the convent, had some influence on the surrender of those formidable defences.

As soon as the *tete du pont* was carried, the greater part of Worth's and Pillow's forces passed that bridge in rapid pursuit of the flying enemy. These distinguished generals, coming up with Brigadier General Shields, now also victorious, the three continued to press upon the fugitives to within a mile and a half of the capital. Here, Colonel Harney, with a small part of his brigade of cavalry, rapidly passed to the front, and charged the enemy up to the nearest gate.

The cavalry charge was headed by Captain Kearney, of the 1st dragoons, having in squadron, with his own troop, that of Captain McReynolds of the 3d—making the usual escort to general head-quarters; but, being early in the day attached for general service, was now under Colonel Harney's orders. The gallant captain not hearing the *recall*, that had been sounded, dashed up to the San Antonio gate, sabreing, in his way, all who resisted. Of the seven officers of the squadron, Kearney lost his left arm; McReynolds and Lieut. Lorimer Graham were both severely wounded, and Lieut. R. S. Ewell, who succeeded to the command of the escort, had two horses killed under him. Major F. D. Mills, of the 15th infantry, a volunteer in this charge, was killed at the gate.

So terminated the series of events which I have but feebly presented. My thanks were freely poured out on the different fields—to the abilities and science of generals and other officers—to the gallantry and prowess of all—the rank and file included. But a reward infinitely higher—the applause of a grateful country and government—will, I cannot doubt, be accorded, in due time, to so much merit, of every sort, displayed by this glorious army, which has now overcome all difficulties—distance, climate, ground, fortifications, numbers.

It has in a single day, in many battles, as often defeated 32,000 men; made about 3,000 prisoners, including eight generals, (two of them ex-presidents,) and 205 other officers; killed or wounded 4,000 of all ranks—besides entire corps dispersed and dissolved; captured 37 pieces of ordnance—more than trebling our siege train and field batteries—with a large number of small arms, a full supply of ammunition of every kind, &c., &c.

These great results have overwhelmed the enemy.

Our loss amounts to 1,053—*killed*, 139, including 16 officers: *wounded*, 876, with 60 officers. The greater number of the dead and disabled were of the highest worth. Those under treatment, thanks to our very able medical officers, are generally doing well.

I regret having been obliged, on the 20th, to leave Maj. Gen. Quitman, an able commander, with a part of his division—the fine 2d Pennsylvania volunteers and the veteran detachment of United States marines—at our important depot, San Augustin. It was there that I had placed our sick and wounded; the siege, supply and baggage trains. If these had been lost, the army would have been driven almost to despair; and considering the enemy's very great excess of numbers, and the many approaches to the depot, it might well have become, emphatically, *the post of honor.*

After so many victories, we might, with but little additional loss, have occupied the capital the same evening. But Mr. Trist, commissioner, &c., as well as myself, had been admonished by the best friends of peace—intelligent neutrals and some American residents—against precipitation; lest, by wantonly driving away the government and others—dishonored—we might scatter the elements of peace, excite a spirit of national desperation, and thus indefinitely postpone the hope of accommodation. Deeply impressed with this danger; and remembering our mission—to conquer a peace—the army very cheerfully sacrificed to patriotism—to the great wish and want of our country—the *eclat* that would have followed an entrance—sword in hand—into a great capital. Willing to leave something to this republic—of no immediate value to us—on which to rest her pride, and to recover temper—I halted our victorious corps at the gates of the city, (at least for a time,) and have them now cantoned in the neighboring villages, where they are well sheltered and supplied with all necessaries.

On the morning of the 21st, being about to take up battering or assaulting positions, to authorize me to summon the city to surrender, or to sign an armistice with a pledge to enter at once into negotiations for peace—a mission came out to propose a truce. Rejecting its terms, I despatched my contemplated note to President Santa Anna—omitting the summons. The 22d, commissioners were appointed by the commanders of the two armies; the armistice was signed the 23d, and ratifications exchanged the 24th.

All matters in dispute between the two governments have been thus happily turned over to their plenipotentiaries, who have now had several conferences, and with, I think, some hope of signing a treaty of peace.

There will be transmitted to the Adjutant General reports from divisions, brigades, &c., on the foregoing operations, to which I must refer, with my hearty concurrence in the just applause bestowed on corps and individuals by their respective commanders, I have been able—this report being necessarily a summary—to bring out, comparatively, but little of individual merit not lying directly in the way of the narrative. Thus I doubt whether I have, in express terms, given my approbation and applause to the commanders of divisions and independent brigades; but left their fame upon higher grounds—the simple record of their great deeds and the brilliant results.

To the staff, both general and personal, attached to general head-quarters, I was again under high obligations, for services in the field, as always in the bureaux. I add their names, &c.: Lieut. Colonel Hitchcock, acting inspector general; Major J. L. Smith, Captain R. E. Lee, (as distinguished for felicitous execution as for science and daring,) Captain Mason, Lieutenants Stevens, Beauregard, and Tower—all of the engineers; Major Turnbull, Captain McClellan, and Lieut. Hardcastle, topographical engineers; Capt. Huger and Lieut. Hagner, of the ordnance; Captains Irwin and Wayne, of the quartermaster's department; Captain Grayson, of the commissariat; Surgeon General Lawson, in his particular department; Captain H. L. Scott, acting assistant adjutant general; Lieut. Williams, aid-de-camp, and Lieut. Lay, military secretary. Lieut. Schuyler Hamilton, another aid-de-camp, had, a week before, been thrown out of activity by a severe wound received in a successful charge of cavalry against cavalry, and four times his numbers; but on the 20th, I had the voluable services, as volunteer aids, of Majors Kirby and Van Buren, of the pay department, always eager for activity and distinction, and of a third, the gallant Major J. P. Gaines, of the Kentucky volunteers.

I have the honor to be, sir, with high respect, your most obedient servant,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

Hon. Wm. L. Marcy, *Secretary of War.*

REPORT OF GENERAL WORTH.

Head-quarters, First Division,
Tacubaya, *August* 23, 1847.

Sir: In obedience to the instructions of the general-in-chief, I have the honor to report that the first division took position, on the 18th instant, on the causeway leading to San Antonio, distant fifteen hundred yards from its well-fortified front, which, by means of heavy guns, commanded the approach through the whole length and at various angles of the direct route.

A glance discovered the impracticability of assault in front without battering in breach, and the secondary means of scaling ladders, fascines, &c. Reconnoissance was immediately commenced, and continued on the 19th, to determine a route for turning the whole system of defence by the enemy's right. This accomplished with satisfactory results, acting under the general instructions and discretion granted by the general-in-chief, a movement, delayed by the necessary temporary withdrawal of one brigade to sustain the division occupied, in the direction of Contreras, was commenced at 11 o'clock, a. m., as follows: The 2d brigade, composed of the 5th, 6th, and 8th infantry, commanded by Colonel Clarke; 6th, supported by the light battalion, composed of two companies from the 2d artillery, and one from each of the 5th and 8th regiments of infantry, under Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Smith; the whole, under the guidance of Captain Mason, corps of engineers, assisted by Lieutenant Hardcastle, topographical engineers, moved to the left and divergent from the causeway, taking such a direction as to strike the high road from San Antonio, with the double object of enveloping the right of the enemy's position, and at the same time of cutting off his retreat towards the capital. Lieutenant Colonel Duncan's artillery (light battery) and the 1st brigade, composed of the 2d and 3d artillery and 4th infantry, commanded by Brevet Colonel Garland, was advanced to an angle in the causeway which partially masked it from the enemy's direct fire, and held in readiness for a rapid direct movement when the 2d brigade should become engaged and have attracted attention to that quarter. Subsequently, the 4th infantry was placed on the left of the causeway, and instructed to move by a flank, under guidance of Assistant Adjutant General Mackall, between that route and the 2d brigade, either to sustain the latter, or, if opportunity offered, rush upon one of the batteries. Discovering these dispositions, and particularly the movement of the 2d brigade, and doubtless somewhat influenced by the operations going on in the direction of Contreras, the enemy sent troops to check the advance of our left, and commenced an evacuation of the works. After having brushed away the troops in front, Colonel Clarke's command approached a point on the high road occupied by the enemy's retreating column, and by a rapid movement, particularly of two companies of the 5th infantry, under Captains Morril and McPhail, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Scott, guided by Captain Mason, cut this column nearly in the centre—the advanced portion of it moving upon Churubusco, (where we shortly afterwards discovered the enemy's main array of battle,) and the remainder, about two thousand in number, under General Bravo, with four pieces of artillery, retreated upon Dolores. The instant Clarke's fire opened, Garland was instructed to advance rapidly in column, and attempt a direct assault, previously detaching a company in advance, which, by drawing the enemy's fire, might discover the magnitude of his batteries in that quarter; but it appeared that the guns at that point had been hastily withdrawn in the hope of getting them away. Garland's column was soon in, unresisted, and rapidly passed through the works, and on the high road to the capital. Some six hundred yards beyond the works, the division was reunited, and, disregarding the force retreating upon Dolores, the whole moved rapidly and in good order to the higher object. Approaching Churubusco—that place being

on the left and near the road—it was discovered to be strongly occupied with troops, and protected by batteries and infantry defences. Further in advance was discovered a regular field-work, garnished with heavy guns and crowded with troops. Between the two a continuous line of infantry; and on the left and rear of the work, (*tete du pont*,) a dense line of infantry as far as the eye could reach. On getting within cannon shot, and so of musketry, the enemy opened with effect upon the head of the leading battalion. Garland's brigade was now thrown promptly to the right of, and in line of columns obliquely to the road; which order would, in its advance and deployment, strike the enemy's line at a like angle—the light battalion on its right. The 2d brigade was ordered to move also to the right, (except the 6th infantry,) and by a flank parrallel to the road, while the 6th infantry was directed to advance by the high road and storm the *tete du pont* in front. The field to the right was filled with standing corn, which masked large bodies of the enemy, and from whose fire, in consequence every command suffered greatly in the first instance. Running over these, Garland's brigade was soon engaged with their more regular lines and masses. Clarke's, as soon as it could be got in the position above described—and it came at double-quick—became engaged in like manner. The 6th regiment of infantry moved with a steadiness worthy of its established reputation, to assault the work in front, as directed; but being exposed to a combined fire of grape, cannister, and musketry, which raked the road, it was of necessity momentarily checked. Meantime, the 8th and 5th of Clarke's brigade, more favorably situated to effect results, but under a terrible fire, dashed past the deep and wet ditch that entirely surrounded the work, carried it by the bayonet, and as quick as thought, turned the captured cannon upon that portion of the enemy stationed in the town, and which was combating our troops approaching from the direetion of Contreras, occasionally reversing their fire upon our left flank. Previous to this period; and when in the act of giving direction to the battalions, I was joined by Major General Pillow, who came in from the left with three regiments of his division—Cadwalader's brigade—having with great difficulty made his way through the marshes; thence to the close of the day, I had the pleasure of his gallant association and assistance. Lieutenant Colonel Duncan's battery of light artillery which had been directed to be masked, being unable to counter-batter the heavier metal in front, and the intersected character of the ground rendering it impossible to move it from the high-road, was now rapidly advanced by its gallant commander, and opened at a position some two hundred yards distant from the work around the church of San Pablo, situated in, and constituting the key of, that portion of the enemy's defences; seizing the prolongation of a principal face, in a space of five minutes, by a fire of astonishing rapidity, the enemy was driven from his guns in that quarter, and the infantry from their entrenchments; the main body taking refuge in the church and under cover of its yard walls. The fire was then turned upon the church, and after a few rounds, several white flags were thrown out by the enemy, the fire ordered to cease, and an officer despatched to accept the surrender of the place. To this period there had been no perceptible abatement of the fire from the town in the direction of our troops attacking the opposite face. Immediately thereafter, our troops in the vicinity pushed on to the point where portions of Garland's and Clarke's brigades were yet engaged in hand-to-hand conflicts with the masses of the infantry on the left and rear of the captured field-work first referred to; but, under the tripple influence of our musketry, the capture of the *tete du pont*, and the silencing of the fire in the town, (directed upon other divisions of our army,) the main body of the enemy was soon discovered to be in full and confused retreat. Pressing along the highway in pursuit of the enemy, the division was soon intersected by the brigade of General Shields approaching from the left, with the remainder of his brave command, consisting of the South Carolina and New York regiments, and also by the arrival of Lieutenant Colonel Graham, with the small remains of his battalion of the 11th regiment of infantry. These were a portion of the main army, assaulting in the opposite direction of the town, the right and reserve of the enemy; under the immediate direction, of the general-in-chief. The pursuit of the enemy by the first division, acting in concert and cordial co-operation with these forces, was continued to within one mile and a half of the gate of Mexico, (La Candelaria.) At this point, ignorant, first, of the magnitude of the defences at the garita, and, secondly, of the ulterior views of the general-in-chief, I ordered a halt of the united forces, after consulting with Major General Pillow and Brigadier General Shields. Colonel Harney, coming up at this instant with two squadrons of cavalry, was permitted to make a dash at the rear of the enemy's retiring forces. In the eager pursuit, the head of the column pressing on too closely, and disregarding or not hearing their commander's recall, came under the fire of the battery, and suffered severely. The ground on which the troops operated, off the high-road, is remarkably intersected; loose soil, growing grain, and, at brief intervals, deep ditches for the purpose of drainage and irrigation. These ditches vary from six to eight feet in depth, about the same in width, with from three to four feet of water—the reverse banks lined with the enemy's light troops.

When I recur to the nature of the ground, and the fact that the division (2,600 strong of all arms) was engaged from two to two and a half hours in a hand-to-hand conflict with from 7,000 to 9,000 of the enemy, having the advantage of position, and occupying regular works—which our engineers will say were most skillfully constructed—the mind is filled with wonder, and the heart with gratitude to the brave officers and soldiers whose steady and indomitable valor has, under such circumstances, aided in achieving results so honorable to our country—results not accomplished, however, without the sacrifice of many valuable lives. The little professional skill the commander may have possessed was intensely exerted to spare the men; and yet, with the utmost care, we have to mourn the loss, in killed and wounded, of thirteen officers and three hundred and thirty-six rank and file. Our country will lament the fate and honor the memory of these brave men. A list of captured ordnance has already been handed in, as also of prisoners, from generals down to privates. Of prisoners, we paused to make but few; although receiving the surrender of many, to disarm and pass them was deemed sufficient. Among them, however, are secured twenty-seven deserters from our own army, arrayed in the most tawdry Mexican uniforms. These wretches served the guns—the use of which they had been taught in our own service—and with fatal effect, upon the persons of their former comrades! And now, in closing this report, hastily and inconveniently prepared, comes the pleasing and yet difficult task of bringing more particularly to the notice of the general-in-chief and government the behavior of the officers and men under my command. Every officer of every grade, and every soldier, from chief of brigade, through rank and file, to the humblest, have bravely and nobly done their duty; and the delicacy is felt in full force of distinguishing even by a separation of one from the other, and yet those in whose path Fortune threw her special favors are entitled to the benefit.

As least exceptionable, corps will be referred to in order of formation, and persons in connexion with their corps.

1st. Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Duncan commanded and directed the light artillery with the zeal and gallantry, judgment and effect, which have so often distinguished and presented him to the notice of his general-in-chief and the government.

2d. Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Smith commanded and directed his light battalion with characteristic gallantry and ability.

3d. Brevet Colonel Garland (lieutenant colonel 4th infantry) commanded the 1st brigade, conspicuous in many fields in the present war; in this last great combat, by skill, conduct and courage, he has greatly added to an already established reputation for patriotism and soldiership. Of his brigade, Major Galt commanded and gallantly led the 2d artillery, (acting as infantry,) Lieutenant Colonel Belton, the 3d artillery, (also acting as infantry,) and Major Lee, the 4th infantry. The chief of the brigade speaks in terms of commendation of each of these commanders.

A list of officers engaged, as also of non-commissioned officers and privates in each regiment, will be found in the regimental reports, to which reference is respectfully made.

4th. Colonel Clarke commanded the 2d brigade—a veteran of the war of 1812, and heretofore distinguished by zeal and intelligence in this war—was, while gallantly leading his brigade into battle, struck from his saddle, and disabled for several hours; whereupon the command devolved upon Brevet Colonel McIntosh, (lieutenant colonel 5th infantry,) who led on with the prestige of many well-fought fields, and acquitted himself, as always, with high courage and devotion. The command of the 5th infantry devolved in turn upon Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Scott, and the mantle could not have fallen upon a better or braver soldier. He most gallantly led the regiment to its assigned work, and, in so doing, came to the close support and joint action with the corps to whose lot it fell to carry with the bayonet the main work. One wing of the 6th infantry, a portion of which was under the gallant lead of Captain Hoffman, did all that it was in the power of men to do to carry the *tete du pont*, by direct attack on the main road, while the other wing, under Major Bonneville, was in close conflict with the enemy on the right of the road. The 8th infantry, although from its position coming up last, by the zeal and energy of its commander, Major Waite, and by the circumstances of the ground, which impeded the advance of other and proximate corps, found itself in position to render most gallant and effective service. The companies of Captains James Bomford and Larkin Smith, under the direction of Brevet Major Wright, preceded by Adjutant Longstreet, colors in hand, were led on most bravely to the assault of the *tete du pont*; crossing the ditch under a heavy fire of musketry, they mounted the rampart, and finished the work with the bayonet, closely supported by the 5th and detachments of other corps. The regimental reports of this brigade are also respectfully referred to. The medical corps, consisting of Surgeons Satterlee (senior) and Wright, Assistant Surgeons Simpson, DeLeon, Simons, Holden, Roberts and Deyerle, presents claims to especial thanks and admiration—ever among the most fearless, and indifferent to hazard during the conflict. It is after the battle, when others seek repose, that they are found skilfully and noiselessly fulfilling the duties of their high vocation, in administering comfort to the crushed and sorrowful soldier.

The following named officers and non-commissioned officers are conspicuously presented by commanders: *Staff 1st Brigade*—Brevet Captain Nichols, A. A. A. General; Lieutenant Thorn, Aid-de-camp: 2*d Brigade*—Lieutenant Burwell, Aid-de-camp; Lieutenant Kirkham, A. A. A. Gen.: *Light Battery*—Lieutenants Hunt, Hays, Clark, and Sergeant Platt: *Light Battalion*—Lieutenants Elzey, Peck and Simpson, 2d artillery; 1st Sergeant Henry Wilson, company A, and Sergeant Mickel, company K, 2d artillery; Captain E. K. Smith, Lieutenant Farrelly, Sergeants Updegraff, Archer and Flynn, company H, 5th infantry; Captain Reeve, Lieutenants Holloway and Pitcher, 8th infantry: 2*d Artillery*—Captains McKenzie and Brooks; Lieutenants Shackelford and Daniels: 3*d Artillery*—Captain Burke, Brevet Captain Ayres, and Sergeant Heck: 4*th Infantry*—Lieutenant Prince, adjutant, and Brevet Major Buchanan: 5*th Infantry*—Captains Merrill and McPhail, Lieutenants Rossell, Fowler, and Adjutant Lugenbeel, Sergeants Golding, Dudley, Johnson, Chitman and O'Brien: 6*th Infantry*—Captains Hoffman and Walker, Lieutenants Armistead, Buckner, and Adjutant Ernst; Sergeant Major Thompson, Battalion Sergeant Major Owens, Color Sergeant McCam, Sergeants Staniker, Williams, McIntyre, Cressy and Downs: 8*th Infantry*—Brevet Major Wright, Captains Bomford and Smith, Adjutant Longstreet and Lieutenant Selden, (the latter present at many battles, honorably wounded at Resaca, and not behind the foremost in zeal and courage here,) color bearer, Sergeant Major Pink, Sergeant Ford, and Sergeant Edward Bertram. Injustice would be done to the whole division in failing to bring to the notice of the general-in-chief the praiseworthy—if he will pardon the expression—the courageous conduct of the Rev. Mr. McCarty, chaplain to the 2d brigade. That excellent man and christian was seen in the midst of the conflict administering comfort and consolation to the stricken, and patriotically encouraging the soldier in his forward path of duty.

The division commander cannot forego the opportunity presented, to acknowledge his obligations and express his admiration of the gallant bearing of Major General Pillow, and Brigadier Generals Shields, Calwalader, and Pierce, with whom he had the gratification of concert and co-operation at various critical periods of the conflict. And it may now, in closing, be permitted to speak of the staff of the division, general and personal. The subordinate reports will be found to speak with one sentiment of Captain Mason, of engineers; but these are not to debar my testimony and warm acknowledgments of the intelligent and gallant services of this accomplished officer—in the estimation of all, he has won high reputation, and established unequivocal claims to higher rank. Lieutenant Hardcastle, topographical engineers, has been distinguished by zeal, intelligence, and gallantry, in his particular department, as also in combat. To Surgeon Satterlee, senior medical officer, the highest praise is due. Captain Myers, division quartermaster, has highly distinguished himself by energy and devotion in his particular department, and by gallantry in combat. Lieutenant Armstrong, division commissary, is also highly distinguished for energy and devotion in his particular department, and by gallantry in combat. Of the gallant and efficient assistance of Captain Mackall, assistant adjutant general, (but in a different relation,) of Brevet Captain Pemberton and Lieutenant Wood, aids-de-camp, it has been my pleasing duty heretofore to speak under similar circumstances. On this occasion, each member of the staff has fulfilled every duty of his station to the entire satisfaction of their chief, and established new claims to professional distinction and reward. To Lieutenant Semmes, of the navy, volunteer aid-de-camp, the most cordial thanks of the general of the division are tendered for his uniform gallantry and assistance; and the general-in-chief is respectfully requested to present the conduct of this accomplished and gallant officer to the special notice of the chief of this distinguished branch of the public service—our glorious navy.

I have the honor to present to the general a national standard, a trophy secured from the enemy by the 1st division.

Herewith are reports:

1st. Of commanders of brigades, regiments, and corps, lettered from A to N.

2d. Tabular report of killed and wounded.

3d. Report of killed and wounded by name.

4th. Map exhibiting the operations of the 1st division, executed by Lieutenant Hardcastle, from a survey jointly by Captain Mason and himself.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. J. WORTH,
Brevet Major General U. S. A.

Captain H. L. Scott, *A. A. A. G.*

[Three hundred and fifty men were absent on baggage, train, and other guards.]

REPORT OF GENERAL TWIGGS.

Head-quarters, 2d Division of Regulars,
San Angel, *near Mexico*, *August* 23*d*, 1847.

Sir: For the information of the general-in-chief of the United States army, I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of my division, and of those of other troops which came under my command on the 19th and 20th instant.

Agreeably to instructions from Gen. Scott, I left my train of wagons at San Augustin on the morning of the 19th, and proceeded with my division to cross the mountain route previously reconnoitred by Captain Lee, of the engineers, and cover a working party under the orders of Major General Pillow. Having proceeded about two miles, the enemy was discovered in force at Contreras, where the trail intersects one of the main roads to the city of Mexico, (and some nine miles from it,) distant one mile, in a naturally strong position, made still more so by breastworks which commanded the approach in every direction. Captain McLellan, of the topographical engineers, and Lieutenant McClellan, of the engineers proper, were sent in advance to reconnoitre, with a view of placing our batteries. They were soon stopped by one of the enemy's pickets, and were compelled to return, each having had his horse shot. The rifle regiment, commanded by Major Loring, was then ordered forward as skirmishers to clear the ground. This duty was performed handsomely and with despatch. Having driven in the enemy's pickets to within 300 yards of his works, Captain Magruder's battery and the mountain howitzer and rocket battery, commanded by Lieut. Callender, of the ordnance, were placed in position by Captain Lee, of the engineers.

These batteries were placed at my disposal by the kindness of Major General Pillow, by whose magnanimity (he being by senior present) I had the control of any reinforcements, and of every facility from his division which I required. So soon as our batteries were established, the enemy opened a most destructive fire from several of his large guns. The cannonading was kept up on both sides for several hours, until, compelled by the loss of officers, men, and crippled pieces, our batteries were placed for the time under shelter. In this affair the very gallant and much lamented Lieutenant

J. P. Johnstone, of Magruder's battery, was mortally wounded; and Lieut. Callender, of the howitzer and rocket battery, severely wounded. The coolness and determination evinced by the officers and men whilst under this hot fire, gave sure indications of the result of the coming conflict when all my command would get in position. General Smith's brigade was ordered to proceed in the direction of our batteries, and Riley's, by inclining to the right, to get a position, if possible, in the enemy's rear. The route he was compelled to take was most difficult and tedious, passing over volcanic rocks and crossing large fissures barely narrow enough to permit the men to get over by leaping. Accompanied by Lieutenant Tower, of the engineers, this brigade finally reached the main road, and got in position in rear of the enemy's position, having driven before it a large body of lancers, who attempted to check its progress. Having become separated by seven or eight hundred yards from any reinforcement, a large body of the enemy (ten or twelve thousand) was discovered coming from the direction of the city, and closing on Riley's rear. At the same time, from the field-work at Contreras, came out two or three thousand men on the road which the brigade had crossed, entirely cutting off Riley's from Smith's brigade. Notwithstanding the very great disparity in numbers in favor of the enemy, this fine brigade kept its ground, occasionally driving from its vicinity, with loss, bodies of the enemy who had rashness enough to approach within musket range.

During this state of affairs, Smith's brigade was ordered to form a junction with Riley's, whilst General Pierce's brigade occupied the left of the trail, and remained as a support to the batteries. Much credit is due to Col. Ransom, by whose untiring exertions and zeal the 9th and 12th infantry were placed in position near the batteries late in the night of the 19th. Late in the evening the two brigades joined near the road—Riley having manœuvered in the face of the enemy so as to join Smith's. Still later, Shields's and Cadwalader's brigades formed a junction with my division, then under the immediate command of Gen. Smith. I being unable, from a lame foot, to follow the route taken by my troops, returned to the vicinity of Taylor's battery, where I passed the night. General Smith made his arrangements to attack the enemy's work the next morning.

For the particulars of this affair I would respectfully refer the general-in-chief to the reports of Gen. Smith and Col. Riley, to whom, and to the other officers engaged, is due all the credit that attaches. I was unable, for the reason given above, to come up to my division till the affair was over, and the road opened for my horse. In all the recommendations from brigade and regimental commanders I fully concur; and, in addition, for gallant services on the 19th, would present the names of Captain McLellan, topographical engineers, Lieutenants Beauregard, Tower, G. W. Smith, G. B. McClellan, Stevens, and Foster, of the engineers proper, (the last named officer was particularly active in the management of one of Captain Magruder's pieces after the lamented Johnstone lost his leg,) Capt. Magruder, Lieut. Jackson, Lieutenants Callender and

Reno, serving with their respective batteries. Lieut. G. B. McClellan, after Lieut. Callender was wounded, took charge of and managed the howitzer battery (Lieut. Reno being detached with the rockets) with judgment and success, until it became so disabled as to require shelter. For Lieut. McClellan's efficiency and gallantry in this affair, I present his name for the favorable consideration of the general-in-chief. The medical officers of the division, always ready to administer to the comfort of the sick and wounded, were particularly active on this occasion. With no conveniences for themselves, and but little shelter for the wounded, this admirable corps of officers spent the entire night exposed to the pitiless storm, in dressing the wounded and in alleviating their sufferings. I cannot do less than give their names a place in this report: Surgeons C. S. Tripler, B. Randall, and J. M. Cuyler; Assistant Surgeons A. F. Suter, H. H. Steiner, C. C. Keeney, and —— Hammond, make up the number. My immediate staff—Lieut. Brooks, A. A. A. G., Lieut. McDonald, A. D. C., Capt. Allen, quartermaster, and Lieutenants Grafton, ordnance officer, and Sykes, A. C. S. to the division, were active and efficient in conveying orders, and, when necessary, in giving directions.

Having secured the prisoners and captured property at Contreras, (entrenched camp,) the 4th artillery with other troops, was left as a guard, and to provide for the wounded and bury the dead. Pursuing a small retreating force through the villages of San Angel and Santa Catarina, giving them occasionally a running fire until we arrived in front of Churubusco, where the enemy were in a strongly fortified position, with seven pieces of cannon and several thousand bayonets; a large body of lancers guarding the approach to the right of their work, which was incomplete, I came to a halt, by order of the general-in-chief, for the purpose of having a *reconnoissance* made. Lieut. Stevens, of the engineers, was sent forward to look at the enemy's position, supported by the company of sappers and miners. He reported a good position for Taylor's battery towards the left of the work, from which it was practicable to drive from the roof and walls of the church such of the enemy as, from their elevated position, could annoy my foot troops destined to storm the work surrounding the church. The battery was accordingly ordered. It opened with great spirit, and remained under a most galling and destructive fire of grape, round shot, shell, and musketry, for an hour and a half; by which time, having accomplished the desired object, it was withdrawn, much crippled in officers, men, and horses. In the meantime, Smith's brigade was ordered in the same direction the battery took, immediately in front of the work, and Riley's further to our left, with a view of turning and gaining entrance to the open portion of the entrenchments on the enemy's right. After an uninterrupted and severe fire on both sides for two hours, my troops entered the work. All the regiments were close at hand, and shared equally in the dangers and honors of the day. General Rincon, the commander of the place, and two other general officers, together with several others of rank, in all numbering 104, and 1,155 non-commissioned officers and priisoners of war; seven pieces of cannon, and a large number of small arms, and some ammunition, fell into our hands. This closed the operations of my division, which had been under arms in the face of the enemy without intermission for thirty hours, and achieved one of the most glorious triumphs to the American arms—placing in possession of the United States government 29 pieces of artillery, a large number of small arms, and a great amount of ammunition of all kinds, together with 2,655 prisoners of war.

To Captain Lee, of the engineers, I have again the pleasure of tendering my thanks for the exeeedingly valuable services rendered throughout the whole of these operations; and to Lieut. G. W. Smith, of the engineers, who commanded the company of sappers and miners, I am under many obligations for his services on this and on other occasions. Whenever his legitimate duties with the pick and spade were performed, he always solicited permission to join in the advance of the storming party with his muskets, in which position his gallantry, and that of his officers and men, was conspicuously displayed at Contreras as well as Cerro Gordo. His name I also present to the commanding general for distinction.

Finally, to Brevet Brigadier General Smith and Brevet Colonel Riley, all the praise I can bestow is entitled, for their cordial and invaluable support to me on all occasions and in every emergency. Their names, already conspicuous in the present campaign, have been rendered doubly so during the two recent battles.

My effective force on the morning of the 20th was one hundred and eleven officers and twenty-five hundred and thirty non-commissioned officers and privates; and of that number were killed and wounded twenty-one officers, and two hundred and forty-five men, killed, wounded, and missing.

For more minute information, I will refer you to the accompanying reports of brigade and regimental commanders. A list of the killed, wounded, and missing I have the honor to present with this report.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. E. TWIGGS,

Brig. General U. S. A., Com'g 2d Division Regulars.

Captain H. L. Scott, *A. A. A. G.*,

Head-quarters of the army in the field.

REPORT OF GENERAL PERSIFOR F. SMITH.

Head-quarters, 1st Brig. 2d Division of Regulars,

San Angel, near Mexico, August 23, 1847.

Sir: On the 19th inst., my brigade, with the rest of the division, marched from San Augustin to cover the division of General Pillow opening the road from San Augustin to that which runs through this place to the city, in order to turn the position of San Antonio. Advancing about one and a half mile, we were met by the fire of the Mexican batteries opposite to us on the San Angel road. Between us was about a half mile of lava rocks, almost impassable for a single footman, then a slope down towards a ravine, on the opposite bank of which were the road and the enemy's works, on a height called Contreras. The front faced us, and the left flank swept the road below it, a turn forwards in the road bringing the work directly in the prolongation of the lower part of the road. The work had upwards of twenty large guns, was full of infantry, and large masses of cavalry and infantry were behind it and on its flanks. Magruder's battery was ordered forward to a position in front of the enemy, and partially covered by a ledge of rocks. My brigade was ordered to follow and support it, and cover the advance of the party making the road. We went forward under a very heavy fire, and took a position on the left of Magruder's battery. We found Lieutenant Callender's howitzer battery at this point. When we took this direction, Riley's brigade was sent to the right. Magruder's battery and the howitzer battery were soon disabled, and, on examining the ground, it was evident that we were advancing by the only path that crossed the broken bed of lava, and on which the enemy were prepared to receive us, having cleared away all the bushes that obstructed their view. The guns could go no further, and the infantry would, on its march down the slope, be exposed to a terrible fire, without knowing whether the crossing of the ravine below was possible. Being isolated from the division, I determined to try one of the enemy's flanks; and that on our right being preferable, as it would cut off his retreat, I determined to move in that direction, taking Lieutenant G. W. Smith's engineer company, the 1st artillery under Major Dimick, and 3d infantry under Captain Alexander, and as many of the mounted riflemen as could be collected near; the regiment having been detached as skirmishers at the first by General Twiggs, and ordered by him to cover different parties of reconnoitring officers. Captain Magruder was directed to open his fire as we passed his rear, to occupy the enemy, and mask our movement to the right. This he did most effectually, though suffering from a great loss, especially of officers. To replace this loss, Lieutenant Haskins and twenty men were detached from Major Dimick's regiment, and three companies of the 3d infantry were left to support him. With great difficulty we succeeded in crossing the rock for near a mile, and descended towards the village of Encelda, whose church was visible among the trees. As we emerged from the rocks, we saw immense numbers of troops, cavalry and infantry, approaching from Mexico, and forming on the slope on the opposite side of the village. We crossed two small streams at the bottom of deep and difficult gulleys, and found some of our troops in the village, they proving to be four regiments, chiefly of General Pillow's division, and under command of General Cadwalader, who immediately reported to me. The village lay entirely on the other side of the main road, and a small stream ran between them at the bottom of a ravine. On the road, and between it and the stream, was a garden and house surrounded by a high and tolerably strong stone wall. The village was intersected by narrow lanes lying between high dikes enclosing gardens full of trees and shrubbery—the lanes affording cover, and the trees concealment for the men. In the centre stood an old stone church. I drew General Cadwalader's force up in the outer edge of the village, facing the enemy—placed the 3d infantry and rifles in column by company, left in front, on the right flank—occupied the church with Lieutenant Smith's engineer company and Captain Irwin's company of the 11th regiment—placed Major Dimick's regiment in the garden on the road, to secure that avenue and our rear.

The enemy was now formed opposite to us in two lines—the infantry in front, and cavalry in the rear—about ten thousand strong. It was now after sunset when Colonel Riley's brigade arrived. It had crossed and gone up towards Contreras, (entrenched camp,) and had driven off strong parties of the enemy. I now ordered an attack on the enemy's right, intending to attack in two columns—Colonel Riley's on our left, and General Cadwalader's on the right of the former—retired in eschellon; but before the troops could be disengaged from the thickets, (the officers being without horses,) it was already so dark that the enemy's lines could not be seen, and the order for attack was countermanded. General Cadwalader took position again in the outer edge of the village; Riley's brigade parallel to it in a long line inside; the rifles under Major Loring on his right, and the 3d infantry in the church-yard. The troops were without shelter or fire, and it rained all night. At this time Lieutenant Tower reported that he had been at the ravine towards the rear of the enemy's works at Contreras, and thought it practicable for infantry, though very difficult. We had now in front, and on our left flank, eighteen thousand Mexicans, with between twenty-five and thirty guns—among the troops, six or seven thousand cavalry. We were, at most, three thousand three hundred strong, and without artillery or cavalry; and it was evident we could only maintain our position, which was of the utmost importance to the commanding general, by the most prompt and energetic action. I therefore directed an attack on the works at Contreras, (the entrenched camp,) by turning their rear before day; and Captain Lee, of the engineers, offered to return to General Scott (a most difficult task) and inform him of our position, and that I would march out by 3 o'clock, a. m., so that any diversion that he could make in our favor from that side might be prepared accordingly. The officers commanding brigades were informed of the plan and order of attack, and directed to have their commands formed, and the heads resting on the path by which we were to march out by half-past 2, a. m. I was at a loss how to secure our rear; for if the enemy took possession of the village, he would not only secure the retreat of his force at Contreras, (his entrenchments,) but would greatly embarrass us; and I was not strong enough to detach largely for that purpose. At this juncture General Shields's aid arrived, and reported that the general was near, on the other side of the ravine with the South Carolina and New York volunteers. These two regiments were directed to hold Encelda, (the village,) and cut off the retreat of the troops from Contreras, (the camp,) or take his large reserve in flank if it changed front to the right to attack us towards Contreras, (the camp.) At precisely 3 o'clock in the morning of the 20th, the troops commenced their march. It had rained all night, and the men had lain in the mud, without fire, and suffering from cold. It rained now, and was so dark that an object six feet off could not be seen. The men were ordered to keep within touch of each other, so that the rear could not go astray. Lieutenant Tower, of the engineers, with Lieutenant Brooks, acting assistant adjutant general of the 2d division, now acting in my staff, had, during the night, again reconnoitred the pass, to assure the practicability of the march. Lieutenant Tower accompanied the head of the column, to lead it, and Lieutenant Brooks and Lieutenant Beauregard, engineers, went with me at the head of General Cadwalader's brigade. Colonel Riley's brigade led. General Cadwalader's was to follow, and Major Dimick, with my own brigade, at the head of which was Lieutenant G. W. Smith, engineer company closed the rear. The path was narrow, full of rocks and mud, and so difficult was the march that it was daybreak before the head of Cadwalader's brigade got out of the village, where the path descends to the ravine; and as the march was by a flank, the command was stretched out thrice its length. Having followed up the ravine to a point where it seemed possible to get at the rear of the work, the head was halted, and the rear closed up; many loads that were wet were drawn, and Riley formed two colums by divisions.

He thus advanced further up the ravine, turning to his left, and rising over the bank, stood fronting the rear of the work, but still sheltered from its fire by a slight acclivity before him. Having reformed his ranks, he ascended the top of the hill, and was in full view of the enemy, who immediately opened a warm fire, not only from the work, but on his right flank. Throwing out his two first divisions as skirmishers, he rushed down the slope to the work. The engineer company and rifles had been thrown across an intervening ravine, under the brow of the slope, and from that position swept it in front of his column, and then, inclining towards their left, joined in the attack on the troops outside of the left flank of the fort. In the meantime, Gen. Cadwalader followed the route taken by Riley, and forming his columns as the troops came up, moved on to his (Riley's) support. The first brigade had been ordered to follow the same route; but, while it was still marching in that direction by its right flank up the ravine, and nearly opposite the work, seeing a large body of the enemy on its left flank, I ordered Major Dimick to face the brigade to the left, and, advancing in line, attack this force in flank. This was done in the finest style, and the 1st artillery and 3d infantry, mounting the bank of the ravine, rushing down the next, and up its opposite bank, met the enemy outside of the work just as Riley's brigade poured into it, and the whole giving way. Cavalry, formed in line for the charge, yielding to the bayonets of our foot, the route was complete, while Riley's brigade cleared the work, and planted their colors on it. The two first pieces captured, which fell into the hands of the 4th artillery, proved to be the pieces lost (but without loss of honor) by a company of that very regiment at Buena Vista. Leaving a force to collect and guard the captured ordnance, the pursuit was continued down the road.

This, it will be recollected, passed not more than half a mile off the garden and house occupied by a part of General Shields's brigade, placed there to intercept the retreat of the enemy. This skilful and gallant officer, when we marched, had spread his men over the line we had occupied, aud directed them to make fires towards daylight, as though preparing their breakfast. The enemy in front had, during the night, placed batteries along their line, and in the morning moved detachments forward to take in flank the attack he saw we were meditating the night before, which he was preparing to meet, supposing, from the indications he found, that we were still in force in the village. When, after daylight, he saw a column moving on Contreras, (the entrenched camp,) and already prepared to turn it, he must have supposed we had been strongly reinforced; for his movements to and fro indicated great perplexity. His doubts were soon resolved, however, by the loss of Contreras, (the camp,) and he immediately commenced a hasty retreat along the top of the hill, inclining towards the San Angel road. Shields's force (500 or 600 men) having, under his skilful direction, thus disposed of one enemy, he turned to the other, who, in their flight, found themselves intercepted at the garden, and, under the sure fire of the South Carolina regiment, broke away over the opposite fields, and, taking shelter in the ditches and ravines, escaped, many of them, to the rocks. Two squadrons of cavalry, either by chance or a wise design, in a narrow part of the road between the wall and dike, laid down their arms, and so choked the way that the pursuit was interrupted for upwards of twenty minutes; which sufficed (we having no cavalry) for the safety of many of the fugitives. A large body escaped upwards towards the mountains. I did not pursue them, being entirely out of our direction.

Accounts from Mexican officers, intercepted since the battle, inform us that there were seven thousand in and about Contreras, (the entrenched camp,) commanded by General Valencia, and upwards of twelve thousand in front of Encelda, (or the hamlet of Contreras,) in reserve, commanded by General Santa Anna. We killed seven hundred, and took fifteen hundred prisoners, among them several generals. We captured 22 pieces of brass ordnance, viz: 4 Spanish 16-pounders, 4 8-inch howitzers, 2 5½-inch howitzers, 6 6-pounders, and 6 smaller pieces, with a large amount of shells and other ammunition. We also took 700 pack mules and many horses, and an immense number of small arms, which we destroyed. After directing the prisoners and property to be collected, I directed the pursuit to be continued, and was forming the column when General Twiggs arrived. He immediately ordered the most vigorous pursuit, and we moved forwards. As we approached San Angel, the rifles were again thrown forward as skirmishers, and entered the town at the heels of the enemy's lancers, capturing an ammunition wagon. Here General Pillow assumed command, and at Coyoacan the commander-in-chief came up. The 1st brigade was sent forward with the rest of the division towards Churubusco; the rifles were detached to the right, to cover a reconnoissance. Lieutenant Stevens of the engineers, covered by Lieutenant Smith's engineer company, went forward to reconnoitre the church of Churubusco, and reported a one-gun battery across the road, which could be turned by its left. The 1st artillery was directed to be detached for that purpose, and marched in that direction. A heavy fire opening there, I was ordered up with the 3d infantry; and shortly after Taylor's battery was placed in position, fronting the buildings about the church, the 3d infantry supporting it. At this time the tremendous fire from the neighborhood of the church showed clearly, not only that there was a strong force stationed there, but that there was also a more considerable work than was at first supposed; but being all surrounded by very high corn its form could not be discovered. It afterwards proved that the place was regularly fortified. The church buildings formed a large square; the lower front towards us was chiefly a wall scaffolded for infantry. Behind it rose a higher building, also covered with infantry; behind it the church, and the high steeple on its right flank, also filled with men. In front of the first was a curtain, connecting two salient angles which flanked it, and were continued back to the side walls of the church. It was garrisoned by about two thousand men, and mounted 7 pieces. What was supposed to be the one-gun battery, was the right salient angle which enfiladed the road from Coyoacan; so that when the 1st artillery attempted to turn it, they found themselves in front of this curtain, and exposed to all the musketry of the walls beyond. They, however, stood their ground with great loss, getting such cover as the ground afforded, and firing at the embrasures when opportunity offered. It was now reported that the other brigade (Riley's) was ordered round to the right of the work, and General Pillow's division to its left. I, therefore, ordered the 3d infantry to be ready, so soon as the fire of these corps began to tell, to advance under the cover of some huts near the right bastion, and, after silencing the fire of its musketry, to assault it. In the meantime Taylor's battery had continued its fire uninterrupted by the severest shower of grape, canister, musketry, round shot, and shell, within short musket range, that was ever witnessed. The conduct of Captain Taylor, Lieutenant French, and the men who remained unhurt, was the admiration of all who witnessed it. The pieces were served as though on drill, while two of the officers, Lieuts. Martin and Boynton, and twenty men wounded, and fifteen horses crippled, laid around, and testified to the danger of their position. Hearing now the fire from the other corps, and finding that of the work to be less steady, I directed Captain Alexander (commanding 3d infantry) to advance to the position indicated, and commence his work. After clearing the ramparts partially of their men, the 3d rushed over the bastion, led by Capt. J. M. Smith and Lieut. Shepherd, and their companies, and a part of the 1st artillery, over the curtain, when the garrison held out a white flag, and surrendered to Captain Smith, who was fortunate enough to be the first in the work. Many had escaped from the back of the church; but 104 officers, among them several generals, and 1,155 men, were counted after the surrender. It is proper here to observe, in order to prevent errors hereafter, that after Captain Alexander's command had received the surrender of the garrison, and had gone up into the gallery of the front house with General Rincon, from which he was displaying the colors of his regiment, a staff officer from another division, who had seen the white flag still flying, rode into the work to receive the surrender which had been made some time before to Captain Alexander. Seven pieces of brass cannon, much annunition and small arms, the prisoners before mentioned, and an important position, were the fruits of this victory. I should have mentioned before that Captain Craig had in the morning rejointed the regiment with the three companies left with Capt. Magruder; and those companies of riflemen who had been left in the pedregal, (field of rocks and lava,) had also joined the regiment.

The troops in the actions in the pedregal, on the afternoon of the 19th, and at Contreras and Churubusco on the 20th, distinguished themselves far beyond my capacity to do them justice. The difficulties they overcame, supposed by the enemy to be insuperable, the hardships they endured, and the fatigue they suffered, contrasted with the manner in which they did their work, raises their character as soldiers highly towards perfection.

Brigadier General Cadwalader (in the morning) brought his corps up from his intricate bivouack in good order, formed the head of his column to support Riley's, and led it forward in the most gallant style under the fire directed at the latter. The 1st brigade was conducted by Major Dimick, who charged in line with it on the enemy's left, driving before him the force formed there outside of the works, and putting to route a far superior force, displaying the skill of the commander as well as the bravery of the soldier. But the opportunity afforded by his position to Colonel Riley was seized by that gallant veteran with all the skill and energy for which he is distinguished. The charge of his noble brigade down the slope, in full view of friend and foe, unchecked even for a moment, until he had planted all his colors upon their farthest works, was a spectacle than animated the army to the boldest deeds.

Majors Gardner and Brown, 4th artillery, at the head of their regiment, setting an example by their own courage, carried the part of the work before them; and Captain Drum, of that corps, had the good fortune to recover the trophies of Buena Vista. Colonel Plympton and Major Bainbridge, with the 7th infantry, as that veteran regiment deserves to be led, and Captain Morris, in command of the 2d infantry, brought it up to share equally with the others in the honors of the successful assault. Captain Alexander's good conduct brought his regiment up most effectively. Major Loring, detached to cover Colonel Riley's left, showed not only a perfect knowledge of the value of his arm, but the courage and activity necessary to make it effective. Lieutenant G. W. Smith, in command of the engineer company, and Lieutenant McClellan, his subaltern, distinguished themselves throughout the whole of the three actions. Nothing seemed to them too bold to be undertaken, or too difficult to be executed; and their services as engineers were as valuable as those they rendered in battle at the head of their gallant men. Lieutenant Foster, being detached from his company during the action at Contreras, did not fall under my notice; but in the actions on the 19th, and at Churubusco, he was equally conspicuous for his gallantry. In adverting to the conduct of the staff, I wish to record particularly my admiration of the conduct of Captain Lee, of the engineers. His reconnoissances, though pushed far beyond the bounds of prudence, were conducted with so much skill, that their fruits were of the utmost value—the soundness of his judgment and personal daring being equally conspicuous. Lieutenants Beauregard and Tower, of the same corps, rendered me the most important services in examining the ground, and displayed throughout the greatest personal gallantry. To the latter I am indebted for the knowledge of the route by which it was practicable to turn the enemy works. The accident which separated the different parts of the division on the evening on the 19th left its acting assistant adjutant general, Lieutenant W. T. H. Brooks, with Colonel Riley's brigade, and on its joining me he offered his services on my staff. I owe him my thanks for the very efficient aid he rendered me, and for his indefatigable energy and readiness to encounter any danger or difficulty; his personal courage and coolness were brilliantly displayed in the course of the day. The events of Fort Brown, Monterey, Vera Cruz, and Cerro Gordo had already afforded to my aid-de-camp, Lieutenant Earl Van Dorn, opportunities of calling forth the commendations of his commanding officers. He has not let pass the present one; but though his gallantry was again shown in a personal conflict with the enemy, it is far from being the highest quality of a soldier that he possesses. The names of officers who distinguished themselves in the corps of Generals Cadwalader and Shields will no doubt be found in the reports of those generals to the head-quarters of divisions to which they properly belong. It would be impossible for me to enumerate the acts of all those in the 2d division (Twiggs's) who have entitled themselves to particular mention. I beg leave to make the brigade and regimental reports, which I herewith transmit, a part of my own—merely repeating here the names of those officers mentioned therein as peculiarly deserving praise. Captain Wessels and Captain Canby, A. A. G.; and Lieutenant Benjamin and Lieutenant Hayden, A. D. C., (mentioned in 2d brigade report;) Captains Sanderson, Backenstos, Porter, and Crittenden; Lieutenants Van Buren, McLane, Gibbs, and Palmer; and Assistant Surgeon Suter of the regiment of mounted riflemen; Captain Winder and Nauman; Lieutenants Brannon, Seymour, and Coppee; and Assistant Surgeon H. H. Steiner of the 1st artillery; Captain Drum and Lieutenant Howe, and Assistant Surgeon Cuyler of the 4th artillery; Captains, Casey, J. R. Smith, and Kingsbury, Lieutenants Gardner, Lyons, Jones, Jarvis, Tilden, and Davis, of the 2d infantry; Captains Craig, Van Horne, and Chandler; Lieutenants Buel and Richardson, and Assistant Surgeon Keeney, of the 3d infantry; Captains Ross and Paul, and Lieutenants Gantt, Tyler, and Henry, of the 7th infantry. But as the battery of Captain Taylor was at Churubusco, acting immediately under my own eye, and displaying, from its gallant commander down to the lowest non-commissioned officer, a coolness and activity under circumstances of the most extraordinary danger, I ask leave to record here, besides the names of its four officers, already mentioned, the names of Sergeants Thomas Wilson, Patrick Martin, Joseph McGee, Charles Kullmeyer, and Corporals M. Bigelow, John Jones, Wm. Barbour, and William Jameson. In the action at Churubusco were killed Captains Capron and Burke, 1st artillery, and Lieutenant Hoffman, 1st artillery; and were wounded, Captain Craig and Lieut. Buel, 3d infantry. In the pedregal were wounded, on the 19th, Captains Hathaway, 1st artillery, and Chandler, 3d infantry; Lieut. Van Buren, mounted riflemen; at Contreras, Captains Wessels, 2d infantry, and Ross, 7th infantry, Lieutenant Collins, 4th artillery, and Tilden, 2d infantry, were wounded. But the victory there, important as it is, was dearly bought by the death of Captain Charles Hanson, 7th infantry. A more perfect soldier never fell on a battle-field—kind in all his affections, just in all his acts, pure in his life, and immoveable in his courage, he met the present with the boldness of a man, and the future with the pious confidence of a christian.

The force present on our side at Contreras, including General Shields, was about 3,650 men; that of the enemy about the works, 7,000, under Valencia, and in their reserve 12,000, under the President, Santa Anna.

I transmit herewith a return of the killed and wounded, but leaving out all those wounded at Contreras who were not disabled.

Onr loss in killed and wounded there did not exceed 60.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PERSIFOR F. SMITH,
Brevet Brigadier General.

Lieutenant W. T. H. Brooks,
A. A. A. G. 2d division of regulars.

REPORT OF GENERAL PILLOW.

Head-quarters, Third Division,
Mixcoac, August 24, 1847.

Captain: In compliance with the order of the general-in-chief, I moved with my division, consisting of the 9th, 11th, 12th, 14th, and 15th infantry, and the voltigeur regiment, and the field battery of Captain Magruder and the howitzer battery under Lieutenant Callender, early on the morning of the 19th instant, and opened the road over the mountain on the route indicated by Captain Lee, of the engineer corps, assisted by Lieutenants Beauregard, Stephens, Tower, Smith, McClelland, and Foster. Brigadier General Twiggs, with his division, reported to me for duty, under instructions from the general-in-chief, whilst my own division was moving over the mountain.

Perceiving that the enemy was in large force on the opposite side of the valley, with heavy batteries of artillery commanding the only road through a vast plain of broken volcanic stone and lava, rent into deep chasms and fissures, effectually preventing any advance except under his direct fire, I resolved to give him battle. For this purpose I ordered General Twiggs to advance with his finely disciplined division, and with one brigade to assault the enemy's works in front, and with the other to turn his left flank, and assail it *en reverse*. Captain Magruder's fine field battery, and Lieutenant Callender's howitzer battery, (both of which constitute part of my division,) were placed at the disposal of Brigadier General Twiggs.

This officer, in executing my order of attack, directed Brevet Brigadier General Smith to move with his brigade upon the enemy's front, whilst Colonel Riley, with his, was ordered to turn his left, and assail him in rear. To sustain these movements, Brigadier General Cadwalader was ordered to advance with his brigade and support Colonel Riley, and Brigadier General Pierce, with his command, to support the column moving upon the enemy's front, under Brigadier General Smith. This last command was soon closely engaged with the enemy, as were also the batteries of Captain Magruder and Lieutenant Callender.

Colonel Riley's command, having now crossed the vast broken up plain of lava, passing the village on the right, and whilst in the act of turning the enemy's left, was confronted by several thousand lancers, who advanced to the charge, when a well directed fire from the brigade twice compelled them to fall back in disorder, under cover of their artillery. About this time Brigadier General Cadwalader's command had also crossed the plain, when some 5,000 or 6,000 troops of the enemy were observed moving rapidly from the direction of the capital to the field of action. Colonel Morgan, with his large and fine regiment, which I had caused to be detached from the rear of Pierce's brigade, was now ordered to the support of Cadwalader by direction of the general-in-chief, who had now arrived upon the field.

This general, having discovered this large force moving upon his right flank and to the rear, with decided military tact and promptitude threw back his right wing and confronted the enemy, with the intention to give him battle, notwithstanding his overwhelming force.

This portion of the enemy's force moved steadily forward until a conflict seemed inevitable, when Col. Morgan's regiment, having reached this part of the field, presented a front so formidable as to induce the enemy to change his purpose, and draw off to the right and rear of his former position.

During all this time the battle raged fiercely between the other portions of the two armies, with a constant and destructive fire of artillery. Magruder's battery, from its prominent position, was much disabled by the heavy shot of the enemy, as were also Callender's howitzers. A part of the enemy's artillery had been turned upon Riley's command, whilst actively engaged with large bodies of lancers; but even these combined attacks could only delay the purpose of the gallant old veteran and his noble brigade.

The general-in-chief having arrived upon the field, with General Shields's brigade of volunteers—consisting of the New York and South Carolina regiments—ordered them to move up to the support of the forces under Brigadier General Cadwalader; but it had now grown so late in the evening, that General Shields did not get into position until after dark. Night having come on, (but not until entirely dark,) this fierce conflict was suspended, to be renewed on the morrow.

The battle all this day was conducted under my immediate orders, and within my view; a short time before sunset, having previously engaged in the fight, all the forces at my disposal, myself and staff started to cross the plain, to join in the terrible struggle on the immediate field of action.

On my way thither, I was joined by Brigadier General Twiggs and staff; but the darkness of the night, rendered still more obscure by a heavy rain, caused us to miss our way through the broken-up lava, and to wander to the close neighborhood of the works of the enemy; and it was not until the shrill blasts of his bugles apprized us of our position, that we became satisfied we could not reach, during the night, our destination. We then returned, and reported to the general-in-chief.

During the night Brigadier General Smith, disposed the forces present to renew the action at daylight, and complete the *original order of attack*; before dark, however, the enemy had placed two pieces of artillery on a height nearly west of Cadwalader's position, which had opened with several discharges upon his forces. Brigadier General Smith, just before daylight, moved a portion of the forces up the ravine to the rear of the enemy's position, so as to be within easy turning distance of his left flank—leaving Col. Ransom with the 9th and 12th infantry, to make a strong diversion in front. The day being sufficiently advanced, the order was given by Brigadier General Smith, for the general assault; when General Smith's command upon the left, and Colonel Riley with his brigade upon the right, supported by General Cadwalader, with his command, moved up with the utmost gallantry, under the furious fire from the enemy's batteries, which were immediately carried; a large number of prisoners were taken, including four generals, with 23 out of the original 28 pieces of artillery, and a large amount of ammunition and public property.

The retreating enemy was compelled to pass through a severe fire, both from the assaulting forces and Cadwalader's brigade, as well as Shields's command, who had remained at the position occupied by the former general the previous night, with the purpose of covering the movement upon the battery. The forces of the enemy engaged at this place, including the reinforcements of the preceding evening, constituted a force of about 16,000 men, 5,000 of whom were cavalry; the whole were under the immediate command of General Santa Anna in person, assisted by Generals Valencia, Salas, Blanco, Mendoza, Garcia, and others; the last four mentioned were taken prisoners.

Our forces, consisting of my division, General Twiggs's and Shields's commands, amounted to about 4,500 men. The loss of the enemy, as nearly as I can ascertain, was between 1,500 and 2,000 men killed and wounded, and 800 prisoners, including the four generals previously mentioned, four colonels, thirty captains, and many officers of inferior grades.

The reports of the different corps engaged in this part of the battle, which were temporarily under my command, being properly made to their respective chiefs, and not having come before me, I am unable to give our loss. Though many brave and gallant souls have fallen, it is believed, however, when the strength of the enemy's position, his enormously heavy artillery, and his superior forces, are considered, our loss is comparatively small. It is a matter of just pride and exultation that, among the guns captured in the batteries, were the two pieces taken by the Mexican army at Buena Vista, belonging to Captain Washington's battery, (at that battle under the immediate command of Captain O'Brien;) and it is no less remarkable than gratifying that the good fortune and honor of recapturing them, belong to the 4th regiment of artillery, of which Captain Washington's company forms a part.

Throughout this engagement, every corps engaged the enemy wherever he was met with the most determined resolution, and behaved with a degree of gallantry rarely equalled—certainly never surpassed—in any engagement known to the American arms. Brigadier General Twiggs, next in command to myself, and charged with the immediate execution of my order of battle, was distinguished by the judgment, promptitude, and courage displayed by him throughout the engagement.

Brigadier General Smith, the senior officer who remained across the plain, and disposed the forces for the final assault, deserves, and will doubtless receive, the thanks of the army, and the honor due to the constancy of purpose and daring which distinguished his conduct on this great occasion. Brigadier General Cadwalader displayed great judgment and high military skill and heroic courage in the manner in which he met the sudden and trying emergency, when all parties were in great anxiety for the safety of his comparatively small command, when about to be assailed by the overwhelming reinforcements of the enemy, on the preceding evening; and also, in the manner in which he brought up his command to the support of the gallant Riley. This veteran officer distinguished himself no less by the manner in which he contended almost single-handed with greatly superior numbers on the first day, than in his gallant and successful charge upon the works of the enemy on the second.

Brigadier General Pierce, though badly injured by the fall of his horse while gallantly leading his brigade into the thickest of the battle on the 19th, did not quit the field; but continued in command of his brigade, two regiments of which—the 9th and 12th infantry, under the immediate command of the gallant Colonel Ransom and Lieutenant Colonel Bonham on the 19th, and Captain Woods on the 20th—assailed the enemy's works in front, at daylight, with great intrepidity, and contributed much to the glorious consummation of the work so handsomely commenced on the preceding day.

The commanders of regiments and inferior officers all behaved with gallantry no less distinguished, though in subordinate positions, to those named above as commanding divisions and brigades; but the space proper for this report will not admit of further details.

In justice, however, to officers of this class, I beg to call the attention of the commander-in-chief to the detailed reports of the officers of the several corps engaged in this action. It is due to Captain Magruder and Lieutenant Callender, who have no other organization than as parts of my division, to testify to their great gallantry and daring, the proof of which is found in their losses, and in the fact that both of their batteries were much cut up by the terrible fire of the enemy's heavy guns. During the cannonade, Lieutenant T. P. Johnstone, whilst gallantly serving the advanced section of Magruder's battery, fell mortally wounded; and Lieutenant Callender, in command of the howitzers, nearly at the same time, received so severe a wound as to disable him from commanding his pieces, which consequently devolved upon Lieutenant Reno, of the ordnance corps, who for the remainder of the battle conducted the service of his battery with equal gallantry and judgment.

I cannot in justice omit to notice the valuable services of Captain Lee, of the engineer corps, whose distinguished merit and gallantry deserves the highest praise; and who, in the execution of his duties, was ably assisted by his assistants previously mentioned. They were important aids in the combination of elements brought to bear with the success, no less triumphant than glorious to our arms, upon the most powerful collection of artillery (supported by a force of four to one of our forces) ever successfully assailed in any battle upon this continent.

Having myself crossed the plain, and reached this bloody theatre as the last scene of the conflict was closing, as soon as suitable dispositions were made to secure the fruits of the victory, I resolved upon pursuing the discomfited enemy; in which I found that Brigadier Generals Twiggs and Smith had already anticipated me by having commenced the movement. At the same time, I apprised the general-in-chief of my advance, and requested his authority to proceed with all the forces still under my command, and sweep around the valley, and attack the strong works at San Antonio in the rear; and requested the co-operation of General Worth's division, by an assault on that work in front; which the general-in-chief readily granted and directed accordingly—having, as I learn, upon being advised of the victory, previously given the order. I had moved rapidly forward in execution of this purpose, until I reached the town of Coyoacan, where the command was halted to await the arrival of the general-in-chief, who I was informed was close at hand. Upon his arrival, the important fact was ascertained that the enemy's forces at San Antonio, having perceived that the great battery had been lost, and the total defeat and rout of their forces at Contreras, by which their rear was opened to assault, had abandoned the work at San Antonio, and fallen back upon their strong entrenchments in rear at Churubusco.

Upon the receipt of this information, the general-in-chief immediately ordered Brigadier General Twiggs's division to move forward and attack the work on the enemy's right, and directed me to move with Cadwalader's brigade, and assault the *tete du pont* on its left. Moving rapidly in execution of this order, I had great difficulty in passing the command over some marshy fields and wide and deep ditches, filled with mud and water. I was compelled to dismount in order to cross these obstacles, which were gallantly overcome by the troops, when the whole force gained the main causeway; at which place I met General Worth, with the advance of his division, moving upon the same work. It was then proposed that our united divisions should move on to the assault of the strong *tete du pont*, which, with its heavy artillery, enfiladed the causeway. This being determined upon, the troops of the two divisions moved rapidly to attack the work on its left flank; and, notwithstanding the deadly fire of grape and round shot from the work, which swept the roadway with furious violence, *on* and *onward* these gallant and noble troops moved with impetuous valor, and *terrible* and *long* was the *bloody conflict*. But the result could not be doubted. At length the loud and enthusiastic cheer of the *Anglo-Saxon soldier* told that all was well, and the American colors waved in triumph over the bloody scene.

The larger portion of General Worth's veteran division was engaged in this fierce conflict, together with the 11th and 14th regiments of infantry, constituting a part of my division, under the commands, respectively, of Lieutenant Colonel Graham and Colonel Trousdale. To the 14th infantry belongs the honor of capturing a flag on this fort, and taking a large number of prisoners in the fort, among whom was the body of deserters.

The voltigeur regiment, then under command of Lieutenant Colonel Johnstone, had been led on by my adjutant general, Captain Hooker, to the assault of the strong fortification on the enemy's right, with which General Twiggs's division was hotly engaged; but finding the artillery of the enemy, as well as his small arms, bore directly on his advance, which was entirely uncovered, the regiment was placed in rear of a church, where it remained until it received an order from myself in person to move to the assault in conjunction with the lively play of Duncan's battery. This fine regiment was rapidly executing this order, now under Colonel Andrews, and led by General Cadwalader, when that work surrendered, and was taken possession of by Twiggs's division.

General Worth, (to whose great gallantry during the action it affords me pleasure to bear witness,) with his division, and myself with the 11th and 14th regiments of my command, pressed rapidly on in pursuit of the flying enemy, until we had arrived with our commands nearly under the fire of the guns of the enemy, planted in the suburbs of the capital, where we were overtaken by an order from the general-in-chief to call off our troops from further pursuit. During this movement, I met with Colonels Ransom's and Morgan's regiments, 12th infantry, under Captain Wood, and the howitzer battery under Lieutenant Reno, parts of my division, forming General Pierce's brigade, which had been moved by order of the general-in-chief, under command of General Pierce, against a large body of the enemy to the right and rear of the main work, where they had been, in conjunction with Shields's brigade, engaged in a fierce open field fight with a large force.

Brigadier General Pierce, though still suffering severely from his injury of the preceding day, had nevertheless been on duty, and in command of his brigade during the day, and until a few moments before, when he had fainted from pain and exhaustion, and been carried from the field. In this last engagement the gallant Colonel Morgan was wounded severely, when the command of the 15th regiment devolved on Lieutenant Colonel Howard.

During this long continued battle, which lasted nearly two days, every part of the army in the field participated in the engagement. The consequence was, that all share justly in the honor and glory of the brilliant victory. I cannot distinguish between the conduct of the commanders of regiments in my division; they all acted a distinguished part, as did their field and company officers; though the circumstances of battle caused Ransom's, Morgan's, Graham's, and Trousdale's regiments, and the 12th infantry, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Bonham, on the 19th, and of Captain Wood, on the 20th, to be most actively engaged. My division was composed entirely of recruits, whom the exigencies of the service had not allowed time to become well disciplined; but they emulated in deeds of valor and constancy the veterans of the old divisions; and I am proud to testify to the general-in-chief my high appreciation of their good conduct.

I cannot withhold the expression of my sense of the deep obligations I am under for the success and honor due to my command; to my two gallant brigadier generals, whose promptitude, skill, and daring were equal to every emergency, and who, in the absence of discipline in their commands, met and overcame every obstacle, and led on their brigades to honor and distinction.

I will be pardoned, I trust, by the general-in-chief for travelling beyond the legitimate bounds of a report, to notice becomingly the patriotic conduct of the pious chaplain of Colonel Clarke's brigade. Whilst the battle raged furiously, my column had great difficulty in crossing a deep ditch without damaging their ammunition. The worthy chaplain, besides encouraging the passing soldiers to their work, actively set the example of filling the excavations, so as to enable the troops to press onward to the assault. My medical staff (particularly Surgeon Jordan, though infirm and aged, and Surgeon Slade) distinguished themselves by their great activity and energy in keeping with the column throughout the action, and attending to the wounded and dying on the spot where they fell, as did also the entire medical staff of my division.

During the arduous duties of my command on the 19th, my personal staff being all engaged on duty, I was compelled to make use of the services of some of my friends from civil life; among these, I am indebted to Mr. Kendall for his assistance in promptly bearing and delivering orders; also to Paymaster Burns I express my indebtedness for his valuable services; to Captain O'Hara, chief of the quartermaster's department of my division, I am especially under obligations for his assistance, as well as to Lieutenant Davis of the 14th regiment, acting ordnance officer.

My personal staff—Captain Hooker, my adjutant general in chief of my staff; Lieutenant Rains, 4th artillery, and Lieutenant Ripley, 2d artillery, aids-de-camp; and Passed Midshipman Robert C. Rogers, volunteer aid-de-camp—greatly distinguished themselves by their fearless and gallant conduct, as well as by their judgment and skill in leading forward my different commands, and placing them in position for effective service throughout these long and desperate conflicts. I trust the general-in-chief will deem their conduct worthy his special notice.

I must also notice the extraordinary activity and gallant conduct of Lieutenant Irons, 1st artillery, aid-de-camp to General Cadwalader, who received a wound, probably mortal, whilst in the discharge of his duties.

Lieutenant Caldwell of the marines, on duty with my division as senior officer of the commissary department, rendered it invaluable services in his department, as well on the long march to this place as during the long continued action. Lieutenant Reno, in command of the howitzer battery on the 20th, rendered valuable services under the orders of Brigadier General Pierce in his engagement with the enemy.

Generals Pierce and Cadwalader speak in the highest terms of the good conduct and gallantry of the officers of their respective staffs; and concurring fully in their expression of opinion, I beg to call them to the special notice of the general-in-chief.

Captain Mason, of the engineer corps, rendered me important services, in indicating positions for portions of my command, during the action of the 20th at Churubusco. Lieutenant Rains, my aid-de-camp, was stuned by the fragments of stone thrown from a wall by a cannon shot, at the same place.

Captain Kearney, of 1st dragoons, commanding a squadron composed of his own and Captain McReynold's companies, was on duty with my division during the action, and made his way with great difficulty across the wide and marshy fields and deep ditches. Seeing no field for the action of his fine squadron until the *tete du pont* was carried, I had held him in reserve. I then let him loose.

Furious was his charge upon the retreating foe, dealing death with the unerring sabre until he reached the very suburbs of the city, and drew from the enemy's batteries at the garita a heavy and destructive fire, by which the gallant captain lost his left arm. Lieutenant J. L. Graham, of 10th infantry, serving with Captain Kearney, was wounded in the left arm; and Captain McReynolds, 3d dragoons, who nobly sustained the daring movements of his squadron commander, was also wounded in the left arm. Both of these fine companies sustained severe losses in their rank and file also.

By detachments to secure prisoners taken in the first engagements at Contreras, and captured public property, my force was reduced to about 1,800 men. My total loss in killed, wounded, and missing, is 211 officers and privates. The loss of the enemy in this last action I have no means of ascertaining. The whole field and road for miles was covered with the dead and dying. In these engagements, *constituting one continued battle*, the enemy himself estimates his loss in killed, wounded, and missing, at about 7,000. This includes prisoners taken by our forces.

Among the many gallant officers whose loss we have to deplore, is the brave Major Mills, of the 15th infantry, who, after having participated most actively in the fierce struggle in which that regiment had its colonel wounded and one-third of its force cut down, joined Captain Kearney's squadron in pursuit of the enemy, and was killed by the fire of the enemy's artillery at the very garita of the city.

Appended is a list of killed and wounded of my division.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GID. J. PILLOW,
Maj. Gen. United States Army.

To Captain H. L. Scott,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

REPORT OF GENERAL QUITMAN.

Head-quarters Volunteer Division,
San Augustin, August 26, 1847.

Sir: I have the honor to enclose the report of Brigadier General Shields of the operations of that portion of my division which was actively engaged in the recent battles before the city of Mexico.

Having been ordered by the general-in-chief to remain at this point in reserve with the remainder of my division, consisting of the 2d Pennsylvania regiment, under command of Colonel Roberts, the battalion of marines, under Lieutenant Colonel Watson, Captain Steptoe's battery, and Captain Gaither's troop of dragoons, I have nothing to add to the enclosed report of Brigadier General Shields, except the expression of my unqualified admiration of the distinguished conduct of that gallant officer, and my approbation of the good conduct and gallantry of the portion of my division which had the good fortune to be actively engaged under his command.

The troops which remained at this place in reserve, dilligently performed the burdensome duties which fell to their lot during and after the severe conflicts which took place before the city. Colonel Roberts, 2d Pennsylvania regiment, Lieutenant Colonel Watson, of the marines, and Captains Steptoe and Gaither assiduously shared the labors and cares which devolved upon me. My thanks are due to 1st Lieutenant Lovell, acting assistant adjutant general, and Lieutenant Wilcox, my aid, for their able and active performance of their duties. I also take this opportunity of noticing the energy, activity, and zeal with which Captain Daniels, the division quartermaster, has performed his duties, both on the march and while in this position.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. QUITMAN,
Major General Commanding Volunteer Division.

Captain H. L. Scott, *A. A. A. G.*

REPORT OF GENERAL SHIELDS.

Head-quarters 1st Brigade Volunteer Division,
San Augustin, Mexico, August 24, 1847.

Sir: On the 19th instant, about three o'clock in the afternoon, pursuant to the orders of the general commanding this division, I marched from this place with the New York and South Carolina regiments of volunteers towards the battle-field of Contreras. On reporting to the commander-in-chief, who occupied, on my arrival, a position which overlooked the field, he described to me, in a few words, the position of the contending forces, pointed out the route of my command, and briefly instructed me as to the dispositions which would render my force the most serviceable.

Directing my march upon the village near Contreras, the troops had to pass over ground covered with rocks and crags, and filled with chasms, which rendered the route almost impassible. A deep rugged ravine, along the bed of which rolled a rapid stream, was passed, after dark, with great difficulty and exertion; and to rest the wearied troops after crossing, I directd them to lie upon their arms until midnight. While occupying this position, two strong pickets thrown out by my orders, discovered, fired upon, and drove back a body of Mexican infantry moving through the fields in a direction from their position towards the city. I have since learned that an attempt had in like manner been made by the enemy to pass the position on the main road occupied by the 1st regiment of artillery, and with a like want of success. About midnight I again resumed the march and joined Brigadier General Smith in the village already referred to.

General Smith, previous to my arrival, had made the most judicious arrangements for turning and surprising the Mexican position about daybreak, and with which I could not wish to interfere. This cast upon my command the necessity of holding the position to be evacuated by General S., and which was threatened by the enemy's artillery and infantry on the right, and a large force of his cavalry on the left. About daybreak the enemy opened a brisk fire of grape and round shot upon the church and village in which my brigade was posted, as also upon a part of our own troops displayed to divert him on his right and front—evidently unaware of the movement in progress to turn his position by the left and rear. This continued until Colonel Riley's brigade opened its fire from the rear, which was delivered with such terrible effect, that the whole Mexican force was thrown into the utmost consternation.

At this juncture, I ordered the two regiments of my command to throw themselves on the main road, by which the enemy must retire, to intercept and cut off his retreat; and, although officers and men had suffered severely during the march of the night, and from exposure without shelter or cover to the incessant rain until daybreak, this movement was executed in good order, and with rapidity. The Palmetto regiment, crossing a deep ravine, deployed on both sides the road, and opened a most destructive fire upon the mingled masses of infantry and cavalry; and the New York regiment, brought into line lower down, and on the road side, delivered its fire with a like effect. At this point many of the enemy were killed and wounded; some 365 captured, of which 25 were officers, and among the latter was General Nicolas Mendoza.

In the meanwhile the enemy's cavalry, about 3,000 strong, which had been threatening our position during the morning, moved down towards us in good order, and as if to attack. I immediately recalled the infantry, to place them in position to meet the threatened movement; but soon the cavalry changed its direction and retreated towards the capital. I now received an order from General Twiggs to advance by the main road towards Mexico; and having posted Captain Marshall's company of South Carolina volunteers, and Captain Taylor's New York volunteers in charge of the prisoners and wounded, I moved off with the remainder of my force and joined the positions of the 2d and 3d divisions already *en route* on the main road. On this march we were joined by the general-in-chief, who assumed command of the whole, and the march continued uninterrupted until we arrived before Churubusco. Here the enemy was found strongly fortified and posted with his main force, probably 25,000.

The engagement was commenced by the 2d division under Twiggs, soon joined by the 1st under Worth, and was becoming general, when I was detached by the commander-in-chief with my two regiments and Pierce's brigade—the 9th, 12th, and 15th—with the mountain howitzer battery, and ordered to gain a position, if possible, to attack the enemy's rear, and intercept his retreat.

Leaving Coyoacan by a left-hand road, and advancing about a mile upon it, I moved thence with my command towards the right, through a heavy corn-field, and gained an open but swampy field, in which is situated the hacienda De los Partales. On the edge of this field beyond the hacienda, I discovered the road by which the enemy must retire from Churubusco, and found his reserve of about 4,000 infantry already occupied it, just in rear of the town. As my command arrived, I established the right upon a point recommended by Captain Lee, engineer officer, in whose skill and judgment I had the utmost confidence, and commenced a movement to the left, to flank the enemy on his right, and throw my troops between him and the city; but finding his right supported by a heavy body of cavalry of some 3,000 strong, and seeing, too, that with his infantry he answered to my movements by a corresponding one towards his right flank, gaining ground faster than I could, owing to the heavy mud and swamp through which I had to operate, I withdrew the men to the cover of the hacienda, and determined to attack him upon his front. I selected the Palmetto regiment as the base of my line, and this gallant regiment moved forward firmly and rapidly under a fire of musketry as terrible, perhaps, as any which soldiers ever faced; the New York, 12th and 15th, deployed gallantly on the right, and the 9th on the left, and the whole advanced, opening their fire as they came up, and moving steadily forward. The enemy began to waver, and when my order to charge was given, the men rushed upon and scattered his broken ranks. As we reached the road, the advance of Worth's command appeared, driving the enemy from his stronghold of Churubusco. I took command of the front, and continued in pursuit until passed by Harney with his cavalry, who followed the routed foe into the very gates of the city.

In this terrible battle, in which a strongly fortified enemy fought behind his works under the walls of his capital, our loss is necessarily severe. This loss, I regret to say, has fallen most severely upon my command. In the two regiments of my own brigade, numbering about 600 in the fight, the loss is reported 240 in killed and wounded.

In this last engagement my command captured 380 prisoners, including 6 officers. Of this number 42 had deserted from the American army during the war, and at their head was found the notorious O'Reily, who had fought against our troops at Monterey and elsewhere. A particular and detailed report of the loss, as also of the prisoners captured by the command, accompanies this report.

Pierce's brigade, under my command in this action, lost a considerable number in killed and wounded. Amongst the latter, the gallant Colonel Morgan of the 15th. This command having rejoined its division immediately after the action, I have, as yet, received no official report of its loss.

In closing this report, I beg to offer my thanks to the many gallant officers of my command for their zealous and fearless support during the conflict. To Colonel Burnett and Lieutenant Colonel Baxter, of the New York volunteers; to Lieutenant Colonel Dickinson and Major Gladden, South Carolina Volunteers; as also to many of their gallant subordinates, every praise is due. Colonel Burnett was severely wounded at the head of his regiment; and Lieutenant Colonel Dickinson also severely wounded whilst in command of his regiment, and while bearing gallantly forward the colors of his corps. My thanks are due to the medical staff of the command—Doctors Halstead and McKebbin, of the New York, and Doctors Clark and Bland, of the South Carolina regiments; as also to Doctor Swift, U. S. A., for their devoted attention to the wounded.

It affords me pleasure, and I but perform my duty, too, in acknowledging my great obligations to Captain R. E. Lee, engineer corps; as also to my particular staff, Captain F. N. Page, A. A. G.; Lieutenant R. P. Hammond, 3d artillery, aid-de-camp; and Lieutenant G. T. M. Davis, of Illinois, acting as aid, for their gallant services and fearless exposure in encouraging the troops, and conveying my orders during the different engagements. Lieutenant Reno, commanding howitzer battery, deserves great credit for the handsome manner in which he brought his guns into action, and continued to serve them.

I beg respectfully, through the general of division, to ask for these gentlemen the favorable notice of the commander-in-chief, and to commend them to the President. Lieutenant Shubrick, of the navy, who accompanied me, attached himself to the Palmetto regiment of his native State, and fought in its ranks, and is spoken of handsomely in the report of its commander.

While thus enjoying the pleasure of bestowing my commendation upon the living, I turn with feelings of sorrow, though with pride, to recollect the gallant dead. Lieutenants Adams and Williams, of the South Carolina regiment, and Lieutenant Chandler, of the New York regiment, are of those who gallantly fell. Yielding their lives to achieve this glorious victory, they have won a soldier's fame with a soldier's death.

The noble and gallant colonel of the South Carolina regiment, P. M. Butler, had risen from his sick bed to share the hardships of the field and the dangers of the combat with his devoted regiment. He survived the conflict of the morning to lead his command where victory again awaited it. Although wounded himself, and having lost his horse, shot under him, he still continued to press onwards near the colors of his regiment, until the fatal ball terminated his life.

A gallant soldier in his youth, he has won in his death, upon the field of battle, fame for himself and his regiment, and added another name to the roll of Carolina's departed heroes.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. SHIELDS,
Brigadier General Commanding 1st brigade volunteers.

To Lieutenant M. Lovell,
4th artillery, A. A. A. G.

REPORT OF COLONEL HARNEY.

HEAD-QUARTERS, CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Tacubaya, Mexico, August 24, 1847.

SIR: I have the honor to present the following report of the operations of the cavalry brigade under my command during the battle of Mexico.

The cavalry force being necessarily weakened by detachments to the different divisions of the army, I found myself, on the morning of the 19th instant, in the immediate command of nine companies only, consisting of six companies of the 2d dragoons, one company of mounted riflemen, and two companies of mounted volunteers. With this force I was ordered by the general-in-chief to report to Brigadier General Twiggs, who was at this time covering Major General Pillow's division in an effort to make a road through the ridge of lava which forms the pass of San Antonio. Owing to the nature of the ground, I was compelled to halt within range of the enemy's shells, and to remain in this position for several hours—an idle spectator of the action which ensued. After night I returned with my command to San Augustin, and remained there until the enemy's position at Contreras was carried on the morning of the 20th.

As soon as the road was ascertained to be opened and practicable for cavalry, I was directed by the general-in-chief to proceed with two squadrons and Captain McKinstry's company of volunteers to the field of battle, and to take charge of the prisoners which had been captured. While in the execution of this order, I received instructions from the general-in-chief to leave one squadron in charge of the prisoners, and to report to him in person with the other three companies. Captain Blake, with his squadron, was directed to perform this duty; while Major Sumner and myself, with Captain Ker's squadron and Captain McKinstry's company of volunteers joined the commanding general near the field of Churubusco just after the engagement at that place had commenced.

The reports of Major Sumner, commanding 1st battalion, and Lieutenant Colonel Moore, commanding 2d battalion, which I have the honor to forward herewith, will show in what manner the other troops and squadrons of my command were employed. The three troops of horse brought by me on the field, being ordered away in different directions, Major Sumner and myself soon found ourselves without commands. I then employed myself with my staff in rallying fugitives and encouraging our troops on the left of the main road. Major Sumner, towards the close of the engagement, was placed by the general-in-chief in charge of the last reserve, consisting of the rifle regiment and one company of horse, and was ordered to support the left. This force was moving rapidly to take its position in line of battle, when the enemy broke and fled to the city. At this moment, perceiving that the enemy were retreating in disorder on one of the main causeways leading to the city of Mexico, I collected all the cavalry within my reach, consisting of parts of Captain Ker's company 2d dragoons, Captain Kearney's company 1st dragoons, and Captains McReynolds and Duperu's companies of the 3d dragoons, and pursued them vigorously until we were halted by the discharge of the batteries at their gate. Many of the enemy were overtaken in the pursuit, and cut down by our sabres. I cannot speak in terms too complimentary of the manner in which this charge was executed. My only difficulty was in restraining the impetuosity of my men and officers, who seemed to vie with each other who should be foremost in the pursuit. Captain Kearney gallantly led his squadron into the very entrenchments of the enemy, and had the misfortune to lose an arm from a grape-shot fired from a gun at one of the main gates of the capital. Captain McReynolds and Lieutenant Graham were also wounded, and Lieutenant Ewell had two horses shot under him.

Great praise is due to Major Sumner, commanding 1st battalion, for his zeal, energy and promptitude, and for the gallant manner in which he led up the last reserve of the general-in-chief. It is much to be regretted that the 2d battalion, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Moore, was so cut up by detachments as to materially weaken its efficiency, and to impair the usefulness of that officer, who was always at the post of danger and anxious to participate in the conflict. My warmest thanks are due to my brigade staff, consisting of Captain Wood, A. Q. M., Lieutenant Steele, A. A. Gen., and Lieutenant May, my aid-de-camp, who were actively employed on the morning of the 20th in rallying our men, and who exhibited the utmost coolness and bravery under a heavy fire of the enemy. The two last named officers were foremost in the pursuit, and Lieutenant Steele cut down three of the enemy with his sabre.

In conclusion, I beg leave to state that the dragoons, from the commencement of the march from Puebla, have been engaged on the most active and laborious service. These duties have been the more arduous in consequence of the small force of cavalry, compared with the other arms of service. Small parties being constantly engaged in reconnoitring and on picket guards, the utmost vigilance and precaution have been required to prevent surprise and disaster. The gallant Captain Thornton, while reconnoitring the enemy near San Antonio, on the 18th instant, was shot through the body by a cannon shot and instantly killed. His death is much to be regretted. On the 20th, although I had but four companies of my brigade with me on the field, the remainder were actively employed in the performance of important and indispensable duties. Captain Hardee, while watching the enemy with his company near San Augustin, was attacked by a band of guerillas, but the enemy was promptly and handsomely repulsed, and a number of their horses, with arms and accoutrements, captured.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. S. HARNEY,

Colonel commanding Cavalry Brigade.

Captain H. L. Scott,

Acting Adjutant General, U. S. Army.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY,
Inspector Gen. Dept., Tacubaya, Mexico, Aug. 25, 1847.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that I have been furnished with lists of prisoners of the Mexican army, captured by the American forces under your command, in the several conflicts before the city of Mexico, on the 20th instant, by which I am enabled to present the following recapitulation, which I presume to be accurate:

Generals	8
Colonels	5
Lieutenant colonels	11
Majors	1
Aids-de-camp	4
Adjutants	2
Captains	57
First lieutenants	45
Second lieutenants	68
Ensigns	3
Cadet	1
Non-commissioned officers, rank and file	2,432
Total	2,637

Of the eight general officers, to wit: General Perdigon Garey, General Anaya, General Salas, General Mendoza, General Blanco, General Garcia, General Arellano and General Rincon; the two first (Generals Garey and Anaya) have been, by your order, unconditionally released, "in consideration of their high civil positions as members of the Mexican national congress."

Generals Blanco and Garcia, both wounded, have been, at their own request, and by your order, parolled, "to enable them to receive the attention of their friends and families."

In addition to which, Colonels Radrequez and Fuero, both wounded, have been paroled for a like purpose; and permission has also been given for the removal to the city of Mexico of about forty-five wounded soldiers, who were to have been designated by the Mexican surgeon general.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Lt. Col. A. Insp. Gen.

Major General WINFIELD SCOTT,
General-in-chief of the American armies
before the city of Mexico.

TACUBAYA, *August* 27, 1847.

SIR: I am enabled from reports of the several engineer officers to present a summary of the operations of the engineer service during the 18th, 19th and 20 instants.

On our arrival at San Augustin, on the 18th instant, the general-in-chief directed me to have a reconnoissance made to determine the most eligible route for the march of the army to this place.

It was understood the direct route was obstructed by positions at San Antonio and beyond it, which were occupied by the enemy in force, and with batteries of heavy artillery, which could be approached only by the road, on account of impassable morasses on either side of it. But it was also understood that a mule-path to Contreras might possibly be made practicable for artillery, and that the road beyond was good.

Captain Lee, accompanied by Lieutenant Beauregard, and with a suitable escort, was directed to examine the mule-path to Contreras. Captain Mason and Lieutenants Stevens and Tower accompanied me in the examination of the direct route, which was sustained by a brigade of infantry, a field battery, and several squadrons of cavalry. General Worth was with the party, but not in command.

The progress of Captain Lee's examination was interrupted by the appearance of the enemy in force, in the neighborhood of a high hill on the right of the route, when about two-thirds or three-fourths of the distance had been passed, and the party and escort returned.

On my arrival near San Antonio, I learned Captain Mason had commenced the reconnoissance with a company of dragoons. I sent Lieutenant Stevens to desire him not to proceed until he had received my instructions. Shortly after, I proceeded in the same direction, accompanied by Major Turnbull, Lieutenant Hardcastle, and Lieutenant Tower, together with Mr. Fitzwater, the guide to General Worth's division. When arrived near the gate leading to the large hacienda on the right, the dragoons being drawn up in the road about fifty yards in advance of us, two shots were fired from the battery at San Antonio, almost at the same instant, one of which struck Mr. Fitzwater, who, riding at my side, was describing to me a route by which the enemy's battery might be turned on our right. Shortly after we heard that Captain Thornton, who commanded the escort, had been killed by one of these shots.

Captain Mason was then directed to proceed with Lieutenant Tower to the examination of the ground on our left, and on the occupancy of the large hacienda on the right by our troops. Lieutenant Stevens was directed to make a similar examination on the right, each with a suitable escort.

Captain Mason having examined the ground on the left from the steeple of the village church, deemed it impracticable for any military purpose, and so reported. He was, notwithstanding, directed to go over the ground, and did so, accompanied by Lieutenant Tower, and escorted by Lieutenant Colonel P. F. Smith's light battalion. The result was more satisfactory than had been anticipated, and the route then examined was followed by the left wing of General Worth's division, in the attack upon Cherubusco on the 20th instant.

Lieutenant Stevens was recalled in about an hour after he had commenced the examination on the right, under the impression, erroneous as it turned out when explained, that Colonel Garland wished the escort to return. At his earnest desire he was allowed to resume the examination. He persevered until night, but without other result than the conclusion that no practicable route could be found in that direction.

While these examinations were going on, I had opportunities of conversing with several residents of the neighborhood, and learned from them that the route by the right could not be depended on even for infantry; while that on the left, though passable for infantry, was very rough. They spoke favorably, however, of the mule-path to Contreras, and Captain Lee's examination, as far as it was made, being to some extent confirmatory of this, that route was thought preferable to the direct route.

The opening of that route was therefore determined on, and the next day—the 19th instant—a working party of five hundred men from General Pillow's division, with the remainder of the division as a guard, commenced its improvement under the direction of Captain Lee, until I should arrive upon the ground, assisted by Lieutenants Beauregard and Tower, and the company of sappers and miners, with the three officers belonging to it. Captain Mason remained with General Worth, in front of San Antonio, and Lieutenant Stevens remained with me at San Augustin, to assist in the selection of a position for General Quitman's division, which was to occupy that place, and guard the wagons and other public property to be left there in depot.

On completing the duty upon which we were engaged at San Augustin, Lieutenant Stevens and myself set out with Colonel Harney's dragoons for Contreras, and afterwards joined General Twigg's division, and proceeded with it to a point about three-quarters of a mile in advance of the high hill at which the reconnoissance of the day before had terminated, and about half a mile from a position occupied by the enemy in force, in an entrenched camp, and with a battery of heavy artillery, besides light pieces and siege howitzers. In front of this entrenched camp was a deep and wide ravine, with a small but rapid stream at the bottom, and of such extent that it must be passed by our troops before they could reach the enemy. Information I had received of the strength of the enemy's position before I joined General Twiggs at the head of his division, suggested that the crossing of the ravine should be at some point on our right, where our troops would be but little if at all, exposed to the fire of the enemy's batteries, and, on reaching the opposite side of the ravine, would be in a position to interrupt the communications of the enemy, and also to operate advantageously against his entrenched camp. On seeing General Twiggs, I intimated the advantage of a movement to the right. We continued, however, to advance to the front of the enemy's position, and preparations were made for moving Captain Magruder's battery to the edge of the ravine, about two hundred yards further in advance, while several companies of the rifle regiment were thrown forward in that direction and to the right of it, to drive off the enemy's skirmishers. I was afraid the light guns of Captain Magruder's battery would be sacrificed, if opposed as a battery to heavy guns of the enemy's stationary battery, and I expressed my opinion on this point to General Twiggs and also to Captain Magruder.

My doubts as to the efficacy of an attack upon the enemy's front, and my belief that the attack would be ultimately made upon the right, determined me to examine the ground towards the right, to ascertain if a route practicable for artillery and cavalry could be found in that direction. After dismounting and securing my horse, I was proceeding to the right when I met Lieutenant Beauregard and took him with me. We found the ground very favorable for the distance of half a mile, but beyond that it was totally impracticable, being intersected by gullies and irregular masses of lava rocks to such a degree that it would be difficult for infantry to pass over it. At this point a high rock afforded a commanding view of the enemy's position and the ground between it and the village of San Raymond, which was directly opposite to us, and to the right of that village towards San Angel.

We had been at this rock but a short time when we perceived Colonel Riley's brigade moving towards the ravine at the distance of two or three hundred yards to our right. We watched its progress, saw it drive in a picket of the enemy, and form in a cornfield to the right of an orchard, which extended to the right of the church of San Raymond. Shortly after, it entered the orchard and we lost sight of it until it debouched at the left of the village. Soon after it encountered and dispersed a body of cavalry, and further on its progress to the rear of the enemy's entrenched camp, it had a sharp contest, which lasted some time, with a body of infantry and cavalry. During its progress from the village, it had been exposed to the fire of artillery from the entrenched camp, but, soon after the contest just mentioned, it reached broken ground, which sheltered it from that fire, and also masked its further progress from our view.

About this time the 15th infantry approached our rear, apparently at a loss as to the direction it should take; but, moving towards our left, I advanced towards them, and having ascertained they wished to follow in the direction taken by Colonel Riley, I first pointed it out, and afterwards sent Lieutenant Beauregard to guide them. Other troops followed afterwards in the same direction.

But before the 15th infantry had passed, large bodies of the enemy's infantry were seen advancing from the direction of San Angel. They halted and formed in line facing the ravine, and about three-quarters of a mile from it, their right to the right of the village, and their skirmishers, in great force, at right angles with their line and extending nearly to the ravine. I estimated this force at eight hundred to one thousand men. Some time after, a body of the enemy's cavalry, estimated at three to five thousand, approached by the same route as the infantry, and formed a line in its rear. Expecting to see Colonel Riley's force attack the rear of the entrenched camp, by passing to it over a low ridge which masked it from the view, and the fire of the entrenched camp, I waited until there was barely time to find my horse before it should become dark. On finding him I joined the general-in-chief, about three-quarters of a mile in rear, and some time after dark returned with him to San Augustin, having in the mean time reported what I had observed, and expressed my opinion as to the probable course of events.

Captain Lee selected the position occupied by Captain Magruder's battery and the mountain howitzers, in front of the enemy's entrenched camp, and Lieutenant Stevens conducted them to their positions. Lieutenants McClelland and Foster assisted in serving the pieces of the field artillery and mountain howitzers after Lieutenant Johnstone of the former and Lieutenant Callender of the latter had been wounded. Lieutenant Tower, while at the batteries, heard of the movement of Colonel Riley's brigade, and immediately joined and assisted in guiding it. Lieutenant Stevens guided the 9th infantry to a sheltered position. He afterwards returned to San Augustin, much exhausted by his exertions on account of his health being delicate. Lieutenant G. W. Smith, in command of the sappers and miners, engaged in the skirmishing in front of the enemy, and afterwards moved the company to the village of San Raymond. Captain Lee moved to the village also early in the evening, and was sent to San Augustin with a message from General Smith to the general-in-chief. On his return to the field he fell in with the 9th and part of the 12th infantry, and this force, guided by him, reached the ground occupied by our batteries on the evening before, about the time Colonel Riley attacked the entrenched camp, and opening its fire across the ravine, must, to some extent, have operated as a diversion in favor of Colonel Riley's attack.

Lieutenant Tower with Lieutenant Brooks, of the 3d infantry, acting assistant adjutant general, had accompanied Colonel Riley's brigade on its movement to the rear of the entrenched camp and back to San Raymand on the evening before, and was selected to guide it in its march over the same ground, next morning, before day break; Lieutenant Brooks having been assigned to the guidance of General Smith's and Cadwalader's brigades. General Smith's brigade, which was immediately to the left of Colonel Riley's, and had the company of sappers and miners on its right, was guided by Lieutenant Beauregard in its attack upon the entrenched camp. Lieutenant Tower continued with Colonel Riley's brigade during its charge upon the entrenched camp, and the pursuit as far as the village.

Colonel Garland's brigade, of General Worth's division, passed through San Augustin on its way to the battle-ground on the morning of the 20th, and Lieutenant Stevens was directed to guide it. While on the road news was received of the entire defeat of the enemy, and Colonel Garland returned with his brigade to San Antonio. Lieutenant Stevens proceeded onward to Contreras, and afterwards to San Angel and Coyoacan. From a steeple in this place he perceived the enemy had abandoned the works at San Antonio, and was retreating to Churubusco. He reported this to the general-in-chief, and received his orders to reconnoitre the route of the retreat of the enemy, communicate the result to General Twiggs, and report to him for duty. Captain Lee had been sent by the general-in-chief from San Raymond to make a reconnoissance of the route between San Antonio and Churubusco.

I arrived at Coyoacan just before the firing commenced at Churubusco. I had expected to accompany the general-in-chief from San Augustin, but being enfeebled by sickness during the night and the early part of the morning, I was lying down when it happened and did not hear of it for an hour after. As soon as I heard it, I mounted my horse to follow, and encountering Colonel Harney, who with his dragoons was going in the same direction, I joined him. On my way to Contreras, I saw Lieutenants Beauregard and Tower, who had been directed to complete the opening of the road to its intersection with the San Angel road.

Soon after the firing began at Churubusco, it became manifest from the report of the enemy's guns, that they were of far heavier metal than ours. In consequence of this the general-in-chief sent me to General Twiggs with a message, desiring that Captain Taylor's field battery should be as little exposed as practicable to the fire of the enemy's heavy guns. On my return with the answer of General Twiggs, that Captain Taylor's battery occupied a position selected by Lieutenant Stevens, and was not deemed to be unduly exposed, I was directed to return to General Twiggs to remain with him and to perform such professional services as he might require of me. I reported accordingly to General Twiggs and continued with him during the remainder of the action.

General Smith's brigade, with Captain Taylor's field artillery and the company of sappers and miners, were the only portions of General Twiggs's division that had been advanced towards Churubusco at the time of my arrival. The position of this force on the right, and somewhat towards the front of the works at Churubusco, was taken with a view partly of intercepting or harassing the force that was known to be retreating from San Antonio. In other respects it was not as eligible as if it had been to the left and towards the rear of the enemy's position, as in that case it would have threatened his communication with the city. It is my impression that I suggested to General Twiggs, on my first interview, that the left was the strategic line of attack, but I am not certain that I did.

Lieutenant Stevens, in the reconnoissance of the position of Churubusco, was assisted by Lieutenant McClelland and escorted by the company of sappers and miners. This company also participated in the operations of the right.

When the brigades of General Shields and Pierce were assigned to a position on the extreme left, Captain Lee accompanied and guided them, and remained with them until the close of the action.

Captain Mason guided the left flank of General Worth's division by the route he had reconnoitred on the 18th instant, and remained with it until the enemy's works were carried by assault.

The report from the company of sappers and miners, the substance of which has been communicated to me, although it has not been handed in, will contain recommendations of the Orderly Sergeant Hastings, and the 3d Sergeant Stan, on account of distinguished services in the late actions, and will repeat former recommendations of the property Sergeant Everite, on account of the zeal, industry and intelligence, he has uniformly manifested in the performance of his duties. The casualties of the company were, four wounded, one of them an artificer, dangerously.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. L. SMITH,
Major corps of Eng'rs.

Captain H. L. Scott, *A. A. A. Gen.*

P. S. August 30. The report from the company of sappers and miners, which is just received, in addition to the recommendation of Sergeants Hastings, Everite and Stan, for promotion to the rank of commissioned officers, mentions that Sergeant Thompson is spoken of in the highest terms by Lieutenant Foster, under whose orders he served at Contreras, and further states that the conduct of Sergeant Coit, on the afternoon of the 20th, was deserving of special notice. The report also recommends that the certificates of merit required by law to entitle them to two dollars a month extra pay, be granted to Corporals Lathrop, Veirig and Yeager; Artificers Read, Bartlett, Rigley, Peirce, Vansant, Hussey, Smith, Nessel and Borner; Privates Kennedey, Wendall H. Hull, and Coffee.

Approving the above recommendations of Lieutenant Smith, I beg leave respectfully to submit them to the consideration of the general-in-chief.

Respectfully,

JNO. L. SMITH,
Major corps of Eng'rs.

No. 6.

BATTLE OF MOLINO DEL REY.

REPORT OF MAJOR GENERAL SCOTT.

No. 33.

Head-quarters of the Army.
Tacubaya, near Mexico, Sept. 11, 1847.

Sir: I have heretofore reported that I had, August 24, concluded an armistice with President Santa Anna, which was promptly followed by meetings between Mr. Trist and Mexican commissioners appointed to treat of peace.

Negotiations were actively continued with, as was understood, some prospect of a successful result up to the 2d instant, when our commissioner handed in his *ultimatum*, (on boundaries,) and the negotiators adjourned to meet again on the 6th.

Some infractions of the truce, in respect to our supplies from the city, were earlier committed, followed by apologies on the part of the enemy. These vexations I was willing to put down to the imbecility of the government, and waived pointed demands of reparation while any hope remained of a satisfactory termination of the war. But on the 5th, and more fully on the 6th, I learned that as soon as the *ultimatum* had been considered in a grand council of ministers and others, President Santa Anna, on the 4th or 5th, without giving me the slightest notice, actively recommenced strengthening the military defences of the city, in gross violation of the 3d article of the armistice.

On that information, which has since received the fullest verification, I addressed to him my note of the 6th. His reply, dated the same day, received the next morning, was absolutely and notoriously false, both in recrimination and explanation. I enclose copies of both papers, and have had no subsequent correspondence with the enemy.

Being delayed by the terms of the armistice more than two weeks, we had now, late on the 7th, to begin to reconnoitre the different approaches to the city, within our reach, before I could lay down any definitive plan of attack.

The same afternoon a large body of the enemy was discovered hovering about the *Molinos del Rey*, within a mile and a third of this village, where I am quartered with the general staff and Worth's division.

It might have been supposed that an attack upon us was intended; but knowing the great value to the enemy of those mills, (*Molinos del Rey*,) containing a cannon foundry, with a large deposite of powder in *Casa Mata* near them; and having heard, two days before, that many church bells had been sent out to be cast into guns, the enemy's movement was easily understood, and I resolved at once to drive him early the next morning, to seize the powder, and to destroy the foundry.

Another motive for this decision—leaving the general plan of attack upon the city for full reconnoissances—was, that we knew our recent captures had left the enemy not a fourth of the guns necessary to arm, all at the same time, the strong works at each of the eight city gates; and we could not cut the communication between the foundry and the capital without first taking the formidable castle on the heights of Chapultepec, which overlooked both and stood between.

For this difficult operation we were not entirely ready, and moreover we might altogether neglect the castle, if, as we then hoped, our reconnoissances should prove that the distant southern approaches to the city were more eligible than this southwestern approach.

Hence the decision promptly taken, the execution of which was assigned to Brevet Major General Worth, whose division was reinforced with Cadwalader's brigade of Pillow's division, three squadrons of dragoons under Major Sumner, and some heavy guns of the seige train under Captain Huger of the ordnance, and Captain Drum of the 4th artillery—two officers of the highest merit.

For the decisive and brilliant results, I beg to refer to the report of the immediate commander, Major General Worth, in whose commendations of the gallant officers and men—dead and living—I heartily concur; having witnessed, but with little interference, their noble devotion to fame and to country.

The enemy having several times reinforced his line, and the action soon becoming much more general than I had expected, I called up, from the distance of three miles, first, Major General Pillow, with his remaining brigade, (Pierce's,) and next, Riley's brigade of Twigg's division—leaving his other brigade (Smith's) in observation at San Angel. Those corps approached with zeal and rapidity; but the battle was won just as Brigadier General Pierce reached the ground, and had interposed his corps between Garland's brigade (Worth's divison) and the retreating enemy.

The accompanying report mentions, with just commendation, two of my volunteer aids—Major Kirby, paymaster, and Major Gaines, of the Kentucky volunteers. I also had the valuable services, on the same field, of several other officers of my staff, general and personal: Lieutenant Colonel Hitchcock, acting inspector general; Captain R. E. Lee, engineer; Captain Irwin, chief quartermaster; Captain Grayson, chief commissary; Captain H. L. Scott, acting assistant adjutant general; Lieutenant Williams, aid-de-camp; and Lieutenant Lay, military secretary.

I have the honor to be, sir, with high respect, your most obedient servant,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

The Hon. Wm. L. Marcy,
Secretary of War.

[Enclosed in the above.]

Head-quarters of the Army,
Tacubaya, August 24, 1847.

General Orders,
No. 262.

The following military convention is published for the information and strict government of the American army, its retainers and followers. Any infraction of one or more of the articles of the said convention shall be followed by rigorous punishment.

The undersigned appointed respectively, the three first by Major General Winfield Scott, commander-in-chief of the armies of the United States, and the two last by his excellency D. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, President of the Mexican republic and commander-in-chief of its armies, met with full powers, which were duly verified, in the village of Tacubaya, on the 22d day of August, 1847, to enter into an armistice, for the purpose of giving the Mexican government an opportunity of receiving propositions for peace from the commissioner appointed by the President of the United States, and now with the American army, when the following articles were agreed upon:

Art. 1. Hostilities shall instantly and absolutely cease between the armies of the United States of America and the United Mexican States, within thirty leagues of the capital of the latter States, to allow time to the commissioner appointed by the United States, and the commissioners to be appointed by the Mexican republic, to negotiate.

2. This armistice shall continue as long as the commissioners of the two governments may be engaged in negotiations, or until the commander of either of the said armies shall give formal notice to the other of the cessation of the armistice, and for forty-eight hours after such notice.

3. In the meantime, neither army shall, within thirty leagues of the city of Mexico, commence any new fortification, or military work of offence or defence, or do anything to enlarge or strengthen any existing work or fortification of that character within the said limits.

4. Neither army shall be reinforced within the same. Any reinforcements in troops or munitions of war, other than subsistence now approaching either army, shall be stopped at the distance of at least twenty-eight leagues from the city of Mexico.

5. Neither army, nor any detachment from it, shall advance beyond the line it at present occupies.

6. Neither army, nor any detachment or individual of either, shall pass the neutral limits established by the last article, except under flags of truce bearing the correspondence between the two armies, or on the business authorized by the next article; and individuals of either army who may chance to straggle within the neutral limits shall, by the opposite party, be kindly warned off, or sent back to their own army under flags of truce.

7. The American army shall not by violence obstruct the passage from the open country into the city of Mexico, of the ordinary supplies of food necessary to the consumption of its inhabitants, or the Mexican army within the city; nor shall the Mexican authorities, civil or military, do any act to obstruct the passage of supplies from the city or the country needed by the American army.

8. All American prisoners of war remaining in the hands of the Mexican army, and not heretofore exchanged, shall immediately, or as soon as practicable, be restored to the American army against a like number (having regard to rank) of Mexican prisoners captured by the American army.

9. * * * * [Omitted.] (See Mexican ratification.)

10. The better to enable the belligerent armies to execute these articles, and to favor the great object of peace, it is further agreed between the parties, that any courier with despatches that either army shall desire to send along the line from the city of Mexico or its vicinity to and from Véra Cruz, shall receive a safe conduct from the commander of the opposing army.

11. The administration of justice between Mexicans, according to the general and state constitutions and laws, by the local authorities of the towns and places occupied by the American forces, shall not be obstructed in any manner.

12. Persons and property shall be respected in the towns and places occupied by the American forces. No person shall be molested in the exercise of his profession; nor shall the services of any one be required without his consent. In all cases where services are voluntarily rendered, a just price shall be paid, and trade remain unmolested.

13. Those wounded prisoners who may desire to remove to some more convenient place for the purpose of being cured of their wounds, shall be allowed to do so without molestation—they still remaining prisoners.

14. Those Mexican medical officers who may wish to attend the wounded shall have the privilege of doing so, if their services be required.

15. For the more perfect execution of this agreement, two commissioners shall be appointed—one by each party—who, in case of disagreement shall appoint a third.

16. This convention shall have no force or effect unless approved by their excellencies the commanders respectively of the two armies, within twenty-four hours, reckoning from 6 o'clock, a. m. of the 22d day of August, 1847.

J. A. QUITMAN,
Major General U. S. A.
PERSIFOR F. SMITH,
Brevet Brigadier Gen. U. S. A.
FRANKLIN PIERCE,
Brigadier General U. S. A.
IGNACIO DE MORA Y VILLAMIL.
BENITO QUIJANO.

Head-quarters of the Army of the U. S. of America,
Tacubaya, August 23, 1847.

Considered, approved, and ratified, with the express understanding that the word "supplies," as used the second time, and without qualification, in the seventh article of this military convention, (American copy,) shall be taken to mean—as in both the British and American armies—arms, ammunition, clothing, equipments, subsistence, (for men,) forage, money, and in general all the wants of an army. That word *supplies* in the Mexican copy is erroneously translated "viveres" instead of *recursos*.

WINFIELD SCOTT,
General-in-chief U. S. Army.

Palacio Nacional de Mexico,
August 24, *de* 1847.

Ratificado, supriméndose el articulo 9° y con esplicacion del 4°. en el sentido de que la paz temporal de este armisticio se observarà en la capital y veinte ocho leguas al rededor; convenido en que la palabra *supplies* se traduzca recursos, y que en ella se comprenda lo que pueda haber menester el ejército, escepto armas y municiones.

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

Head-quarters of the Army of the U. S. of America,
Tacubaya, August 24, 1847.

I accept and ratify the foregoing qualifications added by the President General of the Mexican republic.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

By command of Major General Scott.

H. L. SCOTT,
A. A. A. General.

Head-quarters of the Army of the U. S. of America,
Tacubaya, September 6, 1847.

To his excellency the President and General-in-chief of the Mexican republic.

Sir: The 7th article, as also the 12th, that stipulates that *trade shall remain unmolested*—of the armistice, or military convention, which I had the honor to ratify and to exchange with your excellency the 24th ultimo—have been repeatedly violated, beginning soon after date, on the part of Mexico; and I now have good reason to believe that, within the last forty-eight hours, if not earlier, the third article of that convention has been equally violated by the same party.

Those direct breaches of faith give to this army the most perfect right to resume hostilities against Mexico without any notice whatever; but to allow time for possible explanation, apology, and reparation, I now give formal notice that, unless full satisfaction on those allegations should be received by me before 12 o'clock meridian, to-morrow, I shall consider the said armistice at an end from and after that hour.

I have the honor to be, your excellency's most obedient servant,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

[Translation.]

HEAD-QUARTERS, ARMY OF MEXICAN REPUBLIC,
Mexico, September 6, 1847.

To his excellency General Winfield Scott, commander-in-chief of the army of the United States.

SIR: By the note of your excellency, under this date, I learn with surprise that you consider that the civil and military authorities of Mexico have violated articles seven, twelve, and three, of the armistice which I concluded with your excellency on the 24th of last month.

The civil and military authorities of Mexico have not obstructed the passage of provisions for the American army; and if at times their transmission has been retarded, it has been owing to the imprudence of the American agents, who, without having a previous understanding with the proper authorities, gave occasion for popular outbreaks, which it has cost the Mexican government much trouble to repress. Last night and the night before, the escorts for the provision train were ready to start, and were only detained because Mr. Hargous, the agent, desired it. The orders given to suspend the intercourse between the two armies were addressed to private individuals, and not to the agents of the army of the United States, and were intended purposely to expedite the transmission of provisions to the army, by confining the intercourse to that object exclusively. In return for this conduct, your excellency has prevented the owners or managers of the grain mills in the vicinity of the city from furnishing any flour to the city, which is a true breach of the good faith your excellency had pledged to me.

It is false that any new work or fortification has been undertaken, because one or two repairs have only served to place them in the same condition they were in on the day the armistice was entered into; accident or the convenience of the moment having caused the destruction of the then existing works. I had very early notice of the establishment of the battery behind the mud wall of the house called Garay's, in the town occupied by you, and did not remonstrate, because the peace of two great republics could not be made to depend upon things grave in themselves, but of little value compared to the result in which all the friends of humanity and of the prosperity of the American continent take so great an interest.

It is not without great grief, and even indignation, that I have received communications from the cities and villages occupied by the army of your excellency, in relation to the violation of the temples consecrated to the worship of God, to the plunder of the sacred vases, and to the profanation of the images venerated by the Mexican people. Profoundly have I been afflicted by the complaints of fathers and husbands, of the violence offered to their daughters and wives; and these same cities and villages have been sacked, not only in violation of the armistice, but of the sacred principles proclaimed and respected by civilized nations. I have observed silence to the present moment, in order not to obstruct the progress of negotiations which held out the hope of terminating a scandalous war, and one which your excellency has characterized so justly as unnatural.

But I shall desist offering apologies, because I cannot be blind to the truth, that the true cause of the threats of renewing hostilities, contained in the note of your excellency, is, that I have not been willing to sign a treaty which would lessen considerably not only the territory of the republic, but that dignity and integrity which all nations defend to the last extremity. And if these considerations have not the same weight in the mind of your excellency, the responsibility before the world, who can easily distinguish on whose side is moderation and justice, will fall upon you.

I flatter myself that your excellency will be convinced, on calm reflection of the weight of my reasons. But if, by misfortune, you should seek only a pretext to deprive the first city of the American continent of an opportunity to free the unarmed population of the horrors of war, there will be left me no other means of saving them but to repel force by force, with the decision and energy which my high obligations impose upon me.

I have the honor to be your excellency's very obedient servant,

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

A true copy of the original—Mexico, September 7, 1847.

JOSE D. ROMERO.

REPORT OF GENERAL WORTH.

Head-quarters, 1st Division,
Tacubaya, September 10, 1847.

Sir: Under the inconvenient circumstances incident to recent battle, and derangement from loss of commanders—staff, commissioned and non-commissioned—and amid the active scenes resulting therefrom, I proceed to make a report, in obedience to the orders of the general-in-chief, of the battle of El Molino del Rey, fought and won on the eighth of September, 1847, by the first division, reinforced as follows:

1st. Three squadrons of dragoons, and one company of mounted riflemen—270 men, under Major Sumner, 2d dragoons.

2d. Three pieces of field artillery, under Captain Drum.

3d. Two battering guns, (twenty-four pounders,) under Captain Huger.

4th. Cadwalader's brigade, 784 strong, consisting of the voltigeur regiment, the 11th and 14th regiments of infantry.

Having, in the course of the 7th, accompanied the general-in-chief on a reconnoissance of the formidable dispositions of the enemy near and around the castle of Chapultepec, they were found to exhibit an extended line of cavalry and infantry, sustained by a field battery of four guns—occupying directly, or sustaining, a system of defences collateral to the castle and summit. This examination gave fair observation of the configuration of the grounds, and the extent of the enemy's force; but, as appeared in the sequel, an inadequate idea of the nature of his defences—they being skillfully masked.

The general-in-chief ordered that my division, reinforced as before mentioned, should attack and carry those lines and defences, capture the enemy's artillery, destroy the machinery and material supposed to be in the foundry, (El Molino del Rey;) but limiting the operations to that extent. After which, my command was to be immediately withdrawn to its position, in the village of Tacubaya.

A close and daring reconnoissance, by Captain Mason of the engineers, made on the morning of the 7th, represented the enemy's lines collateral to Chapultepec to be as follows: His left rested upon and occupied a group of strong stone buildings, called El Molino del Rey, adjoining the grove at the foot of the hill of Chapultepec, and directly under the guns of the castle which crowns its summit. The right of his line rested upon another stone building, called Casa Mata, situated at the foot of the ridge that slopes gradually from the heights above the village of Tacubaya to the plain below. Midway between these buildings was the enemy's field battery, and his infantry forces were disposed on either side to support it. This reconnoissance was verified by Captain Mason and Colonel Duncan, on the afternoon of the same day. The result indicated that the centre was the weak point of the enemy's position; and that his flanks were the strong points, his left flank being the stronger.

As the enemy's system of defence was connected with the hill and castle of Chapultepec, and as my operations were limited to a specific object, it became necessary to isolate the work to be accomplished from the castle of Chapultepec and its immediate defences. To effect this object, the following dispositions were ordered: Colonel Garland's brigade to take possession on the right, strengthened by two pieces of Captain Drum's battery, to look to El Molino del Rey as well as any support of this position from Chapultepec; and also within sustaining distance of the assaulting party and the battering guns, which, under Captain Huger, were placed on the ridge, five or six hundred yards from El Molino del Rey, to batter and loosen this position from Chapultepec. An assaulting party of five hundred picked men and officers, under command of Brevet Major George Wright, 8th infantry, was also posted on the ridge to the left of the battering guns, to force the enemy's centre. The 2d (Clarke's) brigade, the command of which devolved on Colonel McIntosh, (Colonel Clarke being sick,) with Duncan's battery, was to take post still further up the ridge, opposite the enemy's right, to look to our left flank to sustain the assaulting column if necessary, or to discomfit the enemy, (the ground being favorable,) as circumstances might require. Cadwalader's brigade was held in reserve, in a position on the ridge, between the battering guns and McIntosh's brigade, and in easy support of either. The cavalry, under Major Sumner, to envelope our extreme left, and be governed by circumstances—to repel or attack, as the commander's judgment might suggest. The troops to be put in position under cover of the night; and the work to begin as soon as the heavy metal could be properly directed. Colonel Duncan was charged with the general disposition of the artillery. Accordingly, at 3 o'clock in the morning of the 8th, the several columns were put in motion on as many different routes; and when the gray of the morning enabled them to be seen, they were as accurately in position as if posted in midday for review. The early dawn was the moment appointed for the attack, which was announced to our troops by the opening of Huger's guns on El Molino del Rey, upon which they continued to play actively until this point of the enemy's line became sensibly shaken, when the assaulting party, commanded by Wright, and guided by that accomplished officer, Captain Mason of the engineers, assisted by Lieutenant Foster, dashed gallantly forward to the assault. Unshaken by the galling of the musketry and canister that was showered upon them, on they rushed, driving infantry and artillery-men at the point of the bayonet. The enemy's field battery was taken, and his own guns were trailed upon his retreating masses; before, however, they could be discharged, perceiving that he had been dispossessed of his strong position by comparatively a handful of men, he made a desperate effort to regain it. Accordingly his retiring forces rallied and formed with this object. Aided by the infantry, which covered the housetops (within reach of which the battery had been moved during the night,) the enemy's whole line opened upon the assaulting party a terrific fire of musketry, which struck down *eleven* out of the *fourteen* officers that composed the command, and non-commissioned officers and men in proportion; including, amongst the officers, Brevet Major Wright, the commander; Captain Mason and Lieutenant Foster, engineers; all severely wounded. This severe shock staggered, for a moment, that gallant band. The light battalion, held to cover Captain Huger's battery, under Captain E. Kirby Smith, (Lieutenant Colonel Smith being sick,) and the right wing of Cadwalder's brigade, were promptly ordered forward to support, which order was executed in the most gallant style; the enemy was again routed, and this point of his line carried, and fully possessed by our troops. In the meantime Garland's (1st) brigade, ably sustained by Captain Drum's artillery, assaulted the enemy's left, and, after an obstinate and very severe contest, drove him from his apparently impregnable position, immediately under the guns of the castle of Chapultepec. Drum's section, and the battering guns under Captain Huger, advanced to the enemy's position, and the captured guns of the enemy were now opened on his retreating forces, on which they continued to fire until beyond their reach. While this work was in progress of accomplishment by our centre and right, our troops on the left were not idle. Duncan's battery opened on the right of the enemy's line, up to this time engaged; and the 2d brigade, under Colonel McIntosh, was now ordered to assault the extreme right of the enemy's line. The direction of this brigade soon caused it to mask Duncan's battery—the fire of which, for the moment, was discontinued, and the brigade moved steadily on to the assault of Casa Mata, which, instead of an ordinary field entrenchment, as was supposed, proved to be a strong stone citadel, surrounded with bastioned entrenchments and impassable ditches—an old Spanish work, recently repaired and enlarged. When within easy musket range, the enemy opened a most deadly fire upon our advancing troops, which was kept up, without intermission, until our gallant men reached the very slope of the parapet of the work that surrounded the citadel. By this time, a large proportion of the command were either killed or wounded, amongst whom were the three senior officers present—Brevet Colonel McIntosh, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Scott, of the 5th infantry, and Major Waite, 8th infantry; the second killed, and the first and last desperately wounded. Still, the fire from the citadel was unabated. In this crisis of the attack, the command was, momentarily, thrown into disorder, and fell back on the left of Duncan's battery, where they rallied. As the 2d brigade moved to the assault, a very large cavalry and infantry force was discovered approaching rapidly upon our left flank, to reinforce the enemy's right. As soon as Duncan's battery was masked, as before mentioned, supported by Andrews's voltigeurs, of Cadwalader's brigade, it moved promptly to the extreme left of our line, to check the threatened assault on this point. The enemy's cavalry came, rapidly, within canister range, when the whole battery opened a most effective fire, which soon broke the squadrons, and drove them back in disorder. During this fire upon the enemy's cavalry, Major Sumner's command moved to the front, and changed direction in admirable order, under a most appalling fire from the Casa Mata. This movement enabled his command to cross the ravine immediately on the left of Duncan's battery, where it remained, doing noble service, until the close of the action. At the very moment the cavalry were driven beyond reach, our own troops drew back from before the Casa Mata, and enabled the guns of Duncan's battery to reopen upon this position; which, after a short and well-directed fire, the enemy abandoned. The guns of the battery were now turned upon his retreating columns, and continued to play upon them until beyond reach.

He was now driven from every point in the field, and his strong lines, which had certainly been defended well, were in our possession. In fulfilment of the instructions of the general-in-chief, the Casa Mata was blown up, and such of the captured ammunition as was useless to us, as well as the cannon moulds found in El Molino del Rey, were destroyed. After which, my command, under the reiterated orders of the general-in-chief, returned to quarters at Tacubaya, with three of the enemy's four guns, (the fourth having been spiked, was rendered unserviceable;) as also a large quantity of small arms, with gun and musket ammunition, and exceeding eight hundred prisoners, including fifty-two commissioned officers.

By the concurrent testimony of a prisoner, the enemy's force ex-

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the testimony of a prisoner, the enemy's force ex ceeded fourteen thousand men, commanded by General Santa Anna in person. His total loss, killed, (including the 2d and 3d in command, Generals Valdarez and Leon,) wounded and prisoners amounts to three thousand, exclusive of some two thousand who deserted after the rout.

My command, reinforced as before stated, only reached three thousand one hundred men of all arms. The contest continued two hours, and its severity is painfully attested by our heavy loss of officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, including in the first two classes some of the brightest ornaments of the service.

It will be seen that subordinate commanders speak in the warmest terms of the conduct of their officers and men, to which I beg leave to add my cordial testimony. There can be no higher exhibition of courage, constancy, and devotion to duty and to country.

These operations, occurring under the observation of the general-in-chief, gives assurance that justice will be done to the noble officers and soldiers whose valor achieved this glorious, but dear-bought victory. Commending the gallant dead, the wounded, and the few unscathed, to the respectful memory of their countrymen, and the rewards due to valor and conduct, I present the names of those especially noticed by subordinate commanders, uniting in all they have said, and extending the same testimony to those not named.

Cavalry—The conduct of Captain Hardee and Lieutenant and Adjutant Oakes is noticed with high and deserved commendation.

Light battery—Lieutenants Hunt, Hays and Clarke.

Drum's artillery—Lieutenants Benjamin and Porter, 4th artillery.

Ordnance—Lieutenants Hagner and Stone.

Light battalion—Captain Reeve, 8th infantry; Lieutenants Peck, 2d artillery, and Dent, 5th infantry.

2d artillery—Lieutenant and Adjutant Anderson, and Lieutenant Sedgwick.

3d artillery—Captain R. Anderson, and Lieutenants Lendrum, Andrews and Shields.

4th infantry—Brevet Major Buchanan; Lieutenant and Adjutant Prince, Lieutenants Gore, Smith, Judah, Lincoln, McConnell and Jones.

5th infantry—Captains Ruggles and McPhail; Lieutenant and Adjutant Lugenbeel, Lieutenants Rossell, J. P. Smith, C. S. Hamilton and Fowler.

6th infantry—Captain Hoffman; Lieutenants E. Johnson, Armistead, Wetmore, Buckner, and Adjutant Ernst.

8th infantry—Brevet Major Wright; Captains Scriven, L. Smith, and Gates; and Lieutenants Selden, Merchant, Morris, Pickett, and particularly Adjutant Longstreet.

Assaulting column—Brevet Major Wright, 8th infantry, commanding, wounded; Captain J. L. Mason, engineers, wounded; Captain M. E. Merrill, 5th infantry, killed; Captain A. Cady, 6th infantry, wounded; Captain W. H. T. Walker, 5th infantry, wounded; Captain J. V. Bomford, 8th infantry; First Lieutenant M. L. Shackleford, 2d artillery, wounded; First Lieutenant C. B.

Daniels, 2d artillery, wounded; First Lieutenant G. O. Haller, 4th infantry; First Lieutenant J. D. Clarke, 8th infantry, wounded; Second Lieutenant J. F. Farry, 3d artillery, killed; Second Lieutenant J. G. S. Snelling, 8th infantry, wounded; Second Lieutenant M. Maloney, 4th infantry; Second Lieutenant John G. Foster, engineers, wounded.

It becomes my grateful duty to notice the respective commanders, each of whom was distinguished for conduct and gallantry.

Major Sumner, 2d dragoons, managed his command with skill and courage; was always in the right place, at the right time; menacing or repelling superior forces of his own arm. I cannot give, nor does that officer need higher praise.

Lieutenant Colonel Moore, 3d dragoons, coming on the field during the action, while giving a fine example in his own person, delicately forebore to exercise his right to command.

Lieutenant Colonel Duncan having been charged with the general disposition of the artillery, executed that service with his usual talent, and then commanded and directed the fire of *his own battery* with habitual effect and results. His report embodies those of Huger and Drum.

Captain Huger, chief of ordnance, placed his batteries and directed their fires with the highest skill, effect and gallantry.

Captain Drum's conduct was in all respects admirable. (See his report, Lieutenant Colonel Duncan's and that of his brigade commander, Garland.)

The chief of the first brigade (Garland) conducted his command to the assault with a courage and ability worthy of his own distinguished reputation. He speaks in terms of high commendation of the brigade staff—Brevet Captain Nichols, A. A. A. G., and Lieutenant Thorn, A. D. C.—both of whom were conspicuous—the latter capturing a regimental standard.

Brevet Colonel McIntosh led the 2d brigade to the assault with the most daring courage, and fell under two severe wounds. He bestows deserved praise on the brigade staff. Lieutenant and A. A. A. G. Kirkham, whose conduct was conspicuous to the whole command, and Lieutenant Burwell, who fell heading the assault.

Captain McKenzie commanded the 2d artillery; Captain Burke, the 3d; (superseded in the course of the action, by Lieutenant Colonel Belton;) Major Lee, the 4th infantry; Captain Chapman, the 5th, after the fall of Lieutenant Colonel Scott; Major Bonneville, the 6th infantry; Major Waite the 8th; (succeeded, after being wounded, by Brevet Major Montgomery.) McKenzie, Burke, Waite and Montgomery were eminently distinguished.

I desire to bring to the notice of the general-in-chief the gallantry and good conduct of Brigadier General Cadwalader and his command, by which the most timely and essential service was rendered in supporting the attack, and following up the success. Such movements as he was directed to make were executed with zeal and promptness. General Cadwalader particularly notices Colonel Andrews, Lieutenant Colonel Graham, killed, Lieutenant Colonel J. E. Johnson, Majors Caldwell and Talcott, Captains C. J. Biddle, Irwin and Guthrie, Lieutenant R. H. Johnson, Assistant

Surgeon S. D. Scott, and especially Captain G. Deas, assistant adjutant general.

My acknowledgements are due, and respectfully tendered, to Major Kirby, pay department, and Major Gaines, of the head-quarter staff, who came to me frequently during the conflict, with communications from the general-in-chief; and, at critical moments, my own staff being detached, did me the favor, under very hot fire, to give me their aid. I beg to tender to these gentlemen my thanks—particularly Major Kirby, a soldier of thirty-five years unrequited service.

I cannot close this report without a passing tribute to the gallant dead, among whom the service mourns the high-souled Scott, brevet lieutenant colonel 5th infantry; Capt. Merrill, 5th infantry, on whom command of the storming party devolved; Capt. E. Kirby Smith, (mortally wounded and since dead,) commanding the light battalion; Brevet Captain Ayres, 3d artillery; First Lieutenant Burbank, (mortally wounded and since dead,) 8th infantry; Lieutenants Strong and Burwell, 5th infantry; and Lieutenant Farry, 3d artillery. All of these gallant men fell as, when it pleased God, they would have wished to fall, fighting bravely at the head of their troops—leaving a bright example to the service, and spotless names to the cherished recollections of comrades.

It is again my grateful duty to present to the general-in-chief those ever-faithful and accomplished medical officers, Satterlee, Wright, Simpson, De Leon, Simons, Deyerlé, and Roberts; the last mentioned, when the men of his regiment were almost deprived of commanding officers, assumed the duties of his fallen comrades, and was desperately, probably mortally, wounded.

I have to acknowledge my obligations to the gentlemen of the staff, who performed their duties with accustomed intelligence and bravery. Captain Mason and Lieutenant Foster, engineers, were badly wounded; Lieutenant Armstrong, 2d artillery, division commissary, who perished at the close of the action; Captain Mackall, assistant adjutant general; Captain Pemberton, Lieutenant Semmes, (navy,) and Lieutenant Wood, aid-de-camp; and Lieutenant Hardcastle, topographical engineers. And I desire to express my particular obligations to Major Borland, Arkansas volunteers, lately a priscner of war; G. W. Kendall, esq:, of Louisiana; Captain Wyse and Mr. Hargous, army agent, who came upon the field, volunteered their acceptable services, and conducted themselves, in the transmission of orders, with conspicuous gallantry.

Accompanying is a tabular statement of casualties, with lists, by name, of rank and file killed, viz: nine officers killed, and forty-nine wounded; seven hundred and twenty-nine rank and file killed and wounded.

Reference is respectfully made to the annexed topographical sketch, executed by Lieutenant Hardcastle, as illustrative of the tactical part of this report.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. J. WORTH,
Brevet Major-General Commanding.

To Capt. Scott, *A. A. Adj. Gen., head-quarters.*

Field return of troops engaged at El Molino del Rey, September 8, 1847, under command of Brevet Major General Worth.

Corps.	PRESENT.																						Total.	Aggregate.	Horses in the field.
	Assistant adjutant generals.	Aids-de-camp.	Assistant quartermaster.	Regimental quartermaster.	Brigadier generals.	Colonels.	Lieutenant colonels.	Majors.	Surgeons.	Assistant surgeons.	Adjutants.	Captains.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Sergeant majors.	Quartermaster sergeants.	Principal musicians.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Artificers.	Privates.			
Engineers	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	*2	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	8	10	13	
Ordnance	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	16	20	22	
Dragoons and rifles	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	6	....	11	....	....	....	22	22	3	3	240	290	310	310
Drum's battery	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	16	18	20	4
Total	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	9	4	11	....	....	....	26	26	3	3	280	338	365	314
1st division.																									
General staff	1	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	
Light com'p A, 2d art'y	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	1	....	....	....	4	2	2	1	65	74	78	75
Light battalion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	3	....	....	....	10	15	7	1	145	178	185	
Staff, first brigade	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	
2d artillery	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	7	....	1	1	....	7	14	5	2	177	207	218	
3d artillery	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	2	4	1	1	....	8	7	7	3	171	198	207	
4th infantry	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	1	....	4	7	1	1	2	18	17	14	....	308	361	376	
Staff, second brigade	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	
5th infantry	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	1	4	1	4	1	1	1	25	21	13	....	280	342	355	
6th infantry	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	6	2	4	1	....	2	17	15	20	....	287	342	357	

8th infantry	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	5	4	4	1	...	...	18	25	22	....	396	462	480	
Total	3	4	2	2	...	2	2	5	1	6	3	23	23	27	6	4	5	107	116	90	7	1,829	2,164	2,266	75
2d Brigade, 3d Division.																									
General staff	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	......	....	....	......	......	2	
Voltigeurs	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	1	1	1	5	8	8	...	...	...	......	......	....	....	312	312	341	
14th infantry	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	1	...	1	4	6	5	...	...	...	......	......	....	....	281	281	303	
11th infantry	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	2	4	3	...	...	...	......	......	....	....	156	156	170	
Total	1	...	...	3	1	2	3	5	2	2	3	11	18	16	...	...	...	......	......	....	....	749	749	816	
Grand total	4	4	2	6	1	4	5	11	3	9	5	43	45	54	6	4	5	133	142	93	10	2,858	3,251	3,447	389

*1 Topographical engineer.

W. W. MACKALL, *A. A. General.*
W. J. WORTH, *Brevet Major General.*

Tabular statement of casualties in the command of Major General Worth, in the action of Molino del Rey, September 8, 1847.

Corps.	Killed.							Wounded.							Missing.		Total officers killed and wounded.	Total.	Aggregate.	Horses killed.	Horses wounded.	Horses missing.
	Field officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Privates.	Field officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Privates.	Sergeants.	Privates.						
Engineers	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2			
Ordnance	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	2			
Dragoons and rifles	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	1	3	4	3	1	25	....	....	....	39	43	27	77	4
Drum's battery	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	5	5			
Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	....	2	4	5	3	1	28	....	....	....	46	52	27	77	4
1st Division.																						
Light comp'y A, 2d art'y	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	1	....	15	....	....	....	16	19	4	15	
Staff, 1st brigade	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1			
2d artillery	....	....	1	1	....	....	6	....	....	2	2	3	1	40	....	2	....	56	59			
3d artillery	....	....	2	2	....	....	2	....	1	1	1	2	....	24	....	1	....	32	36			
4th infantry	....	....	....	1	1	....	4	....	....	4	5	2	....	49	1	....	....	63	67			
Staff, 2d brigade	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2			
5th infantry	1	1	1	3	1	....	20	....	1	3	9	11	2	82	....	7	....	135	142			

6th infantry	....	....	....	1	....	....	17	....	2	1	6	4	....	42	....	1	....	71	74			
8th infantry	....	....	....	3	4	1	22	2	2	6	9	9	....	105	....	2	....	155	165			
Total	1	1	5	11	6	1	71	3	6	21	33	32	3	357	1	13	....	528	565	4	15	
3d Brigade, 3d Division.																						
Voltigeurs	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	4	10	4	....	81	....	3	....	98	103			
14th regiment	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	3	....	2	....	16	....	....	....	19	24			
11th regiment	1	....	1	1	2	....	5	....	2	1	4	3	....	22	....	1	....	38	43			
Total	1	....	1	1	3	....	5	2	3	8	14	9	....	119	....	4	....	155	170			
Grand total	2	1	6	12	9	1	85	5	11	33	52	44	4	504	1	17	58	729	787	31	92	4

W. W. MACKALL, *A. A. General.*

Names of officers killed.

No.	Names.	Rank.	Regiment.	Remarks.
1	Martin Scott	Major	5th infantry	Bvt. lieut. colonel
2	William M. Graham	Lieut. colonel	11th do	
3	M. E. Merril	Captain	5th do	
4	W. S. Burwell	2d lieutenant	do. do	A. D. C.
5	E. B. Strong	do	do. do	
6	W. Armstrong	1st lieutenant	2d artillery	
7	G. W. Ayres	do	3d do	Brevet captain.
8	J. F. Farry	do	do. do	
9	R. H. L. Johnston	do	11th infantry	

Names of officers wounded.

No.	Names.	Rank.	Regiment.	Remarks.
1	J. S. McIntosh	Brevet colonel	5th infantry	Severely.
2	C. A. Waite	Major	8th infantry	Slightly.
3	Geo. Wright	Brevet major	do	do.
4	Wm. R. Montgomery	do	do	do.
5	A. Cady	Captain	6th infantry	do.
6	W. H. T. Walker	do	do	Severely.
7	C. Kee	do	2d dragoons	do.
8	J. L. Mason	do	Engineers	do.
9	R. Anderson	do	3d artillery	do.
10	E. K. Smith	do	5th infantry	Mortally—since dead.
11	J. Simons	Ass't surgeon	4th infantry	Slightly.
12	W. Roberts	do	5th infantry	Severely.
13	L. Smith	Captain	8th infantry	do.
14	J. G. Foster	2d lieutenant	Engineers	do.
15	W. D. Smith	do	2d dragoons	do.
16	Arthur D. Tree	do	do	do.
17	J. C. D. Williams	do	3d dragoons	do.
18	John G. Walker	1st lieutenant	Rifles	do.
19	H. J. Hunt	do	2d artillery	Slightly.
20	W. Hays	do	do	do.
21	H. F. Clarke	2d lieutenant	do	do.
22	H. Thorn, A. D. C.	do	3d dragoons	do.
23	M. L. Shackleford	1st lieutenant	2d artillery	Severely.
24	C. B. Daniels	do	do	do.
25	G. P. Andrews	2d lieutenant	3d artillery	Slightly.
26	H. Prince	1st lieutenant	4th infantry	Severely.
27	A. B. Lincoln	2d lieutenant	do	do.
28	S. Smith	1st lieutenant	do	Slightly.
29	R. F. Ernst	2d lieutenant	6th infantry	Severely.
30	C. S. Hamilton	1st lieutenant	5th infantry	do.
31	F. T. Dent	2d lieutenant	do	do.
32	J. G. Burbank	1st lieutenant	8th infantry	Mort'y—since dead.
33	John Beardsley	do	do	Severely.
34	C. F. Morris	do	do	Mort'y—since dead.
35	J. D. Clark	do	do	Severely.
36	G. Wainwright	2d lieutenant	do	Badly.
37	J. G. S. Snelling	do	do	Severely.
	2d Brigade—3d Division.			
38	George H. Talcott	Major	Voltigeurs	Slightly.

NAMES OF WOUNDED—Continued.

No.	Names.	Rank.	Regiment.	Remarks.
	2d Brigade—3d Division.			
39	John H. Savage	Major	14th infantry	Severely.
40	Thomas Glenn	Captain	do	Slightly.
41	William H. Irwin	do	11th infantry	Severely.
42	P. N. Guthrie	do	do	do.
43	D. S. Lee	1st lieutenant	do	Slightly.
44	G. S. Kintzing	2d lieutenant	Voltigeurs	do.
45	R. Swan	do	do	do.
46	William J. Martin	do	do	do.
47	Washington Terrett	do	do	do.
48	James C. C. Hays	do	14th infantry	do.
49	Thomas Shields	1st lieutenant	do	Severely.
50	Samuel B. Davis	do	do	Slightly.

HEAD QUARTERS, SECOND REGIMENT DRAGOONS,
Tacubaya September 9, 1847.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in compliance with the orders of Major Gen. Worth, I joined his division yesterday morning in the attack of the foundry near Chapultepec.

My command consisted of six troops of the 2d dragoons, one troop of the 1st dragoons, a part of a troop of the 3d dragoons, (under the command of Lieut. C. D. Williams, 3d dragoons,) and Captain Ruff's company of mounted riflemen—in all, about 270 men. My orders were to take a position on the left of our line, to hold in check the enemy's cavalry, and to give a blow to their horse or foot, if an apportunity should offer. In taking up my position, I was compelled to pass within pistol-shot of a large body of the enemy, who were protected by a ditch and breastworks. This exposure of my command was entirely unavoidable, in consequence of a deep ditch on my left, which was impossible to cross, until I got very close to their line; and I could not pause at that moment, as a very large body of the enemy's cavalry was advancing towards the left of our line. After passing through this fire, and crossing a ravine, I formed my command in line facing the enemy's cavalry, on which they halted, and shortly afterwards retired.

I continued to hold my command on the left flank of our line until the enemy's infantry broke and retired—changing my position from time to time, in order to face their cavalry whenever they advanced. I should have joined in the pursuit of their infantry when they broke; but, in doing this, I should have uncovered our left, and their large cavalry force was still maintaining a menacing attitude, covered and protected as it was, by a large hacienda filled with troops.

My loss, in passing their line of fire, was very severe—viz: 5 officers and 33 soldiers wounded, and 6 soldiers killed; 27 horses killed, and 77 wounded. Capt. Ker, of the 2d dragoons, 1st Lieut. Walker, of the rifles, and 2d Lieutenants Smith and Tree of the 2d dragoons, and 2d Lieut. C. D. Williams, of the 3d dragoons, were wounded; but, I am happy to state, not dangerously.

My officers and men maintained their character for steadiness and confidence throughout the action. They all did well; but I must notice, in particular, the successful efforts of Captain Hardee in maintaining order in his squadron during the many evolutions that it was necessary to make with great rapidity. I have also to state that Assistant Surgeon Barnes was very assiduous in his duties, and took such measure that our wounded men received prompt attention. I have also the pleasure to report that I received effective aid from my adjutant, Lieut. Oakes.

Lieut. Col. Moore, of the 3d dragoons, joined me after the action commenced, and did me the great favor to abstain from assuming the command. His presence, however, was of great service to me, and his example, of the most perfect coolness under fire, had a favorable influence upon my command.

Col. Harney, who was quite unwell, also came upon the field during the action, and, after observing my measures for some time, expressed himself satisfied with them, and said to me that he would not assume the command; for which I am deeply obliged to him.

I enclose the list of all killed and wounded.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. V. SUMNER,

Major 2d dragoons commanding regiment.

Capt. W. W. Mackall, *Assistant Adjutant General 1st division.*

Siege-train Camp,

Tacubaya, Mexico, Sept. 9, 1847.

Sir: In obedience to your instructions, I moved at 3, A. M., on the 8th of September, with two 24-pounder siege-guns, supported by the light battalion of the 1st division, and was placed by Lieut. Colonel Duncan on the plain, about 600 yards from the building called Molino del Rey, (supposed to be a foundry,) which I was directed to batter. At daylight we opened a fire from these two guns upon the building with good effect, and fired about ten rounds from each piece, when our infantry, having reached the front of the building, the firing of the 24-pounders was discontinued. After the infantry had captured the batteries of the enemy, and occupied the buildings, I received orders to advance to the left of our line, to drive off the enemy, who were in great force in that direction. On arriving at this point, I received your personal order to move one gun to the foundry, which was immediately despatched, in charge of Lieut. Stone—the other piece remaining in its then position in charge of Lieut. Hagner, who fired with great precision and effect at the Mexican forces on our left, and caused them to retire. When his limited supply of ammunition was expended, his gun was withdrawn.

As Lieut. Stone got into position near the foundry, a large force of the enemy advanced from Chapultepec upon a single field-piece Capt. Drum had posted there, with only a small supporting force of infantry. A few rounds from the 24-pounder caused the advancing forces to retire; and Lieut. Stone maintained this position, and fired his gun with great coolness and precision whenever the enemy appeared—the fort of Chapultepec firing upon him all the while. I now returned to camp, and brought out a fresh supply of ammunition, when I received your instructions not to fire at the fort of Chapultepec, but to withdraw the guns, and remove the captured ones. I found on the ground two 6-pounders, without limbers, (one of which had been used against the enemy by Lieut. Peck, of the 2d artillery.) As soon as the 24-pounders had been withdrawn from the ground, I sent Lieut. Hagner with their limbers, and removed the two captured 6-pounders.

By your direction, I furnished horses and drivers (from the seige-train) to Capt. Drum, 4th artillery, for the two light 6-pounder guns he recaptured from the enemy at Contreras, (those taken by them at Buena Vista,) and instructed him to report to Col. Garland. Capt. Drum will make a special report of his operations; but, as I was present with him part of the time, I must be allowed to say, that never were pieces served with better judgment and effect. Of Lieut. Hagner, commanding the siege-train company, who, by his untiring industry and exertions, has kept the siege-battery in the most perfect order, and of Lieut. Stone and the non-commissioned officers and men of the siege-train, I cannot speak in too high terms: they performed their duty well.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. HUGER,
Capt., Acting Chief of Ordnance.

To Maj. Gen. Worth, *Comd'g 1st Division.*

No. 7.

BATTLES OF MEXICO—CAPTURE OF THE CITY.

REPORT OF MAJOR GENERAL SCOTT.

No. 34.

Head-quarters of the Army,
National Palace of Mexico, Sept. 18, 1847.

Sir: At the end of another series of arduous and brilliant operations, of more than forty-eight hours continuance, this glorious army hoisted, on the morning of the 14th, the colors of the United States on the walls of this palace.

The victory of the 8th, at the Molinos del Rey, was followed by daring reconnoissances on the part of our distinguished engineers—Captain Lee, Lieutenants Beauregard, Stevens, and Tower—Major Smith, senior, being sick, and Capt. Mason, third in rank, wounded. Their operations were directed principally to the south—towards the gates of the Piedad, San Angel, (Niño Perdido,) San Antonio, and the Paseo de la Viga.

This city stands on a slight swell of ground, near the centre of an irregular basin, and is girdled with a ditch in its greater extent—a navigable canal of great breadth and depth—very difficult to bridge in the presence of an enemy, and serving at once for drainage, custom-house purposes, and military defence; leaving eight entrances or gates, over arches—each of which we found defended by a system of strong works, that seemed to require nothing but some men and guns to be impregnable.

Outside and within the cross-fires of those gates, we found to the south other obstacles but little less formidable. All the approaches near the city are over elevated causeways, cut in many places (to oppose us) and flanked on both sides by ditches, also of unusual dimensions. The numerous cross-roads are flanked in like manner, having bridges at the intersections, recently broken. The meadows thus checkered, are, moreover, in many spots, under water or marshy; for, it will be remembered, we were in the midst of the wet season, though with less rain than usual, and we could not wait for the fall of the neighboring lakes and the consequent drainage of the wet grounds at the edge of the city—the lowest in the whole basin.

After a close personal survey of the southern gates, covered by Pillow's division and Riley's brigade of Twiggs's—with four times our numbers concentrated in our immediate front—I determined, on the 11th, to avoid that net-work of obstacles, and to seek, by a sudden inversion to the southwest and west, less unfavorable approaches.

To economize the lives of our gallant officers and men, as well as to insure success, it became indispensable that this resolution should be long masked from the enemy; and again, that the new movement, when discovered, should be mistaken for a feint, and the old as indicating our true and ultimate point of attack.

Accordingly, on the spot, the 11th, I ordered Quitman's division from Coyoacan, to join Pillow, *by daylight*, before the southern gates, and then that the two major generals, with their divisions, should, *by night*, proceed (two miles) to join me at Tacubaya, where I was quartered with Worth's division. Twiggs, with Riley's brigade and Captains Taylor's and Steptoe's field batteries—the latter of 12-pounders—was left in front of those gates to manœuvre, to threaten, or to make false attacks, in order to occupy and deceive the enemy. Twiggs's other brigade (Smith's) was left at supporting distance in the rear, at San Angel, till the morning of the 13th, and also to support our general depot at Mixcoac. The stratagem against the south was admirably executed throughout the

12th and down to the afternoon of the 13th, when it was too late for the enemy to recover from the effects of his delusion.

The first step in the new movement was to carry Chapultepec, a natural and isolated mound, of great elevation, strongly fortified at its base, on its acclivities and heights. Besides a numerous garrison, here was the military college of the republic, with a large number of sub-lieutenants and other students. Those works were within direct gun-shot of the village of Tacubaya, and, until carried, we could not approach the city on the west without making a circuit too wide and too hazardous.

In the course of the same night (that of the 11th) heavy batteries within easy ranges were established. No. 1, on our right, under the command of Captain Drum, 4th artillery, (relieved the next day, for some hours, by Lieutenant Andrews of the 3d,) and No. 2, commanded by Lieutenant Hagner, ordnance—both supported by Quitman's division. Nos. 3 and 4, on the opposite side, supported by Pillow's division, were commanded, the former by Capt. Brooks and Lieutenant S. S. Anderson, 2d artillery, alternately, and the latter by Lieutenant Stone, ordnance. The batteries were traced by Captain Huger and Captain Lee, engineer, and constructed by them, with the able assistance of the young officers of those corps and the artillery.

To prepare for an assault, it was foreseen that the play of the batteries might run into the second day; but recent captures had not only trebled our siege pieces, but also our ammunition; and we knew that we should greatly augment both by carrying the place. I was, therefore, in no haste in ordering an assault before the works were well crippled by our missiles.

The bombardment and cannonade, under the direction of Captain Huger, were commenced early in the morning of the 12th. Before nightfall, which necessarily stopped our batteries, we had perceived that a good impression had been made on the castle and its outworks, and that a large body of the enemy had remained outside, towards the city, from an early hour, to avoid our fire, and to be at hand on its cessation, in order to reinforce the garrison against an assault. The same outside force was discovered the next morning, after our batteries had reopened upon the castle, by which we again reduced its garrison to the *minimum* needed for the guns.

Pillow and Quitman had been in position since early in the night of the 11th. Major General Worth was now ordered to hold his division in reserve, near the foundry, to support Pillow; and Brigadier General Smith, of Twiggs's division, had just arrived with his brigade from Piedad, (2 miles,) to support Quitman. Twiggs's guns, before the southern gates, again reminded us, as the day before, that he, with Riley's brigade and Taylor's and Steptoe's batteries, was in activity, threatening the southern gates, and there holding a great part of the Mexican army on the defensive.

Worth's division furnished Pillow's attack with an assaulting party of some 250 volunteer officers and men, under Capt. McKenzie, of the 2d artillery; and Twiggs's division supplied a similar one, commanded by Captain Casey, 2d infantry, to Quitman. Each of those little columns was furnished with scaling ladders.

The signal I had appointed for the attack was the momentary cessation of fire on the part of our heavy batteries. About 8 o'clock in the morning of the 13th, judging that the time had arrived, by the effect of the missiles we had thrown, I sent an aid-de-camp to Pillow, and another to Quitman, with notice that the concerted signal was about to be given. Both columns now advanced with an alacrity that gave assurance of prompt success. The batteries, seizing opportunities, threw shots and shells upon the enemy over the heads of our men, with good effect, particularly at every attempt to reinforce the works from without to meet our assault.

Major General Pillow's approach, on the west side, lay through an open grove, filled with sharp shooters, who were speedily dislodged; when, being up with the front of the attack, and emerging into open space, at the foot of a rocky acclivity, that gallant leader was struck down by an agonizing wound. The immediate command devolved on Brigadier General Calwalader, in the absence of the senior brigadier (Pierce) of the same division—an invalid since the events of August 19. On a previous call of Pillow, Worth had just sent him a reinforcement—Col. Clark's brigade.

The broken acclivity was still to be ascended, and a strong redoubt, midway, to be carried, before reaching the castle on the heights. The advance of our brave men, led by brave officers, though necessarily slow, was unwavering, over rocks, chasms, and mines, and under the hottest fire of cannon and musketry. The redoubt now yielded to resistless valor, and the shouts that followed announced to the castle the fate that impended. The enemy were steadily driven from shelter to shelter. The retreat allowed not time to fire a single mine, without the certainty of blowing up friend and foe. Those who at a distance attempted to apply matches to the long trains, were shot down by our men. There was death below, as well as above ground. At length the ditch and wall of the main work were reached; the scaling-ladders were brought up and planted by the storming parties; some of the daring spirits first in the assault were cast down—killed or wounded; but a lodgment was soon made; streams of heroes followed; all opposition was overcome, and several of our regimental colors flung out from the upper walls, amidst long-continued shouts and cheers, which sent dismay into the capital. No scene could have been more animating or glorious.

Major General Quitman, nobly supported by Brigadier Generals Shields and Smith [P F.,] his other officers and men, was up with the part assigned him. Simultaneously with the movement on the west, he had gallantly approached the southeast of the same works over a causeway with cuts and batteries, and defended by an army strongly posted outside, to the east of the works. Those formidable obstacles Quitman had to face, with but little shelter for his troops or space for manœuvring. Deep ditches, flanking the causeway, made it difficult to cross on either side into the adjoining meadows, and these again were intersected by other ditches. Smith and his brigade had been early thrown out to make a sweep to the right, in order to present a front against the enemy's line, (outside,) and to turn two intervening batteries, near the foot of Chapultepec. This movement was also intended to support Quitman's storming parties, both on the causeway. The first of these, furnished by Twiggs's division, was commanded in succession by Capt. Casey, 2d infantry, and Capt. Paul, 7th infantry, after Casey had been severely wounded; and the second, originally under the gallant Major Twiggs, marine corps, killed, and then Capt. Miller, 2d Pennsylvania volunteers. The storming party, now commanded by Capt. Paul, seconded by Captain Roberts of the rifles, Lieut. Stewart, and others of the same regiment, Smith's brigade, carried the two batteries in the road, took some guns, with many prisoners, and drove the enemy posted behind in support. The New York and South Carolina volunteers (Shields' brigade) and the 2d Pennsylvania volunteers, all on the left of Quitman's line, together with portions of his storming parties, crossed the meadows in front, under a heavy fire, and entered the outer enclosure of Chapultepec just in time to join in the final assault from the west.

Besides Major Generals Pillow and Quitman, Brigadier Generals Shields, Smith, and Cadwalader, the following are the officers and corps most distinguished in those brilliant operations: The voltigeur regiment, in two detachments, commanded, respectively, by Colonel Andrews and Lieut. Col. Johnstone—the latter mostly in the lead, accompanied by Major Caldwell; Captains Barnard and Biddle, of the same regiment—the former the first to plant a regimental color, and the latter among the first in the assault;—the storming party of Worth's division, under Captain McKenzie, 2d artillery, with Lieut. Selden, 8th infantry, early on the ladder and badly wounded; Lieut. Armistead, 6th infantry, the first to leap into the ditch to plant a ladder; Lieut. Rogers, of the 4th, and J. P. Smith of the 5th infantry—both mortally wounded;—the 9th infantry, under Col. Ransom, who was killed while gallantly leading that gallant regiment; the 15th infantry under Lieut. Col. Howard and Major Woods, with Captain Chase, whose company gallantly carried the redoubt, midway up the acclivity;—Col. Clarke's brigade (Worth's division) consisting of the 5th, 8th, and part of the 6th regiments of infantry, commanded, respectively, by Captain Chapman, Major Montgomery, and Lieut. Edward Johnson—the latter specially noticed, with Lieuts. Longstreet (badly wounded—advancing—colors in hand) Pickett, and Merchant—the last three of the 8th infantry;—portions of the United States marines, New York, South Carolina, and 2d Pennsylvania volunteers, which, delayed with their division (Quitman's) by the hot engagement below, arrived just in time to participate in the assault of the heights—particularly a detachment, under Lieut. Reid. New York volunteers, consisting of a company of the same, with one of marines; and another detachment, a portion of the storming party (Twiggs's division, serving with Quitman) under Lieut. Steele, 2d infantry—after the fall of Lieut. Gantt, 7th infantry.

In this connexion, it is but just to recall the decisive effect of the heavy batteries, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, commanded by those excellent officers—Captain Drum, 4th artillery, assisted by Lieuts. Benjamin and Porter of his own company; Captain Brooks and Lieut. Anderson, 2d artillery, assisted by Lieut. Russell, 4th infantry, a volunteer; Lieuts. Hagner and Stone, of the ordnance, and Lieut. Andrews, 3d artillery—the whole superintended by Captain Huger, chief of ordnance with this army—an officer distinguished by every kind of merit. The mountain howitzer battery, under Lieut. Reno, of the ordnance, deserves, also, to be particularly mentioned. Attached to the voltigeurs, it followed the movements of that regiment, and again won applause.

In adding to the list of individuals of conspicuous merit, I must limit myself to a few of the many names which might be enumerated:—Captain Hooker, assistant adjutant general, who won special applause, successively, in the staff of Pillow and Cadwalader; Lieut. Lovell, 4th artillery, (wounded,) chief of Quitman's staff; Capt. Page, assistant adjutant general, (wounded,) and Lieut. Hammond, 3d artillery, both of Shields's staff, and Lieut. Van Dorn, (7th infantry,) aid-de-camp to Brigadier General Smith.

Those operations all occurred on the west, southeast, and heights of Chapultepec. To the north, and at the base of the mound, inaccessible on that side, the 11th infantry, under Lieutenant Colonel Hebert, the 14th, under Colonel Trousdale, and Captain Magruder's field battery, 1st artillery—one section advanced under Lieutenant Jackson—all of Pillow's division—had, at the same time, some spirited affairs against superior numbers, driving the enemy from a battery in the road, and capturing a gun. In these, the officers and corps named, gained merited praise. Colonel Trousdale, the commander, though twice wounded, continued on duty until the heights were carried.

Early in the morning of the 13th, I repeated the orders of the night before to Major General Worth, to be, with his division, at hand, to support the movement of Major General Pillow from our left. The latter seems soon to have called for that entire division, standing momentarily in reserve, and Worth sent him Colonel Clarke's brigade. The call, if not unnecessary, was at least, from the circumstances, unknown to me at the time; for, soon observing that the very large body of the enemy, in the road in front of Major General Quitman's right, was receiving reinforcements from the city—less than a mile and a half to the east—I sent instructions to Worth, on our opposite flank, to turn Chapultepec with his division, and to proceed, cautiously, by the road at its northern base, in order, if not met by very superior numbers, to threaten or to attack, in rear, that body of the enemy. The movement, it was also believed, could not fail to distract and to intimidate the enemy generally.

Worth promptly advanced with his remaining brigade—Colonel Garland's—Lieutenant Colonel P. F. Smith's light battalion, Lieutenant Colonel Duncan's field battery—all of his division—and three squadrons of dragoons, under Major Sumner, which I had just ordered up to join in the movement.

Having turned the forest on the west, and arriving opposite to the north centre of Chapultepec, Worth came up with the troops in the road, under Colonel Trousdale, and aided by a flank movement of a part of Garland's brigade in taking the one-gun breastwork, then under the fire of Lieutenant Jackson's section of Captain Magruder's field battery. Continuing to advance, this division passed Chapultepec, attacking the right of the enemy's line, resting on that road, about the moment of the general retreat consequent upon the capture of the formidable castle and its outworks.

Arriving some minutes later, and mounting to the top of the castle, the whole field, to the east, lay plainly under my view.

There are two routes from Chapultepec to the capital—the one on the right entering the same gate, Belen, with the road from the south, *via* Piedad; and the other obliquing to the left, to intersect the great western, or San Cosme road, in a suburb outside of the gate of San Cosme.

Each of these routes (an elevated causeway) presents a double roadway on the sides of an aqueduct of strong masonry, and great height, resting on open arches and massive pillars, which, together, afford fine points both for attack and defence. The sideways of both aqueducts are, moreover, defended by many strong breastworks at the gates, and before reaching them. As we had expected, we found the four tracks unusually dry and solid for the season.

Worth and Quitman were prompt in pursuing the retreating enemy—the former by the San Cosme aqueduct, and the latter along that of Belen. Each had now advanced some hundred yards.

Deeming it all-important to profit by our successes, and the consequent dismay of the enemy, which could not be otherwise than general, I hastened to despatch, from Chapultepec—first Clarke's brigade, and then Cadwalader's, to the support of Worth, and gave orders that the necessary heavy guns should follow. Pierce's brigade was, at the same time, sent to Quitman, and in the course of the afternoon, I caused some additional siege pieces to be added to his train. Then, after designating the 15th infantry, under Lieutenant Colonel Howard—Morgan, the colonel, had been disabled by a wound at Churubusco—as the garrison of Chapultepec, and giving directions for the care of the prisoners of war, the captured ordnance and ordnance stores, I proceeded to join the advance of Worth, within the suburb, and beyond the turn at the junction of the aqueduct with the great highway from the west to the gate of San Cosme.

At this junction of roads, we first passed one of those formidable systems of city defences, spoken of above, and it had not a gun!—a strong proof—1. That the enemy had expected us to fall in the attack upon Chapultepec, even if we meant anything more than a faint; 2. That, in either case, we designed, in his belief, to return and double our forces against the southern gates, a delusion kept up by the active demonstrations of Twiggs and the forces posted on that side; and 3. That advancing rapidly from the reduction of Chapultepec, the enemy had not time to shift guns—our previous captures had left him, comparatively, but few—from the southern gates.

Within those disgarnished works, I found our troops engaged in a street fight against the enemy posted in gardens, at windows and on house-tops—all flat, with parapets. Worth ordered forward the mountain howitzers of Cadwalader's brigade, preceded by skirmishers and pioneers, with pick-axes and crow-bars, to force windows and doors, or to burrow through walls. The assailants were soon in an equality of position fatal to the enemy. By 8 o'clock in the evening, Worth had carried two batteries in this suburb. According to my instructions, he here posted guards and sentinels, and placed his troops under shelter for the night. There was but one more obstacle—the San Cosme gate (custom-house) between him and the great square in front of the cathedral and palace—the heart of the city; and that barrier, it was known, could not, by daylight, resist our siege guns thirty minutes.

I had gone back to the foot of Chapultepec, the point from which the two aqueducts begin to diverge, some hours earlier, in order to be near that new depot, and in easy communication with Quitman and Twiggs as well as with Worth.

From this point I ordered all detachments and stragglers to their respective corps, then in advance; sent to Quitman additional siege guns, ammunition, entrenching tools; directed Twiggs's remaining brigade (Riley's) from Piedad, to support Worth, and Captain Steptee's field battery, also at Piedad, to rejoin Quitman's division.

I had been, from the first, well aware that the western, or San Cosme, was the less difficult route to the centre and conquest of the capital; and, therefore, intended that Quitman should only manœuvre and threaten the Belén or southwestern gate, in order to favor the main attack by Worth—knowing that the strong defences at the Belén were directly under the guns of the much-stronger fortress; called the *citadel*, just within. Both of these defences of the enemy were also within easy supporting distance from the San Angel (or *Niño Perdido*) and San Antonio gates. Hence the greater support, in numbers, given to Worth's movement as the *main* attack.

Those views I repeatedly, in the course of the day, communicated to Major General Quitman; but being in hot pursuit—gallant himself, and ably supported by Brigadier Generals Shields and Smith—Shields badly wounded before Chapultepec and refusing to retire—as well as by all the officers and men of the column—Quitman continued to press forward, under flank and direct fires;—carried an intermediate battery of two guns, and then the gate, before two o'clock in the afternoon, but not without proportionate loss, increased by his steady maintenance of that position.

Here, of the heavy battery—4th artillery—Captain Drum and Lieutenant Benjamin were mortally wounded, and Lieutenant Porter, its third in rank, slightly. The loss of those two most distinguished officers the army will long mourn. Lieutenants J. B.

Moragne and William Canty, of the South Carolina volunteers, also of high merit, fell on the same occasion—besides many of our bravest non-commissioned officers and men—particularly in Captain Drum's veteran company. I cannot, in this place, give names or numbers; but full returns of the killed and wounded of all corps, in their recent operations, will accompany this report.

Quitman, within the city—adding several new defences to the position he had won, and sheltering his corps as well as practicable—now awaited the return of daylight under the guns of the formidable citadel, yet to be subdued.

At about 4 o'clock next morning, (September 14,) a deputation of the *ayuntamiento* (city council) waited upon me to report that the federal government and the army of Mexico had fled from the capital some three hours before, and to demand terms of capitulation in favor of the church, the citizens, and the municipal authorities. I promptly replied, that I would sign no capitulation; that the city had been virtually in our possession from the time of the lodgments effected by Worth and Quitman the day before; that I regretted the silent escape of the Mexican army; that I should levy upon the city a moderate contribution, for special purposes; and that the American army should come under no terms, not *self*-imposed—such only as its own honor, the dignity of the United States, and the spirit of the age, should, in my opinion, imperiously demand and impose.

For the terms, so imposed, I refer the department to subsequent general orders, Nos. 287 and 289, (paragraphs 7, 8, and 9, of the latter,) copies of which are herewith enclosed.

At the termination of the interview with the city deputation, I communicated, about daylight, orders to Worth and Quitman to advance slowly and cautiously (to guard against treachery) towards the heart of the city, and to occupy its stronger and more commanding points. Quitman proceeded to the great *plaza* or square, planted guards, and hoisted the colors of the United States on the national palace—containing the halls of Congress and executive apartments of federal Mexico. In this grateful service, Quitman might have been anticipated by Worth, but for my express orders, halting the latter at the head of the *Alameda*, (a green park,) within three squares of that goal of general ambition. The capital, however, was not taken by any one or two corps, but by the talent, the science, the gallantry, the prowess of this entire army. In the glorious conquest, *all* had contributed—early and powerfully—the killed, the wounded, and *the fit for duty*—at Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, San Antonio, Churubusco, (three battles,) the Molinos del Rey, and Chapultepec—as much as those who fought at the gates of Belén and San Cosme.

Soon after we had entered, and were in the act of occupying the city, a fire was opened upon us from the flat roofs of the houses, from windows and corners of streets, by some two thousand convicts liberated the night before by the flying government—joined by, perhaps, as many Mexican soldiers, who had disbanded themselves and thrown off their uniforms. This unlawful war lasted more than twenty-four hours, in spite of the exertions of the municipal authorities, and was not put down till we had lost many men, including several officers, killed or wounded, and had punished the miscreants. Their objects were, to gratify national hatred; and, in the general alarm and confusion, to plunder the weathy inhabitants—particularly the deserted houses. But families are now generally returning; business of every kind has been resumed, and the city is already tranquil and cheerful, under the admirable conduct (with exceptions very few and trifling) of our gallant troops.

This army has been more disgusted than surprised that, by some sinister process on the part of certain individuals at home, its numbers have been, generally, almost trebled in our public papers—beginning at Washington.

Leaving as we all feared, inadequate garrisons at Vera Cruz, Perote, and Puebla—with much larger hospitals; and being obliged, most reluctantly, from the same cause (general paucity of numbers) to abandon Jalapa, we marched [August 7-10] from Puebla with only 10,738 rank and file. This number includes the garrison of Jalapa, and the 2,429 men brought up by Brigadier General Pierce, August 6.

At Contreras, Churubusco, &c., [August 20,] we had but 8,497 men engaged—after deducting the garrison of San Augustin, (our general depot,) the intermediate sick and the dead; at the Molinos del Rey (September 8) but three brigades, with some cavalry and artillery—making in all 3,251 men—were in the battle; in the two days—September 12 and 13—our whole operating force, after deducting, again, the recent killed, wounded, and sick, together with the garrison of Mixcoac (the then general depot) and that of Tacubaya, was but 7,180; and, finally, after deducting the new garrison of Chapultepec, with the killed and wounded of the two days, we took possession (September 14) of this great capital with less than 6,000 men! And I reassert, upon accumulated and unquestionable evidence, that, in not one of those conflicts, was this army opposed by fewer than three and a half times its numbers—in several of them, by a yet greater excess.

I recapitulate our losses since we arrived in the basin of Mexico:

August 19, 20.—*Killed*, 137, including 14 officers. *Wounded*, 877, including 62 officers. *Missing*, (probably killed,) 38 rank and file. *Total*, 1,052.

September 8.—*Killed*, 116, including 9 officers. *Wounded*, 665, including 49 officers. *Missing*, 18 rank and file. *Total*, 789.

September 12, 13, 14.—*Killed*, 130, including 10 officers. *Wounded*, 703, including 68 officers. *Missing*, 29 rank and file. *Total*, 862.

Grand total of losses, 2,703, including 383 officers.

On the other hand, this small force has beaten on the same occasions, in view of their capital, the whole Mexican army, of (at the beginning) thirty-odd thousand men—posted, always, in chosen positions, behind entrenchments, or more formidable defences of nature and art; killed or wounded, of that number, more than 7,000 officers and men; taken 3,730 prisoners, one-seventh officers, including 13 generals, of whom 3 had been presidents of this republic; captured more than 20 colors and standards, 75 pieces of ordnance, besides 57 wall-pieces, 20,000 small arms, an immense quantity of shots, shells, powder, &c., &c.

Of that enemy, once so formidable in numbers, appointments, artillery, &c., twenty odd thousand men have disbanded themselves in despair, leaving, as is known, not more than three fragments—the largest about 2,500—now wandering in different directions, without magazines or a military chest, and living *at free quarters* upon their own people.

General Santa Anna, himself a fugitive, is believed to be on the point of resigning the chief magistracy, and escaping to neutral Guatemala. A new president, no doubt, will soon be declared, and the federal Congress is expected to re-assemble at Queretaro, 125 miles north of this, on the Zacatecas road, some time in October. I have seen and given safe conduct through this city to several of its members. The government will find itself without resources; no army, no arsenals, no magazines, and but little revenue, internal or external. Still such is the obstinacy, or rather infatuation, of this people, that it is very doubtful whether the new authorities will dare sue for peace on the terms which, in the recent negotiations, were made known by our minister.

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In conclusion, I beg to enumerate, once more, with due commendation and thanks, the distinguished staff officers, general and personal, who, in our last operations in front of the enemy, accompanied me, and communicated orders to every point and through every danger. Lieutenant Colonel Hitchcock, acting inspector general; Major Turnbull and Lieutenant Hardcastle, topographical engineers; Major Kirby, chief paymaster; Captain Irwin, chief quartermaster; Captain Grayson, chief commissary; Captain H. L. Scott, chief in the adjutant general's department; Lieutenant Williams, aid-de-camp; Lieutenant Lay, military secretary, and Major J. P. Gaines, Kentucky cavalry, volunteer aid-de-camp. Captain Lee, engineer, so constantly distinguished, also bore important orders from me (September 13) until he fainted from a wound and the loss of two nights' sleep at the batteries. Lieutenants Beauregard, Stevens, and Tower, all wounded, were employed with the divisions, and Lieutenants G. W. Smith and G. B. McClellan with the company of sappers and miners. Those five lieutenants of engineers, like their captain, won the admiration of all about them. The ordnance officers, Captain Huger, Lieutenants Hagner, Stone, and Reno, were highly effective, and distinguished at the several batteries; and I must add that Captain McKinstry, assistant quartermaster, at the close of the operations, executed several important commissions for me as a special volunteer.

Surgeon General Lawson, and the medical staff generally, were skillful and untiring in and out of fire, in ministering to the numerous wounded.

To illustrate the operations in this basin, I enclose two beautiful drawings, prepared under the directions of Major Turnbull, mostly from actual survey.

I have the honor to be, sir, with high respect, your most obedient servant,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

The Hon. Wm. L. Marcy,
Secretary of War.

Head-quarters of the Army,
Mexico, September 14, 1847.

General Orders,
No. 284.

1. Under the favor of God, the valor of this army, after many glorious victories, has hoisted the colors of our country in the capital of Mexico and on the palace of its government.

2. But the war is not ended. The Mexican army and government have fled, only to watch an opportunity to return upon us in vengeance. We must then be on our guard.

3. Companies and regiments will be kept together, and all stand on the alert. Our safety is in military discipline.

4. Let there be no drunkenness, no disorders and no straggling. Stragglers will be in great danger of assassination, and maurauders shall be punished by courts martial.

5. All the rules so honorably observed by this glorious army, in Puebla, must be observed here. The honor of the army, and the honor of our country call for the best behavior on the part of all. The valiant must, to win the approbation of God and their country, be sober, orderly and merciful. His noble brethren in arms will not be deaf to this hasty appeal from their commander and friend.

6. Major General Quitman is appointed civil and military governor of Mexico.

By command of Major General Scott.

H. L. SCOTT,
A. A. A. General.

Head-quarters of the Army,
National Palace of Mexico, September 16, 1847.

General Orders,
No. 286.

The general-in-chief calls upon his brethren in arms to return, both in public and private worship, thanks and gratitude to God for the signal triumphs which they have recently achieved for their country.

Beginning with the 19th of August, and ending the 14th instant, this army has gallantly fought its way through the fields and forts of Contreras, San Antonio, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, Chapultepec, and the gates of San Cosme and Tacubaya, into the capital of Mexico.

When the very limited numbers who have performed those brilliant deeds shall have become known, the world will be astonished and our own countrymen filled with joy and admiration.

But all is not yet done. The enemy, though scattered and dismayed, has still many fragments of his late army hovering about us, and, aided by an exasperated population, he may again re-unite in treble our numbers, and fall upon us to advantage if we rest inactive on the security of past victories.

Compactness, vigilance and discipline are, therefore, our only securities. Let every good officer and man look to those cautions and enjoin them upon all others.

By command of Major General Scott.

H. L. SCOTT,
A. A. A. General

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
National Palace of Mexico, September 17, 1847.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 287.

The general-in-chief republishes, with important additions, the General Orders, No. 20, *of February* 19, 1847, (*declaring* MARTIAL LAW,) *to govern all who may be concerned.*

1. It is still to be apprehended that many grave offences, not provided for in the act of Congress "establishing rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States," approved April 10, 1806, may again be committed—by, or upon, individuals of those armies, in Mexico, pending the existing war between the two Republics. Allusion is here made to offences, any one of which, if committed within the United States or their organized territories, would, of course, be tried and severely punished by the ordinary or civil courts of the land.

2. Assassination, murder, poisoning, rape, or the attempt to commit either; malicious stabbing or maiming; malicious assault and battery, robbery, theft; the wanton desecration of churches, cemeteries or other religious edifices and fixtures; the interruption of religious ceremonies, and the destruction, except by order of a superior officer, of public or private property; are such offences.

3. The good of the service, the honor of the United States and the interests of humanity, imperiously demand that every crime, enumerated above, should be severely punished.

4. But the written code, as above, commonly called the *rules and articles of war*, does not provide for the punishment of *one* of those crimes, even when committed by individuals of the army upon the persons or property of other individuals of the same, except in the very restricted case in the 9th of those articles; nor for like outrages, committed by the same class of individuals, upon the per-

sons or property of a hostile country, except very partially, in the 51st, 52d, and 55th articles; and the same code is absolutely silent as to all injuries which may be inflicted upon individuals of the army, or their property, against the laws of war, by individuals of a hostile country.

5. It is evident that the 99th article, independent of any restriction in the 87th, is wholly nugatory in reaching any one of those high crimes.

6. For all the offences, therefore, enumerated in the second paragraph above, which may be committed abroad—in, by, or upon the army, a supplimental code is absolutely needed.

7. The *unwritten* code is *Martial Law*, as an addition to the *written* military code, prescribed by Congress in the rules and articles of war, and which unwritten codes, all armies, in hostile countries, are forced to adopt—not only for their own safety, but for the protection of the unoffending inhabitants and their property about the theatres of military operations, against injuries on the part of the army, contrary to the laws of war.

8. From the same supreme necessity, martial law is hereby declared as a supplemental code in, and about, all cities, towns, camps, posts, hospitals, and other places which may be occupied by any part of the forces of the United States, in Mexico, and in, and about, all columns, escorts, convoys, guards and detachments, of the said forces, while engaged in prosecuting the existing war in, and against the said republic, and while remaining within the same.

9. Accordingly, every crime, enumerated in paragraph No. 2, above, whether committed—1. By any inhabitant of Mexico, sojourner or traveller therein, upon the person or property of any individual of the United States forces, retainer or follower of the same; 2. By any individual of the said forces, retainer or follower of the same, upon the person or property of any inhabitant of Mexico, sojourner or traveller therein; or 3. By any individual of the said forces, retainer or follower of the same, upon the person or property of any other individual of the said forces, retainer or follower of the same—shall be duly tried and punished under the said supplemental code.

10. For this purpose it is ordered, that all offenders, in the matters aforesaid, shall be promptly seized, confined, and reported for trial, before *military commissions*, to be duly appointed as follows:

11. Every military commission, under this order, will be appointed, governed and limited, as nearly as practicable, as prescribed by the 65th, 66th, 67th, and 97th, of the said rules and articles of war, and the proceedings of such commissions will be duly recorded, in writing, reviewed, revised, disapproved or approved, and the sentences executed—all, as near as may be, as in the cases of the proceedings and sentences of courts-martial, *provided*, that no military commission shall try any case clearly cognizable by any court-martial, and *provided*, also, that no sentence of a military commission shall be put in execution against any individual belonging to this army, which may not be, according to the nature and degree of

the offence, as established by evidence, in conformity with known punishments, in like cases, in some one of the States of the United States of America.

12. The sale, waste or loss of ammunition, horses, arms, clothing or accoutrements, by soldiers, is punishable under the 37th and 38th articles of war. Any Mexican or resident or traveller, in Mexico, who shall purchase of any American soldier, either horse, horse-equipments, arms, ammunition, accoutrements or clothing, shall be tried and severely punished, by a military commission, as above.

13. The administration of justice, both in civil and criminal matters, through the ordinary courts of the country, shall no where and in no degree, be interrupted by any officer or soldier of the American forces, except, 1. In cases to which an officer, soldier, agent, servant, or follower of the American army may be a party; and 2. In *political* cases—that is, prosecutions against other individuals on the allegations that they have given friendly information, aid or assistance to the American forces.

14. For the ease and safety of both parties, in all cities and towns occupied by the American army, a Mexican police shall be established and duly harmonized with the military police of the said forces.

15. This splendid capital—its churches and religious worship; its convents and monasteries; its inhabitants and property are, moreover, placed under the special safeguard of the faith and honor of the American army.

16. In consideration of the foregoing protection, a contribution of $150,000 is imposed on this capital, to be paid in four weekly instalments of thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars ($37,500) each, beginning on Monday next, the 20th instant, and terminating on Monday the 11th of October.

17. The Ayuntamiento, or corporate authority of the city, is specially charged with the collection and payment of the several instalments.

18. Of the whole contributions to be paid over to this army, twenty thousand dollars shall be appropriated to the purchase of *extra* comforts for the wounded and sick in hospital; ninety thousand dollars ($90,000) to the purchase of blankets and shoes for gratuitous distribution among the rank and file of the army, and forty thousand dollars ($40,000) reserved for other necessary military purposes.

19. This order will be read at the head of every company of the United States forces, serving in Mexico, and translated into Spanish for the information of Mexicans.

By command of Major General Scott.

H. L. SCOTT, *A. A. A. G.*

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
National Palace of Mexico, September 18, 1847.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 289.

1. The army, by degrees, and beginning as soon as practicable, will be distributed and quartered over the city as follows:

2. The *first* division on, or near, the direct route from the gate of San Cosme towards the cathedral, and extending a little beyond the east end of the Alameda. This division will keep a competent guard, with two guns of medium calibre, at that gate.

3. The *second* division about the Plaza Mayor and extending towards the gate of San Lazaro, or the Peñon, at which it will keep a guard and two pieces of artillery as above.

4. The *third* division on, or near, the direct route from the gate of Peravillo, or Gaudalupe, towards the cathedral, but not south of the convent of San Domingo, and will keep a guard with two pieces of artillery, as above, at that gate.

5. The Volunteer division on, or near, the direct route from the gate of San Antonio towards the cathedral, but not north of the hospital of Jesus, and will keep a guard, with two pieces of artillery, as above, at that gate.

6. The brigade of cavalry will be quartered in the cavalry barracks near the National Palace, marked, on the plan of the city, small *m*. This brigade will furnish, daily, a detachment of a corporal and six men to the respective gates of divisions, to serve as couriers (or estafettes) between the gates and the commanders of the respective divisions, and for other like purposes.

7. No private house shall be occupied by any corps or officers, until all suitable public buildings within the above ranges shall be first fully occupied; and all officers, attached to troops, shall be quartered with, or near, their troops, respectively.

8. No rent shall be paid by the United States for any building occupied by troops or officers, without a special direction from general head-quarters; nor shall any private house be occupied as quarters without the free consent of the owner, or orders from general head-quarters. No deviation from these injunctions will be tolerated.

9. The collection of customs or duties at the several gates of the city, by the civil authorities of the same, will be continued as heretofore, until modified by the civil and military governor Major General Quitman) according to the views of the general-in-chief. But supplies belonging to the quartermaster's and commissary's departments will at once be exempted from all duties.

By command of Major General Scott:

H. L. SCOTT, *A. A. A. G.*

GEN. WORTH'S REPORT.

Head-quarters 1st Division,
City of Mexico, Sept. 16, 1847.

Sir: On the evening of the 12th instant, having the verbal orders of the general-in-chief to designate a storming party, to aid in the assault upon the castle of Chapultepec, a command from my division, with scaling ladders, was organized, consisting of ten officers —Captain McKenzie, 2d artillery, commanding; and two hundred and sixty men, volunteers, drawn in due proportion from the several corps. At 5 a. m. on the 13th, these detachments assembled at the appointed place, and proceeded to their duty. For the manner in which this was executed, I refer to the report, herewith, of the gallant commander.

At the same time, I had the orders of the general-in-chief to take position with the remainder of my division, and support the operations of Gen. Pillow. This position was taken at the time and place appointed, and that general informed of my preparations, and of my readiness to support him. Lieut. Semmes, (navy) one of my aids-de-camp, whom I despatched with this intelligence, found General Pillow, soon after the assault had commenced, wounded at the foot of the hill. Gen. Pillow desired him to return to me, with a request "to bring up my whole division, and make great haste, or, he feared, I would be too late." The 2d (Clark's) brigade was ordered instantly to advance. It did so, passed on, mingled with the advancing forces, and entered, with them, *pell mell* into the assaulted work. At the same instant, the 1st (Garland's) brigade, the light battalion, under Lieut. Col. C. F. Smith, and Duncan's battery, were put in motion, around the north-eastern base of the hill of Chapultepec, and moved in operation, upon the San Cosme route and aqueduct. After advancing some 400 yards, we came to a battery which had been assailed by a portion of Magruder's field guns—particularly the section under the gallant Lieut. Jackson, who, although he had lost most of his horses, and many of his men, continued chivalrously at his post, combatting with noble courage. A portion of Garland's brigade, which had been previously deployed in the field to the left, now came up with, and defeated the enemy's right; the enemy's left extending in the direction of the Tacubaya aqueduct, on which Quitman's division was *battling* and *advancing*. Pursuing the San Cosme road, we discovered an arched passage through the aqueduct, and a cross route practicable for artillery, for a considerable distance, over the meadows, in the direction of the battery, and left of the enemy's line, which was galling, and endeavoring to check Quitman's advance. Lieut. Col. Duncan, with a section of his battery, covered by Lieut. Col. Smith's battalion, was turned off upon this route, and advancing to within 400 yards of the enemy's line, (which was as far as the nature of the ground would permit,) opened an effective fire—first upon the battery, and then upon the retreating troops, great numbers of whom were cut down. Having thus aided the advance, and cleared the front (being favorably situated) of my gallant friend Quitman, as far as it was in my power, this portion of my command was withdrawn. The 2d brigade now coming up, the advance upon the main road was continued. We soon came up with, and carried a second battery, and afterwards a third, both of them strong works and enfilading the road. This brought us to the Campo Santo, or English burying-ground, near which the road and aqueduct bend to the right. At this point the general-in-chief came up, with his staff, and instructed me to press on, carry the garita San Cosme, and, if possible, penetrate to the Alameda. Shortly after Brigadier Gen. Cadwalader reported to me, by the order of the general-in-chief; and, later, between 8 and 9 p. m., Col. Riley, with the second brigade, 2d division. The former was left in position at the Campo Santo, to hold that point, and look to the left and rear. The latter, coming up after the firing had ceased, was halted in rear of the 1st division, and entered the city, with it, on the morning of the 14th.

Here we came in front of another battery, beyond which, distant some two hundred and fifty yards, and sustaining it, was the last defence, or the garita of San Cosme. The approach to these two defences was in a right line, and the whole space was literally swept by grape, canister, and shells, from a heavy gun and howitzer; added to which, severe fires of musketry were delivered from the tops of the adjacent houses and churches. It hence became necessary to vary our mode of operations. Garland's brigade was thrown to the right, within and masked by the acqueduct, and instructed to dislodge the enemy from the buildings in his front, and endeavor to reach and turn the left of the garita, taking advantage of such cover as might offer, to enable him to effect these objects. Clark's brigade was, at the same time, ordered to take the buildings on the left of the road, and, by the use of bars and picks, burrow through from house to house, and, in like manner, carry the right of the garita. While these orders were being executed, a mountain howitzer was placed on the top of a commanding building on the left, and another on the church of San Cosme on the right; both of which opened with admirable effect. The work of the troops was tedious, and necessarily slow, but was greatly favored by the fire of the howitzers. Finally, at 5 o'clock, both columns had reached their positions, and it then became necessary, at all hazards, to advance a piece of artillery to the evacuated battery of the enemy, intermediate between us and the garita. Lieut. Hunt was ordered to execute this duty, which he did in the highest possible style of gallantry, equally sustained by his veteran troops, with the loss of one killed and four wounded, out of nine men, although the piece moved at full speed over a distance of only one hundred and fifty yards; reaching the breastwork, he became muzzle to muzzle with the enemy. It has never been my fortune to witness a more brilliant exhibition of courage and conduct. The moment had now arrived for the final and combined attack upon the last stronghold of the enemy in my quarter; it was made, by our men springing, as if

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by magic, to the tops of the houses into which they had patiently and quietly made their way with the bar and pick, and to the utter surprise and consternation of the enemy, opening upon him, within easy range, a destructive fire of musketry. A single discharge, in which many of his gunners were killed at their pieces, was sufficient to drive him in confusion from the breastworks; when a prolonged shout from our brave fellows announced that we were in possession of the garita of San Cosme, and already in the city of Mexico.

At this point we again had the pleasure to meet the president general-in-chief, took one of his aids-de-camp, Captain Jose Ma. Castanary, and several superior officers, with many other equally unimportant prisoners; and one of my most gallant and leading subalterns had the gratification of eating his excellency's well-prepared supper.

The remainder of the division was now marched within the city gate, and Capt. Huger of the ordnance, who had been directed by the general-in-chief to report to me, with heavy guns, some time before, was desired to advance a 24-pounder and a 10-inch mortar, place them in position of the garita, obtain the direction, and open a few shot and shell upon the grand plaza and palace, assumed to be about 1,600 yards distant. This battery opened at 9 o'clock—three shot being fired from the gun, and five from the mortar. They told with admirable effect, as at 1 o'clock at night a commission from the municipality came to my advanced post with a flag, announcing that immediately after the heavy guns opened, the government and army commenced evacuating the city, and that the commission was deputed to confer with the general-in-chief, to whose head-quarters it was passed under Assistant Adjutant General Mackall. At 5 a. m., on the 14th, my troops and heavy guns advanced into the city, and occupied the Alameda to the point where it fronts the palace, and there halted at 6 o'clock, the general-in-chief having instructed me to take a position and await his further orders. Shortly afterwards a straggling assassin-like fire commenced from the house-tops; which continued, in various parts of the city, through the day, causing us some loss. The first shot, fired at a group of officers at the head of my column, struck down Col. Garland, badly wounded; and, later in the day, Lieut. Sydney Smith was shot down, mortally wounded—since dead.

The free use of heavy battering guns upon every building from which fire proceeded, together with musketry from some of our men thrown out as skirmishers, soon quelled these hidden and dastardly enemies. About the time of our entrance into the city, the convicts in the different prisons, to the number of some thirty thousand men, were liberated by order of the flying government, armed and distributed in the most advantageous houses, including the churches, convents, and even the hospitals, for the purpose of exciting, if possible, the entire population of the city to revolt, and effect, by secret and dastardly means, what the whole Mexican army had been unable to accomplish. This was no time for half-way measures; and if many innocent persons suffered incidently, under the just infliction of punishment we found it necessary to bestow on these miscreants from the jails, the responsibility should rest upon the barbarous and vindictive chief who imposed upon us the necessity.

Officers and men of every corps carried themselves with wonted gallantry and conduct. Be pleased to refer to reports of subordinate commanders. Major Sumner, reported to me with his cavalry on the morning of the 13th, was actively on service, and under fire, and was advanced upon the San Cosme road, to be at hand to pursue the enemy. Towards evening the general-in-chief ordered his command to reoccupy Tacubaya. The commander and his excellent corps rendered every service which the incidents of the day offered to their ready acceptance.

I have again to make acknowledgments to Colonels Garland and Clark, brigade commanders, as also to their respective staffs; to Lieut. Cols. Duncan and Smith; Captain McKenzie, commanding, and the following officers, composing the storming party; Lieut. Simpson, 2d artillery and Johnson, 3d artillery, (light battalion;) Lieuts. Rodgers and McConnel, 4th infantry; Captain Ruggles and Lieut. J. P. Smith, 5th infantry; Lieuts. Armistead and Morrow, 6th infantry, and Lieut. Selden, 8th infantry; to Lieut. Col. Belton, 3d artillery; Major Lee, 4th; and Brevet Major Montgomery, 8th infantry; to Lieut. Jackson, 1st artillery, (Magruder's light battery;) Lieut. Hunt, 2d artillery, (Duncan's light battery;) Captain Brooks, 2d artillery; Lieuts. Lendrum and Shields, 3d artillery; S. Smith, Haller, and Grant, 4th infantry, especially; and Lieut. Judah, 4th infantry; Lieut. and Adjutant Lugenbeel, 5th; and Lieut. E. Johnson, 6th, (much distinguished;) Captains Bomford and Gates, and Lieuts. Merchant and Picket, (each distinguished for gallantry and zeal;) the young and gallant Rodgers and J. P. Smith, lieutenants of 4th and 5th infantry, killed with the storming party; Captain Edwards, voltigeurs, and Lieut. Hagner, ordnance, commanded mounted howitzers, placed upon buildings, and rendered effective service, well sustained by the intelligent ordnance men.

Of the staff; Lieuts. Stephens, Smith, and McClellan, engineers, displayed the gallantry, skill, and conduct, which so eminently distinguished their corps. The first was badly wounded. I must not omit a respectful notice of the very intelligent enlisted men of the sappers and miners, and desire to apply the same remark to Capt. Huger, and Lieut. Hagner and their excellent men.

Captain Mackall, assistant adjutant general, wounded; Captain Pemberton, wounded; Lieut. Semmes, (navy;) Lieut. Wood, aid-de-camp; and Lieut. Hardcastle, topographical engineers; and Woodbridge, division commissary; Major Borland and G. W. Kendall, volunteer aids-de-camp, the latter wounded; each exhibited habitual gallantry, intelligence, and devotion.

I am most happy to have occasion to submit but a moderate list of casualities, compared with recent reports; two officers killed, ten wounded, and one hundred and twenty-nine rank and file killed, wounded, and missing, of which full returns are forwarded herewith; as also a sketch of the ground, &c., covered by the operations of my command.

All of which is respectfully submitted to the general-in-chief, himself a close observer of the incidents of the day.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. J. WORTH,
Brevet Major General, commanding 1st Division.

To Captain SCOTT,
A. A. A. General, Head-quarters, Mexico.

Tabular statement of casualties in the first division in the action of the 13th and 14th September, 1847, commanded by Major General Worth.

Corps.	KILLED.					WOUNDED.														Remarks.
	Subalterns.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Privates.	Field officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Privates.	Vols. A. D. C.	Privates missing.	Total.	Aggregate.	Horses killed.	Horses wounded.		
General staff							1	2	2			1	1		3	6		3		G. W. Kendall, esq., vol., a. d. c., reported wounded; not borne in the aggregate.
Light artillery					1							6			7	7	2	1		
Staff 1st brigade						1										1				
1st brigade																				
2d artillery		1		1	3				1	1	1	12		1	21	21				
3d artillery												5		1	6	6				
4th infantry	1	2	1		7			2	2	6		26		1	45	48				
2d brigade																				
5th infantry	1				2		1		1	1		8		2	14	16				
6th infantry					5			1	2			5		1	13	14				
8th infantry								2	2	2		14		2	20	22				
Total	2	3	1	1	18	1	2	7	10	10	1	77	1	8	129	140	2	4		

W. W. MACKALL, *A. A. G.*

Names of officers killed.—A. P. Rodgers, 2d lieutenant 4th infantry; J. P. Smith, 2d lieutenant 5th infantry.

Names of officers wounded.—J. J. Stevens, 1st lieutenant engineers, severely; W. W. Mackall, assistant adjutant general, slightly; John Garland, lieutenant colonel 4th infantry, brevet colonel commanding 1st brigade, severely; D. H. McPhail, captain 5th infantry, slightly; Joseph Selden, 1st lieutenant 8th infantry, severely; L. A. Armistead, 1st lieutenant 6th infantry, slightly; Sidney Smith, 1st lieutenant 4th infantry, mortally (since dead;) James Longstreet, adjutant, 2d lieutenant 8th infantry, severely; Maurice Maloney, 2d lieutenant 4th infantry, slightly; Peter V. Hagner, ordnance, slightly.

REPORT OF GENERAL TWIGGS.

Head-quarters, Second Division of Regulars,
City of Mexico, September 21, 1847.

Sir: For the information of the general-in-chief, I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by my division in the reduction of the city of Mexico and its contiguous works.

On the 7th instant, Riley's brigade, composed of the 4th artillery, the 2d and 7th infantry, was, by the general's orders, thrown in advance of Pillow's division, on the San Angel road, to watch and keep in check any force from the city in that direction. On the following day this brigade was the reserve of the battle of Molino del Rey; after which it assumed its post on the San Angel road, and was joined, on the afternoon of the 11th, by Smith's brigade, (composed of the mounted rifles, the 1st artillery, and 3d infantry,) and Taylor's and Steptoe's batteries. Steptoe's 12-pounder battery was placed in position during the night of the 11th, and by daylight in the morning was enabled to open on the enemy's batteries, situated at the garita in the San Antonio road; and between that and the San Angel road the fire was kept up briskly during the day, on both sides, with but little loss to us, who were protected by a good temporary breastwork. On the morning of the 13th the firing was renewed with great spirit, which compelled the enemy to withdraw his guns from the garita, within the protection of the city walls.

Smith's brigade was now ordered to proceed in the direction of Chapultepec, and support one of the columns of attack, commanded by Major General Quitman. With the stormers from my division in front on the road, the attacking column on the left, and Smith's brigade on the right of it, the force advanced in the face of a well-directed fire from a battery at the base of Chapultepec, near a point where the aqueduct leaves it, and also from musketry sheltered by the aqueduct, and by breastworks across and on each side of the road. When within charging distance, the stormers, with the assistance of the right of Smith's brigade, which had been thrown forward towards the aqueduct, rushed on the enemy's guns, drove off or killed the cannoneers, and took possession of this strong point. Smith's brigade having advanced three companies of mounted riflemen considerably to its right, to protect the right of Quitman's division, they were found near the first battery when the stormers were about attacking, and were thus enabled to enter with the advance. The brigade pushed on and captured a second battery, in rear of the first, when several guns and many prisoners were taken; after some brisk skirmishing, the enemy was finally driven from every point on the east of the hill, and were pursued on the San Cosme road some distance by the storming party, under the command of Captain Paul, 7th infantry; this party having been overtaken by the first division, and their specific duties as stormers having been accomplished, were ordered to return and rejoin their respective regiments.

Early in the action, Captain Casey, 2d infantry, who commanded the storming party from my division, was severely wounded, and obliged to retire. The command devolving upon Captain Paul, 7th infantry, Lieutenant Gantt, 7th infantry, with a portion of the party, was ordered to cross the ditch on the left of the road, and proceed further to the left of the base of Chapultepec, and, by scaling the wall, gain admittance to the body of the work. This gallant officer was shot dead at the head of his men—the command of this party devolving upon Lieutenant Steele, 2d infantry, who led his men on with intrepidity and success. Too much cannot be said in praise of the officers and men who composed this storming force, with Captain Paul in command, ably and gallantly supported by Captain Roberts of the mounted rifles; Captain Dobbins, 3d infantry; Lieutenant Richardson, 3d infantry; Lieutenant Westcott, 2d infantry; Lieutenant Hill, 4th artillery; Lieutenant Bee, 3d infantry; Lieutenant Steele, 3d infantry; Lieutenant Stuart, mounted rifles; and Lieutenant De Russy, 4th artillery—the party advanced without a falter or a check.

Smith's brigade—the riflemen leading, supported by an 8-inch howitzer, in charge of the late and gallant Captain Drum, 4th artillery—carried a battery near the Casa Colorada, half-way to the garita on the Chapultepec road. The command was here reorganized by the senior officer, Major General Quitman, with the mounted riflemen again in the advance, supported by the South Carolina regiment—the remainder of Smith's brigade being in reserve—and charged the battery at the garita; the reserve pushing up, arrived at the battery at the same moment with the advance, and entered the city at twenty minutes after 1 o'clock, p. m. The brigade occupied buildings within the city during the night, and the enemy having in the meantime abandoned the city, our forces took possession of it on the morning of the 14th. Our national colors were planted on the enemy's palace, by a non-commissioned officer of the mounted rifles, at 7 o'clock, a. m.

Until late in the afternoon of the 13th, Riley's brigade, with Steptoe's and Taylor's batteries, were kept in the Piedad road, to watch the enemy in that quarter. It formed a junction with the 1st division on the San Cosme road early in the night of the 13th.

For more minute information as to the operations themselves, and as to the officers and men particularly distinguished on these several occasions, I will respectfully refer the general-in-chief to the accompanying report of Brigadier General Smith, who so ably commanded the brigade in action.

Lists of the killed, wounded, and missing have already been furnished.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. E. TWIGGS,
Brig. Gen. U. S. A., commanding 2d division.

To Capt. H. L. Scott, *A. A. A. G.,*
Head-quarters of the army, city of Mexico.

HEAD-QUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE,
Mexico, September 23, 1847.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in accordance with the instructions of the brigadier general commanding the division, my brigade, under the immediate command of Lieutenant Colonel Plympton, 7th infantry, moved from Coyoacan on the evening of the 7th instant, and took up a position near the San Angel road, and about two miles south of the garita, at the junction of the Tacubaya and Piedad causeways. On the morning of the following day, in obedience to instructions from Major General Pillow, commanding the forces advanced in this direction, the brigade was marched to the field of Molino del Rey, at which place I joined it, and was for several hours engaged in covering the removal of the killed and wounded and captured ammunition from the battle-field.

While so occupied, the 2d infantry—temporarily under the orders of Brigadier General Pierce—became engaged with the enemy's skirmishers at the foot of Chapultepec. In the afternoon the position of the previous night was reoccupied. On the morning of the 9th, under instructions from Major General Pillow, the brigade occupied a position in and to the right of the Piedad village, in observation of the enemy's works on the San Antonio and San Angel roads, which was retained under his orders until the brigadier general commanding the division arrived, on the evening of the 11th. On the morning of the 12th the brigade supported Steptoe's battery in the demonstration made against the garita of Candelaria. In the afternoon of that day, it furnished seven officers—Lieutenants Hill and De Russy, 4th artillery, Captain Casey, Lieutenants Wescott and Steele, 2d infantry, Captain Paul and Lieutenant Gantt, 7th infantry—and 125 rank and file, for the storming of Chapultepec. The stormers were actively engaged in the glorious assault upon the works and castle of Chapultepec on the morning of the 13th, and lost more than one-fourth of their number in killed and wounded—among the former, Lieutenant Gantt, a promising and gallant officer of the 7th infantry; and among the latter, Captain Casey, of the 2d. In the afternoon of that day the 4th artillery was detached for the purpose of making a diversion on the Piedad-causeway, but was recalled when the brigade was ordered to march for the garita of San Cosme. On reaching this point late in the evening, I reported to Major General Worth, commanding the attack in that quarter, and on the morning of the 14th marched with his division into the city of Mexico. Soon after entering the city, the 2d infantry was detached; and while absent was actively engaged for several hours with a large Mexican force in the southern part of the city, suffering a considerable loss, and inflicting a very severe one upon the enemy. With the remainder of my brigade, under instructions from Major General Worth, I occupied the Carcel, near the Tacubaya garita, until late in the evening, when orders were received to report to the brigadier general commanding the division on the Plaza Mayor.

For the details of these operations, reference is respectfully made to the reports of subordinate commanders, copies of which are herewith submitted.

It gives me pleasure to repeat here the commendations bestowed in former reports, and to express to the officers and men of my command my warmest thanks for the zeal and gallantry and good conduct evinced by them in the different positions occupied by the brigade as a reserve, as supporting, and by a portion of it as an attacking force.

My staff officers—aided by Captain McClellan, topographical engineers, and Lieutenant Westcott, 2d infantry, as volunteer aids—were actively engaged in the performance of their appropriate duties.

I remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. RILEY,
Brevet Colonel, commanding 2d Brigade.

To First Lieutenant W. S. Brooks,
A. A. A. General, 2d Division.

REPORT OF GENERAL PILLOW.

Head-quarters 3d Division U. S. Army,
Mexico, September 18, 1847.

Captain: On the morning of the 12th instant, at 3 o'clock, a. m., I moved with my command, consisting of the field battery of Captain Magruder, the voltigeur regiment, the 9th, 11th, 14th and 15th regiments of infantry, (the 12th regiment constituting part of the garrison at Mixcoac,) and the mountain howitzer and rocket battery, from Tacubaya to the battle-field of the 8th instant, where my dispositions were made to take possession of "Molino del Rey." Having organized a force for this purpose, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Hébert, at daylight his command moved steadily and in beautiful order, under a hot fire of shot and shell from Chapultepec, and seized the mills. I ordered Brigadier General Cadwalader, with his brigade, to hold possession of this position, and to defend the approaches (which unite at that place) from the city of Mexico and from Santa Fe. In a short time afterwards an immense body of lancers, with a considerable force of infantry, made their appearance in the valley above me, and moved steadily forward in the direction of my position, until almost within reach of my field-pieces. With Brigadier General Pierce's brigade, Magruder's battery, and Major Sumner's fine command of dragoons, (that officer having now reported to me for duty,) I made every arrangement for their reception. Having thus executed the orders of the general-in-chief, "to take possession of the mills, to hold them, and from this position defend the batteries intended to be opened, preparatory to the assault upon Chapultepec, and not to provoke a general engagement with the enemy," I did not, under my orders, feel myself at liberty to become the assailant, and the enemy regarding "prudence as the better part of valor," did not think proper to assail me.

At night I drew my whole force down to the mills, immediately under the fire, and almost under the walls of Chapultepec; while the enemy advanced from the valley and occupied the position I had held during the day, close in my rear.

Being now almost completely enveloped by the enemy, with Chapultepec and its strong garrison immediately in my front, and the enemy's large force of lancers and infantry in close approximation to my rear and on my left flank, my command was compelled to lay on its arms during the night.

Early on the morning of the 13th, Captain McKenzie, 2d artillery, reported to me for duty with a command of 260 rank and file from the 1st division.

At daylight the cannonade, which had ceased at dark on the previous day, was resumed, and kept up on both sides until about 8 o'clock. In the mean time, I was actively engaged in making the necessary preparations for storming Chapultepec. With this view, I had placed two pieces of Magruder's field-battery inside the extensive row of buildings (of which the mills were a part) to clear a sand-bag breast-work, which the enemy had constructed outside the main wall surrounding Chapultepec, and so as to command a breach in the wall. I had also passed the howitzer battery through the houses and walls of the mills, and placed it in battery, so as to aid me in driving the enemy from a strong entrenchment extending nearly across the front of the forest, and commanding my only approach to Chapultepec. While these batteries were admirably served under Captain Magruder and Lieutenant Reno, I placed four companies of the voltigeur regiment, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Johnstone, in position, with instructions, that, upon the cessation of the artillery fire, they should advance by a rapid movement on the outside, and under cover of the main wall, and to enter the enclosure at the breach. At the same time, I placed four other companies of voltigeurs, under command of Colonel Andrews, at a narrow gateway opening from the rear of the mills, with orders to advance in front, to unite with Colonel Johnstone's command, to deploy as skirmishers, and by a simultaneous movement upon the enemy's flank and front, to drive him from his entrenchments and the large trees, behind which he had taken shelter. I had placed the 9th and 15th regiments of infantry in position, to advance as close supports to the storming force, and, if necessary, to form a part of it.

I had ordered Colonel Andrews, as soon as the regiment of voltigeurs had cleared the entrenchments and woods, to form in rear of McKenzie's command as a supporting or assaulting force, according to the exigencies of the moment. I placed Captain McKenzie's command immediately in rear of Colonel Johnstone's command of skirmishers, and directed it to move under the cover of the same wall, to enter the breach close after Johnstone's command, and, as Johnstone would brush away the enemy, it would advance steadily, assault, and carry the main work of Chapultepec. I had placed my scaling ladders in charge of this command, and furnished a strong detail of men to carry them forward to the parapet.

I directed Lieutenant Reno to carry with the advancing column the mountain howitzer battery, and to use it whenever he could do so with effect.

I had placed Colonel Trousdale, with the 11th and 14th regiments, and one section of Magruder's battery under command of Lieutenant Jackson, on the road leading on the left of Chapultepec to the city, with instructions to advance on that road, to hold the enemy stationed at the battery on the road in *observation*, and to give him battle if he attempted to advance or succor the forces within the walls of Chapultepec.

Having completed these dispositions for the assault, while a heavy cannonade was going on, Brigadier General Cadwalader was directed to see to the proper execution of my orders.

All being now ready and eager for the conflict, I ordered the batteries of my division silenced, and the command to advance—the general-in-chief having silenced the heavy batteries.

The voltigeurs having driven the enemy from the wood, rapidly pursued him until he retreated into the interior fortifications. Close in their rear followed the 9th and 15th regiments, with equal impetuosity, until these three regiments occupied the exterior works around the summit of Chapultepec.

Captain McKenzie's command had not yet come up. The 5th 6th, and 8th regiments of infantry of General Worth's division, ordered forward as a reserve, advanced to their positions and formed. As soon as Captain McKenzie's command was in position with the ladders, the work was almost instantly carried, and the Mexican flag torn from the castle by the gallant Major Seymour, of the 9th regiment, and the American run up in its place.

To the voltigeur regiment belongs the honor of having first planted its colors upon the parapet. The color-bearer of the regiment having been shot down, the color was immediately seized by the gallant and fearless Captain Barnard, who scaled the parapet and unfurled the flag, under a terrible fire, from which he received two wounds.

The chief honor of this brilliant victory is due to those gallant corps, the voltigeurs, the 9th and 15th regiments of infantry, who drove the enemy from his exterior entrenchments and positions, took possession of and enveloped the crest of the counterscrap, and held this position under a heavy fire of grap, canister, and round shot from the enemy's artillery, (11 pieces in number,) and a very superior force of small arms, until the arrival of the ladders; and to Captain McKenzie's command, who brought up the ladders, and, with the corps already mentioned, so gallantly stormed and carried the main works.

The reserve, of General Worth's division, which moved to its position in gallant style, by their presence inspired the whole command with increased confidence; and portions of it participated in the immediate assault, resulting in the fall of the fortress.

The advance of General Quitman's division, which was to have assaulted upon the left of the position, having fallen under the fire of a battery on the outside of the outer wall, and being unable to scale it in consequence of the want of ladders, were obliged to march several hundred yards to the south, and to enter the very breach through which portions of my command had passed at the commencement of the action. The consequence was, that command did not get into position in time to render me material assistance in the assault; though, owing to the delay at the summit of the hill, occasioned by the want of ladders, portions of General Quitman's command, who passed through the breach in the outer wall under my own observation, had time to come up and enter the inner works about the same time with parts of my own command, which had for some time previous completely enveloped the work and called out for the ladders.

Lieutenant Reid, in command of one company of the New York regiment and one of marines, came forward in advance of the other troops of this command, participated in the assault, and was severely wounded.

While, therefore, I would not detract a particle from the well-earned reputation of the gallant corps of the volunteer division, who have proved their gallantry upon other hard-fought fields, and while I have pleasure in testifying to the alacrity with which they advanced on this occasion to and around the wall, and to the heights of Chapultepec, upon the only practicable route for their advance, justice to the corps above referred to of my own command, as well as to my supporting column, demands that I should assert absolutely, and claim for those who had so nobly met the brunt of the conflict, and drove the enemy from his strongholds and possession of his fortifications, the chief honor of storming the strong and formidable work.

While this work was being done in a manner so truly heroic, and under my immediate and personal superintendence and direction, Colonel Trousdale's command, consisting of the 11th and 14th regiments of infantry, and Magruder's field battery, engaged a battery and large force of the enemy in the road immediately on the west of Chapultepec. The advanced section of the battery, under command of the brave Lieutenant Jackson, was dreadfully cut up and almost disabled. Though the command of Colonel Trousdale sustained a severe loss, and the gallant and intrepid colonel was badly wounded by two balls which shattered his right arm, still he maintained his position with great firmness, drove the enemy from his battery, and turned his guns upon his retreating forces.

Captain Scantland was shot through the head, and was supposed to have been mortally wounded, but is yet alive, with increasing hopes of his recovery. Lieutenant Colonel Hébert, who was placed in command of the 11th infantry, in position to engage an immense body of the enemy's lancers, who threatened the rear and flank of this column, distinguished himself by the coolness, judgment, and intrepidity with which he made his dispositions to receive the charge, and actually held in check a force of ten times his number. After Colonel Trousdale was wounded, the command of the 14th regiment devolved upon him, and was led by him with ability, during the remainder of the day, into other fields of duty.

In the achievement of this most brilliant victory, justice demands of me an acknowledgement of the claims of the gallant officers, who so nobly executed my orders, to high distinction. Being with the main body of my advancing forces until I was cut down by a grape shot at the base of the hill, I had an opportunity of witnessing in person, the distinguished galllantry of my command—a gallantry unsurpassed by that of any troops during this war. After being wounded, I caused some of my soldiers to carry me forward to the top of the hill, where I had the proud satisfaction of witnessing the consummation of this glorious victory, and saw the stars and stripes raised aloft upon this formidable work, erected upon the very site of the ancient palace of the renowned Montezuma.

First, I cannot withhold my high sense of the very valuable services rendered by Captain Huger, chief of ordnance, and his assistants, Lieutenants Hagner and Stone, ordnance, and Captain Brooks and Lieutenant Anderson, 2d artillery, who, together, directed and served the heavy guns of batteries Nos. 2 and 3, under a constant and direct fire from the enemies batteries at Chapultepec during the 12th, and up to the final assault on the 13th instant. The distinction won by these gentlemen on former occasions needs not my testimony to add to their well-earned reputation; but as they were serving with me, and under my personal observation, and were engaged in the reduction of the same great work, I cannot withhold my sense of their great gallantry and high claims to the distinguished consideration of the general-in-chief and of the government of our country.

Equally daring and meritorious, and not less distinguished, were the services of Captain Lee and Lieutenants Beauregard, Stevens, and Tower, of the engineer corps, on duty at different times within my line of operations. To the great activity, skill, judgment, and daring of this valuable corps of officers, is the service and the nation indebted for the success of our army on other as well as on the present occasion; and the fact that, without exception, they were all wounded during the brilliant operations of the day, places them before the army and their country as among the most deserving of the many gallant spirits whose valor has shed a bright halo of glory around the American arms. I invite the attention of the general-in-chief to the report of Lieutenant Beauregard, whose untiring energy and indomitable perseverance during the night of the 12th, repaired the works of batteries Nos. 2 and 3, and enabled them to speak in tones of thunder to Chapultepec, the monarch fortification of the valley of Mexico.

Captain Magruder's field battery—one section of which was served with great gallantry by himself, and the other by his brave Lieutenant Jackson, in the face of a galling fire from the enemy's entrenched positions—did invaluable service preparatory to the general assault. The captain received a slight wound, but did not quit his post.

Lieutenant Reno, commanding the mountain howitzer battery, whose pieces, as I have before stated, I caused to be put in battery so as to reach the enemy's positions through a gateway and a narrow arch in the outer walls of Molino del Rey, greatly distinguished himself by his extraordinary activity and daring, while he, under a concentrated fire at the openings from the whole line of the entrenched enemy, kept up a well-directed fire upon him, which greatly assisted me in dislodging him and driving him from his advanced positions. Nor did his gallant conduct stop here; for his men ran forward with his pieces, kept up with the storming column, and at the very base of the height placed them in battery almost in the mouth of the enemy's cannon, and served them until he was disabled by a wound, when his place was supplied by Lieutenant Beauregard, (whom I have already noticed,) until the pieces were completely masked by our advancing forces. First Sergeant W. Peat, of this company, who acted with extraordinary daring, lost one of his legs.

In noticing the conduct of the officers of the voltigeurs, and the 9th and 15th infantry, in this charge of unsurpassed gallantry, I can scarcely command language to do them justice.

The voltigeur regiment, which was ordered forward in advance as skirmishers to clear the entrenchments and large trees of the large force of the enemy, who were directing a most galling fire into the command—the right wing under the very gallant and accomplished Lieutenant Colonel Johnstone, and the left under the brave Colonel Andrews himself, assisted by his gallant Major Caldwell—having united, cleared the woods, and pursued the enemy so hotly, that he was not able to *ignite* his mines, drove him inside the parapet itself, and occupied the broken ground around the ditch of the fortification—all in the face of a most heavy fire from the enemy's small arms and heavy guns. The ladders arrived, and several efforts were made by both officers and men to scale the walls. But many of the gallant spirits who first attempted it fell, killed or wounded. Colonel Andrews, whose regiment so distinguished itself and commander by this brilliant charge, as also Lieutenant Colonel Johnstone and Major Caldwell, whose activity enabled them to lead this assault, have greatly distinguished themselves by their gallantry and daring. Lieutenant Colonel Johnstone received three wonnds; but they were all slight, and did not at all arrest his daring and onward movements. Captain Barnard, with distinguished gallantry, having seized the colors of his regiment, upon the fall of the color-bearer, scaled the wall with them unfurled, and has the honor of planting the first American standard in the work. Captain Biddle, always prompt, vigilant, and daring, though so much enfeebled by disease as to be scarce able to walk, left his sick bed on this great occasion, and was among the foremost to enter the works.

The gallant Colonel Ransom, of the 9th infantry, fell dead from a shot in the forehead while at the head of his command, waving his sword, and leading his splendid regiment up the heights to the summit of Chapultepec. I had myself been a witness to his heroic conduct until a moment before, when I was cut down by his side. My heart bleeds with anguish at the loss of so gallant an officer. The command of his regiment devolved upon Major Seymour, who faltered not, but with his command scaled the parapet, entered the citadel sword in hand, and himself struck the Mexican flag from the walls.

Not less distinguished and no less glorious was the conduct of the 15th regiment of infantry, now under command of Lieutenant Colonel Howard. This regiment, which had greatly distinguished itself in the actions near Churubusco, on the 20th ultimo, where the brave Colonel Morgan was wounded, now covered itself with new honors and fresh laurels, under command of its present veteran leader, assisted by his gallant Major Woods. Captain Chase, of this regiment, at a most critical moment in the charge, when the voltigeur regiment had advanced partly up the hill, and the enemy in strong force had occupied the redan, half way up the acclivity, and held us in check, under orders from my adjutant general, Captain Hooker, about the time I was wounded, with a firmness few but himself possessed, dashed rapidly forward to the right flank of the work, calling upon his company to follow. Lieutenant Beach quickly supported him with his company, and the enemy fled from the redan, pursued by the troops of my command. Great credit is due to the officers and men for their rapid movements at this time, for the whole hill side was mined, and, had the enemy been allowed to fire their trains, great destruction must have inevitably ensued.

Lieutenant Selden, of the 8th infantry, of Captain McKenzie's command, one of the first to mount the scaling ladder, fell from its summit severely wounded. Lieutenant Rogers, 4th infantry, and Lieutenant Smith, 5th infantry, of the same party, were both distinguished by their heroic courage and daring, and were both killed while nobly leading on their men. Captain McKenzie, selected to lead the storming corps from the 1st division, acted well his part after reaching the heights, and sustained the character of the veteran division of which his command was a part.

I have feebly endeavored to sketch the action, and to notice the conduct of those who were conspicuous in deeds of daring. I have no doubt omitted many cases equally worthy of consideration; but, in a general report, I cannot go further into details, and must refer to the reports of commanders of corps for more extended information. Suffering as I am from my wound, which forces me to write while lying on my back, I trust I shall be pardoned for any omission which may have occurred in this report.

I regret that I was deprived during the action of the services of my brave, talented, and accomplished Brigadier General Pierce, who was confined to a sick bed. Captain Winship, his adjutant general, who was distinguished in my staff by his talents and great daring at the siege of Vera Cruz and at the battle of Cerro Gordo, while I commanded a brigade, though laboring under severe indisposition, and though his chief was absent, was nevertheless upon the field. Lieutenant Fitzgerald, aid-de-camp to General Pierce, in consequence of his illness, volunteered his services to command one of the companies of the gallant New England regiment, which distinguished itself, as did this accomplished officer.

I was ably sustained and assisted during the day by Brigadier General Cadwalader, whose activity, courage, and high military talents have already distinguished him on other fields, but upon none more than this. I take pleasure in testifying my high sense of obligation to him, and to his chivalric adjutant general, Capt. George Deas.

My entire medical staff was most prompt and attentive to their duties. Surgeon Slade, of the 15th regiment, was upon the field and in the charge, and partook deeply of the patriotic enthusiasm which animated both officers and men of the command; and, while he did not forget the duties of his profession, rendered efficient service in cheering on the men. He was afterwards particularly active, and rendered important service in the command.

In concluding my report, I cannot adequately express to the general-in-chief the sense of obligation I feel to my personal staff for its distinguished gallantry and patient endurance of the dangers and fatigues incident to the brilliant results just sketched: While more labor or greater exposure has fallen to the lot of few officers in this valley than myself, surely none have been more ably supported by their personal staff. In talents, in science, in personal courage and chivalrous daring in all, and with all, they have aided and sustained me, and have contributed, in no small degree, to bring about the brilliant results which reflect so much honor and glory on our arms. In storming Chapultepec, having been myself cut down in the deadly conflict, at the very walls of the castle, I felt doubly the value of their distinguished services.

Captain Hooker, my adjutant general, and chief of my staff, was greatly distinguished throughout this action by his extraordinary activity, energy, and gallantry.

Lieutenant Rains, 4th artillery, and Lieutenant Ripley, 2d artillery, my aids-de-camp, never behaved with more gallantry, and never rendered me services more vitally important than in this memorable assault.

My volunteer aid-de-camp, passed midshipman R. C. Rodgers, who has always served me with great fearlessness, zeal, and activity, on this occasion was separated from me early in the action, but was, I learn, among the foremost in the conflict.

Having carried Chapultepec, and being unable to proceed with my command, the general-in-chief ordered it forward under Generals Quitman and Worth; and my entire division, except the 15th infantry, (which was left to garrison Chapultepec and to guard the prisoners, by order of the general-in-chief), actively participated in the subsequent achievements of our army, resulting in the capture and possession of the city of Mexico.

In carrying the strong work, the enemy sustained very heavy loss. The grounds around and the works upon Chapultepec, and every avenue of retreat from it, were literally strewed with his dead. At one place fifty dead bodies were counted in one heap; but no means are left me of ascertaining his loss with accuracy. Several hundred were gathered up by my men and buried while policing the yard of Chapultepec. After clearing the ground, his wounded nearly filled the large apartments set apart for hospitals in the castle. Among the killed were General Perez and Colonel Cano, of the engineers, and General Saldana was wounded on the 12th.

We took about 800 prisoners, among whom were Major General Bravo, Brigadier Generals Monterde, Nonega, Doramentes, and Saldana; also, 3 colonels, 7 lieutenant colonels, 40 captains, 24 first and 27 second lieutenants.

That the enemy was in large force I know certainly from personal observation. I know it also from the fact that there were killed and taken prisoners one major general and six brigadiers. As there were six brigadier generals, there could not have been less than six brigades. One thousand men to each brigade (which is a low estimate, for we had previously taken so many general officers prisoners, that the commands of others must have been considerably increased) would make 6,000 troops. But independent of these evidences of the enemy's strength, I have General Bravo's own account of the strength of his command, given me only a few minutes after he was taken prisoner. He communicated to me, through passed midshipman Rogers, that there were upwards of 6,000 men in the works and surrounding grounds. The killed, wounded, and prisoners, agreeably to the best estimate I can form, were about 1,800, and immense numbers of the enemy were seen to escape over the wall on the north and west side of Chapultepec.

My own force *actually* engaged in storming the work did not exceed 1,000 men.

The loss from my command was 28 killed upon the hill; but the returns from my different corps, not discriminating between those wounded in this assault and those wounded in the after part of the day, (when they had passed from my command in consequence of my being unable to go forward,) I cannot tell my loss in wounded in the assault upon Chapultepec.

My total loss in killed, wounded, and missing from my proper division, during the days of operation, is 143—a return of which is appended hereto.

I have also appended (marked A) a list of officers of inferior grades, non-commissioned officers, and privates, whose gallantry in the assault is deemed worthy of special notice, as appears from the report of commanders of corps.

I transmit herewith Brigadier General Pierce's report of the operations of his brigade on the 8th instant.

I also forward a field return of my division for the morning of the 13th, and the Mexican flag captured upon the citadel of Chapultepec when that work was stormed upon the 13th by my command.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

GID. J. PILLOW,
Major General U. S. A.

Capt. H. L. Scott,
A. A. A. Gen. Head-quarters of the Army.

A.

List of Officers and non-commissioned Officers not mentioned in my report, who have been recommended to my favorable notice, by their respective commanders, for meritorious conduct in the operations against Chapultepec and the city of Mexico, September 13*th and* 14*th*, 1847.

9*th regiment of infantry.*—Captain Pitman, Captain Webb, Captain Kimball, First Lieutenant and Adjutant Sprague; Lieutenant Bowers, Lieutenant Tracy, Lieutenant Jackson, Lieutenant Slocum, Lieutenant Woodhouse, Lieutenant Drum, Lieutenant Stoddard, Lieutenant Glackin, Lieutenant Pierce, Lieutenant Crosby; Sergeant-major Fairbanks, Sergeant White, Sergeant Billings, Sergeant Atkinson, Private McGrugen, Sergeant Pike, Sergeant Miller, Sergeant Clarke, Sergeant Barton, Sergeant Stone, Sergeant Willard.

14*th regiment of infantry.*—Captain Glenn, Lieutenant Blackburn, Lieutenant Isaacs, Lieutenant Davis.

15*th regiment of infantry.*—Major S. Woods, Captain Hoagland, Lieutenants Bowie and Upman, Lieutenant Freelon, Lieutenant Miller, Lieutenant Marshall, Lieutenant Sutton, Lieutenant Beckett, Lieutenant Beach, Lieutenant Bennett, Lieutenant Titus, Lieutenant French, Lieutenant Petemell, Lieutenant and Adjutant Broadhead, Sergeant-major McKean, Sergeant Ross, Sergeant Jones, Sergeant Lilley.

Voltigeur regiment.—Captain Howard, Captain Edwards, Captain Archer, Captain Blair, Lieutenant Fry, Lieutenant Kintzing, Lieutenant Walker, Lieutenant Terrett, Lieutenant Martin, Lieutenant Forsyth, Lieutenant Larned, Lieutenant Cross, Lieutenant Swan, Lieutenant Kizer, Lieutenant Cochrane, Sergeant Taylor, Sergeant Herbert, and Sergeants Peat, Depew and McGuire, of the howitzer battery.

GIDEON J. PILLOW,
Major General, U. S. A.

HEAD-QUARTERS, 3D DIVISION,
City of Mexico, September 28, 1847.

J. HOOKER, *Assistant Adjutant General.*

REPORT OF GENERAL QUITMAN.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE VOLUNTEER DIVISION,
National Palace, Mexico, September 29, 1847.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, for the information of the general-in-chief, a report of the movements and operations of that portion of the army under my command, from the afternoon of the 11th instant to the 14th, when our flag was raised on the national palace of Mexico.

The general-in-chief having concluded to carry the strong fortress of Chapultepec, and through it advance upon the city, ordered me, on the 11th, to move my division, after dark, from its position at Coyoacan to Tacubaya. Steptoe's battery and Gaither's troop of horse having been directed to report to General Twiggs, the remainder of the division, consisting of the battalion of marines, New York and South Carolina regiments, under Brigadier General Shields, and the 2d Pennsylvania regiment, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Geary, moved during daylight to the village of Piedad, and at night proceeded thence to their position at Tacubaya, where the troops lay upon their arms until daylight.

Two batteries, Nos. 1 and 2 on the map—the former put up by Lieutenants Tower and Smith, of engineers, under direction of Captain Lee, of the same corps, on the road from Tacubaya to Chapultepec, about eight hundred yards from the fortress; the latter, under the direction of Captain Huger, of ordnance, at some distance to the left of the former—had been erected during the night. My division being intended to support these batteries, and to advance to the attack by the direct road from Tacubaya to the fortress, was placed in position near battery No. 1, early on the morning of the 12th,—detachments from its left extended to the support of battery No. 2. At 7 o'clock the guns—two sixteen pounders and an eight-inch howitzer—were placed in battery No. 1, in position so as to rake the road, sweep the adjoining grounds, and have a direct fire upon the enemy's batteries and the fortress of Chapultepec.

Our fire was then opened and maintained with good effect throughout the day, under the direction of that excellent and lamented officer, Captain Drum, of the 4th artillery, zealously aided by Lieutenant Benjamin and Porter, of his company. The fire was briskly returned from the castle with round shot, shells and grape. During the day, I succeeded, under cover of our batteries, in making an important reconnoisance of the grounds and works immediately at the base of the castle, a rough sketch of which was made by my aid, Lieutenant Lovell, on the ground. This disclosed to us two batteries of the enemy—one on the road in front of us, mounting four guns, and the other a flanking work of one gun, capable also of sweeping the low grounds on the left of the road, and between it and the base of the hill.

The supporting party on this reconnoisance was commanded by the late Major Twiggs, of the marines, and sustained during the observation a brisk fire from the batteries and small arms of the enemy, who, when the party were retiring, came out of the works in large numbers; and, although repeatedly checked by the fire of our troops, continued to advance as the supporting party retired, until they were dispersed, with considerable loss, by several discharges of canister from the guns of Captain Drum's battery, and a well-directed fire from the right of the 2d Pennsylvania regiment, posted on the flank of the battery for its support. Our loss in this affair was seven men wounded; but the information gained was of incalculable advantage to the operations of the succeeding day. In the evening, Captain Drum's company was relieved by Lieutenant Andrews's company, 3d artillery, by whom a steady and well-directed fire was kept up from the battery, until the fortress could no longer be seen in the darkness. During the day, my command was reinforced by a select battalion from General Twiggs's division, intended as a storming party, consisting of thirteen officers and two hundred and fifty men and non-commissioned officers and privates, chosen for this service out of the rifles, 1st and 4th regiments of artillery, and 2d, 3d, and 7th regiments of infantry—all under the command of Captain Silas Casey, 2d infantry.

Having received instructions from the general-in-chief to prevent, if possible, reinforcements from being thrown into Chapultepec during the night, Captain Paul, of the 7th infantry, with a detachment of fifty men, was directed to establish an advanced picket on the road to Chapultepec. During the night a brisk skirmish occurred between this detachment and the advanced posts of the enemy, which resulted in driving back the enemy; but, apprehensive that this demonstration was intended to cover the passage of reinforcements into Chapultepec, I ordered Lieutenant Andrews to advance a piece of artillery and rake the road with several discharges of canister. This was promptly executed; and, during the remainder of the night, there were no appearances of movements in the enemy's lines. During the night, the platforms of battery No. 1 were repaired, under the direction of Lieutenant Tower, of engineers, who had reported to me for duty, and a new battery for one gun established in advance of No. 1, a short distance, by Lieutenant Hammond of General Shields's staff.

The protection of battery No. 2, which was completed on the morning of the 12th, under the direction of Captain Huger, was intrusted to Brigadier General Shields. This battery, after the guns had been placed, opened and maintained a steady fire upon the castle, under the skilful direction of that experienced officer, Lieutenant Hagner, of ordnance.

At dawn, on the morning of the 13th, the batteries again opened an active and effective fire upon the castle, which was returned by the enemy with spirit and some execution, disabling, for a time, the eighteen pounder in battery No. 1, and killing one of the men at the guns.

During this cannonade, active preparations were made for the assault upon the castle. Ladders, pickaxes, and crows were placed in the hands of a pioneer storming party of select men from the volunteer division, under command of Captain Reynolds, of the marine corps, to accompany the storming party of one hundred and twenty men which had been selected from all corps of the same division, and placed under the command of Major Twiggs, of the marines. Captain Drum had again relieved Lieutenant Andrews at the guns, retaining from the command of the latter Sergeant Davidson and eight men to man an eight-pounder, which it was intended to carry forward to operate upon the enemy's batteries in front of us; and, to relieve the command from all danger of attack on our right flank from reinforcements which might come from the city, that well-tried and accomplished officer, Brevet Brigadier General Smith, with his well-disciplined brigade, had reported to me for orders. He was instructed to move in reserve on the right flank of the assaulting column, protect it from skirmishers, or more serious attack in that quarter, and, if possible, on the assault, cross the aqueduct leading to the city, turn the enemy, and cut off his retreat Those dispositions being made, the whole command, at the signal preconcerted by the general-in-chief, with enthusiasm and full of confidence, advanced to the attack. At the base of the hill constituting part of the works of the fortress of Chapultepec, and directly across our line of advance, were the strong batteries before described, flanked on the right by some strong buildings, and by a heavy stone wall about fifteen feet high, which extended around the base of the hill towards the west. Within two hundred yards of these batteries were some dilapidated buildings, which afforded a partial cover to our advance. Between these and the wall extended a low meadow, the long grass of which concealed a number of wet ditches by which it was intersected. To this point the command, partially screened, advanced by a flank, the storming parties in front, under a heavy fire from the fortress, the batteries, and breastworks of the enemy. The advance was here halted under the partial cover of the ruins, and upon the arrival of the heads of the South Carolina and New York Regiments, respectively, General Shields was directed to move them obliquely to the left, across the low ground, to the wall at the base of the hill. Encouraged by the gallant general who had led them to victory at Churubusco, and in spite of the obstacles which they had to encounter in wading through several deep ditches, exposed to a severe and galling fire from the enemy, these tried regiments promptly executed the movement, and effected a lodgment at the wall. The same order was given to Lieutenant Colonel Geary, and executed by his regiment with equal alacrity and success. These dispositions, so necessary to the final assault upon the works, were not made without some loss. In directing the advance, Brigadier General Shields was severely wounded in the arm. No persuasions, however, could induce that officer to leave his command, or quit the field. The brave Captain Van O'Linda, of the New York regiment, was killed at the head of his company. Lieutenant Colonel Baxter, of the same regiment, a valuable and esteemed officer, while gallantly leading his command, fell mortally wounded near the wall. And Lieutenant Colonel Geary, 2d Pennsylvania regiment, was for a time, disabled from command by a severe contusion from a spent ball.

In the meantime, Brigadier General Smith on our right was driving back skirmishing parties of the enemy; Lieutenant Benjamin, from battery No. 1, was pouring shot after shot into the fortress and woods on the slope of the hill; and Lieutenant H. J. Hunt, 2d artillery, who had on the advance reported to me with a section of

Duncan's battery, had obtained a favorable position in our rear, from which he threw shells and shrapnel shot into the Mexican lines with good effect. Perceiving that all the preliminary dispositions were made, Major Gladden, with his regiment, having passed the wall by breaching it, the New York and Pennsylvania reigments having entered over an abandoned battery on their left, and the battalion of marines being posted to support the storming parties, I ordered the assault at all points.

The storming parties led by the gallant officers who had volunteered for this desperate service, rushed forward like a resistless tide. The Mexicans behind their batteries and breastworks stood with more than usual firmness. For a short time the contest was hand-to-hand; swords and bayonets were crossed, and rifles clubbed. Resistance, however, was vain against the desperate valor of our brave troops. The batteries and strong works were carried, and the ascent of Chapultepec on that side laid open to an easy conquest. In these works were taken seven pieces of artillery, one thousand muskets, and five hundred and fifty prisoners—of whom one hundred were officers—among them, one general and ten colonels.

The gallant Capt. Casey having been disabled by a severe wound directly before the batteries, the command of the storming party of regulars in the assault devolved on Captain Paul, 7th infantry, who distinguished himself for his bravery. In like manner, the command of the storming party from the volunteer division devolved on Capt. James Miller, of the 2d Pennsylvania regiment, by the death of its chief, the brave and lamented Major Twiggs, of the marine corps, who fell on the first advance at the head of his command.

Simultaneously with these movements on our right, the volunteer regiments, with equal alacrity and intrepidity, animated by a generous emulation, commenced the ascent of the hill on the south side. Surmounting every obstacle, and fighting their way, they fell in and mingled with their brave brethren in arms who formed the advance of Major General Pillow's column. Side by side, amid the storm of battle, the rival colors of the two commands struggled up the steep ascent, entered the fortress, and reached the buildings used as a military college, which crowned its summit. Here was a short pause; but soon the flag of Mexico was lowered, and the stars and stripes of our country floated from the heights of Chapultepec high above the heads of the brave men who had planted them there. The gallant New York regiment claims for their standard the honor of being first waved from the battlements of Chapultepec. The veteran Mexican General, Bravo, with a number of officers and men, were taken prisoners in the castle. They fell into the hands of Lieutenant Charles Brower, of the New York regiment, who reported them to me. The loss of the enemy was severe, especially on the eastern side adjoining the batteries taken. It should also be mentioned, that, at the assault upon the works, Lieutenant Frederick Steele, 2d infantry, with a portion of the storming party, advanced in front of the batteries towards the left, there scaled the outer wall through a breach near the top, made by a cannon shot, ascended the hill directly in his front, and was among the first upon the battlements. The young and promising Lieutenant, Levi Gantt, 7th infantry, was of this party. He had actively participated in almost every battle since the opening of the war, but was destined here to find a soldier's grave.

After giving the necessary directions for the safe-keeping of the prisoners taken by my command, and ordering the several corps to form near the aqueduct, I hastily ascended the hill for the purpose of reconnoitring the positions of the enemy in advance towards the city. I there had the pleasure of meeting Major General Pillow, who, although seriously wounded, had been carried to the heights to enjoy the triumph in which he and his brave troops had so largely shared.

Perceiving large bodies of the enemy at the several batteries on the direct road leading from Chapultepec to the city, by the garita or gate of Belén, my whole command, after being supplied with ammunition, was ordered to be put in readiness to march by that route. When the batteries were taken the gallant rifle regiment, which had been deployed by General Smith on the right of his brigade, formed under the arches of the aqueduct in position to advance by the Chapultepec or Tacubaya road. As the remainder of General Smith's brigade came up from their position in reserve, that officer, with his usual foresight, caused them to level the parapets and fill the ditches which obstructed the road where the enemy's batteries had been constructed, so as to permit the passage of the heavy artillery, which was ordered up by the general-in-chief immediately upon his arrival at the batteries. In the meantime, while General Shields, with the assistance of his and my staff officers, was causing the deficient ammunition to be supplied, and the troops to be formed for the advance, Captain Drum, supported by the rifle regiment, had taken charge of one of the enemy's pieces, and was advancing towards the first battery occupied by the enemy on the road towards the city in our front.

The Chapultepec road is a broad avenue, flanked with deep ditches and marshy grounds on either side. Along the middle of this avenue runs the aqueduct, supported by arches of heavy masonry, through the garita or gate of Belén into the city. The rifles, supported by the South Carolina regiment, and followed by the remainder of Smith's brigade, were now advanced, from arch to arch, towards another strong battery which had been thrown across the road, about a mile from Chapultepec, having four embrasures with a redan work on the right.

At this point, the enemy in considerable force made an obstinate resistance; but, with the aid of the effective fire of an 8-inch howitzer directed by the indefatigable Captain Drum, and the daring bravery of the gallant rifle regiment, it was carried by assault. The column was here reorganized for an attack upon the batteries at the garita of the city. The regiment of riflemen, intermingled with the bayonets of the South Carolina regiment, were placed in advance—three rifles and three bayonets under each arch. They were supported by the residue of Shields's brigade, the 2d Pennsylvania regiment, and the remainder of Smith's brigade, together with a part of the 6th infantry under Major Bonneville, who had fallen into this road. In this order the column resolutely advanced from arch to arch of the aqueduct, under a tremendous fire of artillery and small arms from the batteries at the garita, the Paseo, and a large body of the enemy on the Piedad road to the right, extending from the left of the garita.

Lieutenant Benjamin having brought up a 16-pounder, Captain Drum and his efficient subalterns were pouring a constant and destructive fire into the garita. As the enfilading fire of the enemy from the Piedad road became very annoying to the advance of the column, a few rounds of canister were thrown by our artillery in that direction, which effectually dispersed them. The whole column was now under a galling fire, but it continued to move forward steadily and firmly. The rifles, well sustained by the South Carolinians, gallantly pushed on to the attack; and at twenty minutes past one the garita was carried, and the city of Mexico entered at that point. In a few moments nearly the whole command was compactly up—a large part of it within the garita.

The obstinacy of the defence at the garita may be accounted for by our being opposed at that point by General Santa Anna in person, who is said to have retreated by the Paseo to the San Cosme road, there to try his fortune against General Worth.

On our approach to the garita, a body of the enemy, who were seen on a cross road threatening our left, were dispersed by a brisk fire of artillery from the direction of the San Cosme road. I take pleasure in acknowledging that this seasonable aid came from Lieut. Colonel Duncan's battery, which had been kindly advanced from the San Cosme road in that direction by General Worth's orders.

Upon the taking of the garita, the riflemen and South Carolina regiment rushed forward and occupied the arches of the aqueduct, within a hundred yards of the citadel. The ammunition of our heavy guns having been expended, a captured 8-pounder was turned upon the enemy and served with good effect until the ammunition taken with it was also expended. The piece, supported by our advance, had been run forward in front of the garita. Twice had Major Gladden, of the South Carolina regiment, furnished additional men to work the gun, when the noble and brave Captain Drum, who, with indomitable energy and iron nerve, had directed the artillery throughout this trying day, fell mortally wounded by the side of his gun. A few moments afterwards Lieutenant Benjamin, who had displayed the same cool, decided courage, met a similar fate.

The enemy, now perceiving that our heavy ammunition had been expended, redoubled their exertions to drive us out of the lodgment we had effected. A terrible fire of artillery and small arms was opened from the citadel, 300 yards distant, from the batteries on the Paseo, and the buildings on our right in front. Amid this iron shower, which swept the road on both sides of the aqueduct, it was impossible to bring forward ammunition for our large guns. While awaiting the darkness, to bring up our great guns, and place them in battery, the enemy, under cover of their guns, attempted several sallies from the citadel and buildings on the right, but were readily repulsed by the skirmishing parties of rifles and infantry. To prevent our flank from being enfiladed by musketry from the Paseo, Captains Naylor and Loeser, 2d Pennsylvania regiment, were ordered with their companies to a low sand-bag defence about a hundred yards in that direction. They gallantly took this position, and held it in the face of a severe fire, until the object was attained.

At night the fire of the enemy ceased. Lieutenant Tower, of engineers, who before and at the attack upon the batteries at Chapultepec had given important aid, had been seriously wounded. It was, therefore, fortunate that, in the commencement of the route to the city, Lieutenant Beauregard, of engineers, joined me. I was enabled, during the day, to avail myself of his valuable services; and although disabled, for a time, by a wound received during the day, he superintended, during the whole night, the erection of two batteries, within the garita for our heavy guns, and a breastwork on our right for infantry, which, with his advice, I had determined to construct. By the indefatigable energy of my acting assistant adjutant general, Lieutenant Lovell, my volunteer aid, Captain G. T. M. Davis, and Lieutenant H. Brown, 3d artillery, the sand-bags and ammunition were procured; Lieutenant Beauregard, assisted by Lieutenant Coupe, directing the construction of one battery in person, and Lieutenant W. H. Wood, 3d infantry, the other. Before the dawn of day, by the persevering exertions of Captains Fairchild and Taylor, of the New York regiment, who directed the working parties, the parapets were completed, and a 24-pounder, an 18-pounder, and 8-inch howitzer placed in battery by Captain Steptoe, 3d artillery; who, to my great satisfaction, had rejoined my command in the evening. The heavy labor required to construct these formidable batteries, under the very guns of the citadel, was performed with the utmost cheerfulness by the gallant men whose strong arms and stout hearts had already been tested in two days of peril and toil.

During the night, while at the trenches, Brigadier General Pierce—one of whose regiments (the 9th infantry) had joined my column during the day—reported to me in person. He was instructed to place that regiment in reserve at the battery in rear, for the protection of Steptoe's light battery and the ammunition at that point. The general has my thanks for his prompt attention to these orders.

At dawn of day on the 14th, when Captain Steptoe was preparing his heavy missiles, a white flag came from the citadel, the bearers of which invited me to take possession of this fortress, and gave me the intelligence that the city had been abandoned, by Santa Anna and his army. My whole command was immediately ordered under arms. By their own request, Lieutenants Lovell and Beauregard were authorized to go to the citadel, in advance, to ascertain the truth of the information. At a signal from the ramparts, the column, General Smith's brigade in front, and the South Carolina regiment left in garrison at the garita, marched into the citadel. Having taken possession of this work, in which we found 15 pieces of cannon mounted, and as many not up, with the extensive military armaments which it contained, the 2d Pennsylvania regiment was left to garrison it. Understanding that great depredations were going on in the palace and public buildings, I moved the column in that direction in the same order, followed by Captain Steptoe's light battery, through the principal streets into the great plaza, where it was formed in front of the national palace. Captain Roberts, of the rifle regiment, who had led the advance company of the storming party at Chapultepec, and had greatly distinguished himself during the preceding day, was detailed by me to plant the star-spangled banner of our country upon the national palace. The flag, the first strange banner which had ever waved over that palace since the conquest of Cortez, was displayed and saluted with enthusiasm by the whole command. The palace, already crowded with Mexican thieves and robbers, was placed in charge of Lieutenant Colonel Watson, with his battalion of marines. By his active exertions, it was soon cleared and guarded from further spoliation.

On our first arrival in the plaza, Lieutenant Beauregard was despatched to report the facts to the general-in-chief, who was expected to enter the city by the Alameda, with the column under General Worth. About 8 o'clock, the general-in-chief arrived in the plaza, and was received and greeted with enthusiasm by the troops. The populace, who had begun to be turbulent immediately after our arrival in the plaza, appeared for a time to be checked; but, in one hour afterwards, as our troops began to disperse for quarters, they were fired upon from the tops of houses and windows. This continued that day and the succeeding, until, by the timely and vigorous measures adopted by the general-in-chief, the disturbances were quelled.

Two detachments from my command, not heretofore mentioned in this report, should be noticed. Captain Gallagher and Lieutenant Reid, who, with their companies of New York volunteers, had been detailed on the morning of the 12th by General Shields to the support of our battery No. 2, well performed this service. The former, by the orders of Captain Huger, was detained at that battery during the storming of Chapultepec. The latter, a brave and energetic young officer, being relieved from the battery on the advance to the castle, hastened to the assault, and was among the first to ascend the crest of the hill where he was severely wounded.

In all the operations of the several corps under my command, to which this report refers, it gives me great pleasure to testify to the devoted courage with which they faced every danger, and the cheerfulness and alacrity with which they met every toil and exposure. A simple narrative of those military events, crowned as they were with complete success, is a higher compliment than any expressions of my opinion can bestow upon the general good conduct of the whole command.

I have already alluded to the gallant conduct of the storming parties. They deserve the highest commendation. The losses sustained by Captain Drum's heroic little band of artillerists from the 4th artillery, evince their exposure during the day. I do them, officers and men, but justice when I add that no encomium upon their conduct and skill would be misplaced.

This report has already shown the prominent part taken by the regiment of riflemen under the command of the brave and intrepid Major Loring, who fell severely wounded by my side, while receiving orders for the final charge upon the garita. After the taking of the batteries of Chapultepec, in which portions of this corps took an active part, this efficient and splendid regiment were employed as sharp-shooters in the advance, through the arches of the aqueduct) where their services were invaluable. My only concern was to restrain their daring impetuosity.

The gallant and unassuming Palmetto regiment, which had charged up the ascent of Chapultepec without firing a gun, was also employed to support and aid the rifles. In this service their loss was severe. Among others, their brave and efficient commander, Major Gladden, was severely wounded, and Lieutenants J. B. Moraigne and William Canty killed. But they well sustained the reputation they had acquired at Vera Cruz, Contreras, and Churubusco.

For the admirable conduct of the other corps of my command, I refer to the reports of Brigadier Generals Shields and Smith, and of Lieutenant Colonel Geary. The brilliant successes of the day were not acquired without considerable loss. The reports herewith transmitted show that, in my whole command, eight officers and sixty-nine non-commissioned officers and privates were killed, and four hundred and fifty-four officers and men were wounded, and nine men missing—making total of casualties five hundred and forty, besides those in the 9th regiment of infantry, while under my command, not reported to me.

Brigadier General Shields had solicited from me the command of the storming parties in the morning of the 13th. Not feeling justified in permitting so great an exposure of an officer of his rank with an inadequate command, and requiring his invaluable services with his brigade, the application was declined. Until carried from the field on the night of the 13th, in consequence of the severe wound received in the morning, he was conspicuous for his gallantry, energy, and skill. In brevet Brigadier General Smith, who was ever cool, unembarrassed, and ready, under the trying exposures of the day, I found an able and most efficient supporter. Lieutenant Colonel Geary, who, in the illness of Colonel Roberts, commanded the 2d Pennsylvania regiment, constituting the 2d brigade of my division, was wounded before the walls of Chapultepec at the head of his corps, but soon resumed command and rendered good service.

To Majors Loring and Dimick, and Captains Simonson and Alexander, commanders of regiments in Smith's brigade; Lieutenant Colonel Watson, Majors Gladden and Burnham, and Captain Donovan, commanders in Shields's brigade, and to Major Brindle, who for a time commanded his regiment, I am indebted for the active and fearless discharge of their duties in the direction of the operations of their respective corps while under their orders.

Of the storming parties, in addition to those already named in this report, Captain Dobbins, 3d infantry; Lieutenant Hill, 4th artillery; Lieutenant Westcott, 2d infantry; Lieutenant Stewart, of the rifles; Lieutenant Haskins, 1st artillery; Captain Reynolds, of marines; Captain Miller, 2d Pennsylvania regiment; Lieutenant Ball, South Carolina battallion; and Lieutenant Wolf, 2d Pennsylvania regiment, were highly distinguished for their gallantry. Captains Backenstos, Porter, and Tucker; Lieutenants Morris, Hatch, and Granger, of the rifles; Captains Blanding, Desaussure, Marshall, and Lieutenants Selleck, Lilly, and May, of the South Carolina regiment; Captain Taylor, New York regiment; Adjutant Baker, of the marines; Lieutenant F. J. Porter, 4th artillery; and Lieutenant Hare, 2d Pennsylvania regiment, whose conduct happened to fall under my own eye, were conspicuous for their bravery and efficiency. In the reports of the several commanders of brigades, the following officers are named with high credit: Captains Barclay and Pierson, New York regiment; Lieutenants McLean, Russel, and Gibbs, of the rifles; and Lieutenant Sheppard, 3d infantry; Surgeons Edwards, of Marines, and McMillan, 2d Pennsylvania regiment; and Assistant Surgeons McSherry and Bower, engaged in division hospital, deserve all praise for their attention to the wounded.

I take great pleasure by extending my cordial concurrence in the high commendation bestowed in the official reports of their respective chiefs upon the good conduct of Captain F. N. Page and Lieutenant R. P. Hammond, aids, both of General Shields's staff; and Lieutenant Earl Van Dorn, aid to General Smith.

I have before noticed the valuable services of Lieutenants Beauregard and Tower, of the engineers. A draught of the field of operations, planned by the latter gentleman, accompanies this report.

Under the late orders, a list of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the command under my orders, who have been conspicuous for their services in the late actions, is transmitted.

I close this report with presenting to the notice of the general-in-chief the important services and excellent conduct of my personal staff. From the commencement of our movements, my aid and acting assistant adjutant general, Lieutenant Mansfield Lovell, 4th artillery, was intrusted with the most responsible and arduous duties, and exposed frequently to imminent danger and severe fatigue. These duties were all fearlessly, cheerfully, and promptly performed, with a judgment and skill that promises the highest distinction in his profession. Although his arm was disabled by a wound received at the garita, he remained to the last in the active performance of his duties. The distribution of my command also imposed upon my aid, Lieutenant C. M. Wilcox, 7th infantry, dangerous duties. These were performed by him promptly and efficiently, facing danger fearlessly wherever his duty called him. Captain G. T. M. Davis, late of the 1st Illinois regiment, and

Captain Danley, late of the Arkansas cavalry, acted as volunteer aids. The former was actively and constantly engaged in every part of the field, conveying my orders, and bringing up ammunition and supplies. The latter, after having conveyed my orders to the volunteer regiments through a galling fire, was severely wounded while resuming his position near me in front of the first battery on the Chapultepec road. Both of these gentlemen acted with distinguished gallantry.

Transmitting herewith a report of my division on the morning of the 18th, and lists of the killed and wounded.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. QUITMAN,
Major General U. S. Army, commanding Vol. Div.

Captain H. L. Scott,
A. A. Adjutant General, Mexico.

(Without date.)

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report of the duties performed by my command, during the operations against Chapultepec and the city of Mexico, on the 13th and 14th inst.

On the 10th, I was ordered by the general-in-chief to proceed to Mixcoac with the 2d battalion of cavalry, to take command of the troops at that place, and make such dispositions as would enable me to protect the depots and hospitals collected there against the large forces of the enemy, known to be outside of the city.

I found the post occupied by Lieut. Col. Bonham, 12th infantry, with four weak companies of his regiment—one company of mounted rifles, one of the 3d; and one of the 7th infantry; in all, less than 300 effective men—which, added to those I brought with me, made a force of near 500 men, with which to guard a large body of Mexican prisoners, and protect the hospitals and depots of ordnance and provisions. I immediately put in requisition every means in my power that would increase the strength of the place—manning some of the captured pieces of artillery with such soldiers and teamsters as had any knowledge of artillery practice, and enrolling all camp followers not in government employ. These precautions were useless, as the enemy did not see fit to give my small command an opportunity of competing with their companions in arms in gallant achievements.

The 1st battalion of cavalry, I have pleasure in stating, were actively employed under the command of Major Sumner; to whose report, which is herewith transmitted, I beg leave to refer you to their operations.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. S. HARNEY,
Colonel Commanding Brigade.

To Captain H. L. Scott, *A. A. A. General.*

City of Mexico, *September* 15, 1847.

Sir: On the night of the 11th instant I was ordered by the general-in-chief, at Tacubaya, to take command of all the dragoons then at that place, and to hold them in readiness for immediate action. This order added F company, 1st dragoons, to my own command of six companies of the 2d dragoons and one company of mounted rifles. In the course of that night, I received an order to march at day-break, to cover the left of General Pillow's line, who was to make a demonstration on the plain at Molino del Rey during the bombardment of Chapultepec.

I took my position accordingly, and remained stationary for most of the day. The enemy appeared in force on our left, both horse and foot, but made no forward movement. On the night of the 12th, I was ordered to report at general head-quarters at 7 o'clock on the next morning, and, at that time, I was ordered to support Gen. Quitman's attack on the right. After reporting to him, and while awaiting his orders, I received an order from the general-in-chief to move to the left of Chapultepec and to report to Maj. Gen. Worth, who was operating in that quarter. Gen. Worth ordered me to watch closely the movements of a large Mexican force known to be in rear of our left. While moving to the left, in compliance with this order, my command was exposed to a shower of shells thrown from Chapultepec, which unhorsed several men, and wounded a few men and horses, but, most fortunately, did no serious mischief.

I found the enemy drawn up in large force, and I immediately formed my small command facing them, and remained there until the castle of Chapultepec was carried. I was then ordered, by Gen. Worth, to join him in pursuit of the fugitives, and I continued with him until ordered, by the general-in-chief, to return and protect Tacubaya from any attempt that might be made upon it by the enemy, while our army was engaged at the gates of the city.

On the morning of the 14th, I was ordered to march into the city with the general-in-chief; and during the street fight, on that day, four of my companies were more or less engaged, and I lost several horses and had one man (Sergeant Kaminski) killed, and several slightly wounded.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

E. V. SUMNER,
Major 2d Dragoons, Commanding.

Lieut. Wm. Steele,
Act. Adj. Gen., Cavalry Brigade.

Ordnance Office, Citadel of Mexico,
September 20, 1847.

Sir: I have the honor to report that on the morning of the 11th of September, the general-in-chief directed me (assisted by the much lamented Capt. Drum) to make a reconnoissance of the castle of Chapultepec, with a view to planting heavy batteries against it. We selected four positions for batteries: No. 1 on the road leading from Tacubaya to Chapultepec, to fire on the south side of the castle; No. 2 on the ridge to the south of "Molino del Rey," and opposite the south-west angle of the castle; No. 3 near the Molino del Rey, some three hundred yards to the north and east of No. 2, and the 10-inch mortar, or No. 4, at the Molino, under cover of the high wall formed by the aqueduct and opposite the west front of the castle.

This arrangement, having been approved by the engineers, was adopted by the general-in-chief, and that evening I received his orders to get every thing ready, and move the heavy guns during the night from Miscoaque (to which place they had been carried the day previous) and place them in the batteries to be constructed by the engineers before morning.

As the troops designated to act as working parties were at a distance, and did not arrive until near 4 o'clock a. m. on the 12th, a very short time was allowed to complete the batteries before daylight should discover us to the enemy; but by the indefatigable exertions of the engineer officers and men, with the assistance of the working parties furnished by Gen. Quitman's division, the work advanced rapidly. *Two* 16-pounders and *one* 8-inch howitzer (captured guns) were placed in battery No. 1 and served by Captain Drum, light co. G, 4th regiment artillery, assisted by Lieuts. Benjamin and Porter. *One* 24-pounder and *one* 8-inch howitzer (United States) were placed in battery No. 2, and served by a detachment of the ordnance company, under *Lieut. Hagner.* One 24-pounder intended for this battery was unfortunately overturned on the night march from Miscoaque, and there was no time to recover it for this day's operations. The positions of these two batteries (Nos. 1 and 2) were well masked by bushes; this, and the timely diversion made by Gen. Twiggs's division (who opened his fire from Capt. Steptoe's battery upon the enemy's works on the south side of the city at day-light on the 12th instant) allowed us to proceed with our work on these batteries without molestation from the enemy until after sunrise.

As soon as the works were sufficiently advanced, Capt. Drum and Lieut. Hagner commenced cannonading the castle with a well regulated and accurate fire, nearly every shot telling. I now brought up *one* 16-pounder siege gun (captured) and one 8-inch howitzer (United States) in charge of Capt. H. Brooks, and his company D, 2d artillery. We had to pass under a very brisk fire from the castle, and could not at this time prepare the battery for these pieces at the position chosen on account of this very heavy fire. I conducted the guns to the north side of the Molino, where they commanded the approach of any of the enemy's forces on that side of the castle. Parties of them advanced in that direction more than once, but a shot from these pieces caused them to retire.

The steady fire of batteries Nos. 1 and 2 caused that of the castle to slacken. The 10-inch mortar in charge of Lieut. Stone, and served by a detachment of ordnance company under him, was placed in position and commenced throwing shells into the castle. Taking advantage of the much diminished fire of the enemy, Capt. Lee, (engineers,) making use of the wall of the aqueduct as a parapet, had the ground arranged and platforms laid during the day, and the two pieces in charge of Capt. Brooks were placed in battery No. 3 and opened their fire. Lieut. S. S. Anderson, 2d artillery, and Lieut. E. Russell, 4th infantry, relieved Capt. Brook's company in the evening, and continued to serve the pieces at battery No. 3 during the attack. The stock of the 16-pounder gun in this battery broke, leaving Lt. Anderson only the 8-inch howitzer in his battery. The firing was continued steadily until dusk.

The firing from the castle nearly ceased after all our batteries got into full play, and by evening appeared to be completely silenced. Gen. Pillow's division remained at the Molino, and I withdrew the men serving the pieces and allowed them to rest that night. The ordnance officers and men had been steadily at work getting their guns into position and serving them for twenty-four hours without any intermission.

At day-light on the 13th September the batteries were again manned—No. 1 by Captain Drum's company (which had been relieved the previous evening by Lieut. Andrews, 3d artillery;) Nos. 2, 3 and 4 by the same officers and men that served them the evening of the 12th; and the fire was opened on the castle with a precision and effect which does the highest credit to these officers and men.

After the cannonading had lasted two or three hours, and grape, canister, and shells had been thrown into the wood by the field pieces, as well as the heavy guns, I received orders from the general-in-chief, by Lieut. Williams, A. D. C., to cease firing as the troops would make a forward movement. As there were two companies in support of batteries Nos. 2 and 3 (they having been originally sent as working parties) I now allowed one of them, commanded by Lieut. Reid, New York volunteers, (his command composed of volunteers and marines,) to join its proper division, and he gallantly pushed up the hill and joined it during the storming of the castle.

When our troops had passed the wood, and were well advanced up the hill, and both cannon and musketry were playing on them from the breastworks, I ordered the fire to be resumed, throwing shot and shells over the head of our own men into the works of the enemy.

After the castle was taken, Capt. Drum advanced some of his pieces with Gen. Quitman's division on the Tacubaya road, was foremost where the fight was thickest, and fell mortally wounded after the battery at the garita had been forced. First Lieut. Benjamin was also mortally wounded, and 1st Lieut. Porter slightly. As Captain Drum's company served with Gen. Quitman's division, Lt. Porter, the only surviving officer of it, has made a report of its operations to that general—a copy of which I enclose, together with his report of casualties. When Gen. Worth advanced on the

San Cosme road towards the capital, I received from the general-in-chief instructions to follow him with the siege pieces. There was a short delay owing to the horses not having arrived from the depot at Miscoaque. As soon as they came I sent forward two pieces under Lieut. Hagner, escorted by Capt. Gallagher's command of New York volunteers and marines, and followed with two pieces and the mortar, escorted by the 14th regiment of infantry.

When I reported to General Worth, as I was directed to do by the general-in-chief in person, whom I met on the San Cosme road, all the positions of the enemy had been forced, except that at the garita San Cosme. Lieut. Hagner's section was advanced against this battery, but it was found impossible to bring his pieces into position, on account of the nature of the ground. His guns were withdrawn, and the battery soon carried by passing infantry through the houses.

By direction of Gen. Worth, I then advanced two pieces and the mortar to the garita, and fired a few 24-pound shot, and threw five 10-inch shells from the mortar (between 9 and 10 o'clock p. m.) towards the centre of the city.

On the morning of the 14th the siege pieces moved into the city with the first division; and when we were fired upon from the houses, Lieut. Hagner was detached with an 8-inch howitzer, and threw several shells into the houses from which the firing came. The two 8-inch howitzers were retained in this position, near the Alameda, and the other guns moved on to the grand plaza.

The officers and men serving these batteries did their duty with skill and courage. The shattered castle bears testimony to the accuracy of their aim.

On the much lamented Drum and Benjamin I need not dwell. Their well known gallantly was, on this occasion, witnessed by many, and their loss is mourned by the whole army.

To Lieut. Hagner, commanding company of ordnance, Lieut. Stone and the non-commissioned officers and men of the company, I think especial praise is due. By indefatigable industry and constant attention to their duties, they have kept the "material" in perfect order, and ready for instant use; and in addition to our own siege train proper, they have got in order and readiness the siege guns captured from the enemy, which were used to such advantage on this occasion. Their labors have been incessant—they have repaired and kept in order the field batteries, and arms, and ammunition for the whole army.

On the present occasion, Lieut. Hagner received his orders for placing his guns in battery after dark, on the night of the 11th. They had to be moved two miles from the depot, and every thing was well done and the batteries opened their fire early the next morning. They served their guns during the action with great skill and coolness. I feel bound to recommend them to the especial notice of the general-in-chief.

Capt. H. Brooks, on the 12th, and Lieuts. Anderson and Russel, on the 12th and 13th, served battery No. 3 with great credit to themselves. To Capt. Gallagher, New York volunteers, and Lieut.

Norvel, marines, my thanks are due for their assistance and prompt aid whenever required; and I beg leave to call the general-in-chief's particular attention to the valuable services of Mr. William Cockburn, of Texas, agent of the quartermaster's department, serving with the siege train, who, by his great activity and energy, was of material assistance in conducting the guns and train. The 24-pounder gun, which was upset on the road the night of the 11th, was remounted on the 12th by Lieutenant R. W. Johnston and his company of 3d artillery. Captain J. R. Irwin, acting quartermaster general, gave every assistance and his personal superintendence. It was carried to battery No. 3 that night, and did good service on the 13th.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. HUGER.
Captain, Acting Chief of Ordnance.

To Captain H. L. Scott,
Acting A. A. General.

City of Mexico, *September* 26, 1847.

Sir: This report of the operations of the engineer service from the 7th instant, after the rupture of the armistice, to the 14th instant, after all resistance within the city had been overcome, has been delayed until the reports from officers of engineers who had been engaged in those operations should be handed in, of which reports, four were not received until yesterday.

Head-quarters being at Tacubaya, "Captain Lee, on the 7th instant, was directed by the general-in-chief to observe the movements of the enemy, reported to be manœuvring on the San Augustin road, and not being able to discover any troops beyond the gate on San Antonio, he returned on the San Angel (Niña Perdido) road to the church of Las Piedad, and found all quiet on that front of the city."

In the afternoon Lieutenant Beauregard was sent to the right, with instructions to reconnoitre, in the course of the night or the next morning, any works the enemy might have on the Niña Perdido and San Antonio roads, and their garitas, (gates,) respectively. Shortly after midnight, while moving towards the city, on the Niña Perdido road, with a strong escort, his party was hailed and fired upon by a picket of the enemy. The alarm which succeeded, and the disappearance of the guide of the party, (a Mexican,) prevented the further prosecution of the reconnoissance at that time, and its resumption in the morning was prevented by the removal of Colonel Riley's brigade to support the attack upon the foundry on our left, as the requisite escort could have been obtained from that brigade only.

The general-in-chief having received information from reliable sources that most of the bells in the city of Mexico had been sent to the foundry near Chapultepec, called El Molino de los Reyes, to be converted into cannon, and that these cannons when available would be the main reliance of the enemy for artillery, determined to destroy this foundry, together with the cannon and machinery for boring and finishing them, which it might contain, and assigned General Worth's division to the performance of this service. The attack upon the foundry was to be made on the morning of the 8th instant. During the forenoon of the 7th, Captain Mason made a close reconnoissance of its localities and the approaches to them, and repeated it in the afternoon in company with Lieutenant Colonel Duncan and Lieutenant Hardcastle. In the morning he saw a large body of the enemy's troops drawn up in line with the flanks resting upon masonry buildings, and the centre supported by a battery of four guns. The length of the line was from three-quarters to one mile. It was observed that a bend in the road leading to the foundry, would allow our troops to approach it within two hundred yards without being seen by the enemy.

In the course of the night, Lieutenant Foster joined Captain Mason, having with him ten sappers, and tools suitable for forcing an entrance into the foundry buildings.

On the morning of the 8th, Captain Mason guided the troops, destined for the attack, to the position from which it was to be made; and, after the fire from one 24-pounder had produced the impression upon the enemy intended, he accompanied the storming party, which was also joined by Lieutenant Foster, in command of a pioneer party, composed of ten sappers and other soldiers.

Very soon after this, Captain Mason and Lieutenant Foster were wounded, and removed from the field; Lieutenant Stevens, perceiving that the only engineer officers on duty had been wounded, volunteered his services, and remained on the field until the close of the action. During this time, he thoroughly examined all parts of the foundry, but discovered no traces of cannon, or machinery for boring and finishing them.

Captain Lee, by direction of the general-in-chief, had accompanied him to the ground, "and was employed in bringing him information of the movements of our troops and those of the enemy."

On the afternoon of the 8th, Captain Lee and Lieutenants Beauregard and Tower reconnoitred on our right. They were instructed to examine the Piedad Niña Perdido and San Antonio roads, and the ground between them, together with the ground on the right of the road last named, to determine if these roads were practicable for artillery, and the grounds between them for manœuvring troops. Each officer was directed to take a separate road, but this was prevented by the occupancy in force, by the enemy, of the two roads on the right. They proceeded together, therefore, on the remaining road, (Piedad,) and penetrated as far as a baranca or ravine, which crosses the three roads at the distance of about one and a quarter miles from the city. From this point, they could perceive the enemy actively employed in constructing defences at the garita of San Antonio, nearly a mile in advance of the city, and an entrenchment extending, apparently, from that point towards the garita of Niña Perdido, which is at the city. They counted five or six guns at these defences.

On the morning of the 9th, Captain Lee accompanied the general-in-chief in an examination of the works at the garita San Antonio, which was made from a point on the Niña Perdido road; near baranca the enemy was actively occupied in constructing defences, as on the day before.

Miscoaque having been determined on as the depot for hospitals and stores, Captain Lee was sent there on the 10th to arrange with Colonel Harney, who was to command there, the mode and means adapted to its defence.

On the same day, Lieutenants Beauregard, Stevens, and Tower, were sent to the right to examine the state of the defences at the garita of San Antonio, but more particularly to ascertain the practicability of turning them to the right—first, by passing between them and the garita of the Passeo de las Vegas, which is at about the same distance with them from the city, and is connected with them by a road practicable for artillery; or, second, by getting possession of the garita de las Vegas by a movement directly upon or by approaching it indirectly by a movement to the canal at Mexicalcingo, or some point between that place and the garita, and then along the bank of the canal to the garita. Lieutenants Beauregard and Stevens were together on the San Antonio road, and, by concealing their advance, reached a point about 1,200 yards from the garita. From this point, they could perceive that the defences at the garita had been much enlarged, and that a large force was employed in constructing defences at the garita of Las Vegas, and on the road connecting it with the garita of San Antonio. These works, as far as finished, were armed with eleven guns, but were capable of receiving a greater number. No satisfactory information was obtained upon the important point of getting possession of the Passeo de las Vegas by a direct movement, or by approaching it indirectly by way of the bank of the canal; because the ground in that direction could not be examined, in consequence of the great force of the enemy at the two garitas and between them, and also a force which appeared to be employed at Istacualco, which lies on the canal about one and three-quarters of a mile in advance of the garita of Las Vegas. They understood, however, from a guide they had with them, that it was doubtful if these movements could be made with the infantry and cavalry, and certain that they could not be made with artillery; and they were disposed to rely on this information, as the ground, in portions of the intervening space appeared to be wet, and to be marshy near the canal and the garita. Lieutenant Tower examined the defence at the garita of San Antonio from the Niña Perdido road, near the baranca, and his observations respecting them were confirmatory of those of the other two officers.

On the morning of the 11th, Captain Lee and Lieutenant Tower examined the defences at the garita from Niña Perdido road, having advanced on that road to where a battery might be established, from which the batteries at the garita of San Antonio and on the road connecting it with the garita of Las Vegas, might be enfiladed. They reported the results of these examinations to the general-in-chief at the church of La Piedad, whither he had gone to meet the other general officers.

The general-in-chief having determined at this meeting to establish batteries against Chapultepec, Captain Lee, with Lieutenants Towers, Smith, and McClellan, and a party of sappers, were employed that night in constructing these batteries. They were finished, except the platforms, early next morning, and the platforms were finished in the course of the day. One of them was on the Tacubaya road, on the right, and two others were on the left—one of them near the foundry. These batteries were actively served during the 12th, and on the morning of the 13th as long as they could be, without risk of injury to those of our troops by whom Chapultepec was assaulted and carried that morning.

Lieutenant Beauregard had been assigned to duty with General Twigg's division on the 11th; but on the morning of the 13th, he accompanied, and guided General Pillow's division on the assault upon Chapultepec on the left. Lieutenant Tower accompanied and guided General Quitman's division in its assault upon the right. He was wounded during the assault, when the supporting force of the enemy retreated towards the city, and was pursued by General Quitman's division. Lieutenant Beauregard joined this division at this time, and continued with it until the city was occupied by our troops on the 15th, when he was relieved from duty, as he suffered from slight wounds in the side and thigh received on the 13th.

Captain Lee, on the 13th, "was employed by the general-in-chief in executing his directions, and bringing him information of the events of the day, until the works at Chapultepec were carried. He was then sent to reconnoitre the ground towards the San Cosme gate, and to move forward the siege and engineer trains after General Worth's division, who was directed on that road. After this had been accomplished, and while accompanying the general-in-chief to the San Cosme gate, he found he could no longer keep the saddle, and performed no other duty during the day. The enemy having evacuated the city during the night, the general-in-chief sent him about sunrise on the 14th, with orders to General Quitman, a portion of whose command he accompanied to the Plaza."

Lieutenant Stevens served under the orders of the general-in-chief during the action at Chapultepec, on the 13th, and afterwards with the division of General Worth in its advance to the San Cosme suburb. Having moved to the head of the column, and perceiving that the enemy's works at the junction of the Chapultepec and San Cosme roads were not armed with cannon, and that the enemy's force was not large, he suggested to Colonel Garland to seize the position and occupy it; and, on learning his orders did not allow him to advance, he reported to General Worth the result of his observations, and was directed by him to proceed with a message to the general-in-chief at Chapultepec. He reconnoitred the enemy's position again, and shortly after, our troops advanced and occupied the San Cosme suburb. Soon after this, whilst reconnoitring a straggling force of the enemy and posting a picket to observe it, he was disabled by a wound in the foot.

Lieutenant G. W. Smith, commanding the sappers, arrived on the ground some time after this, while our troops were in front of the battery at the garita—the other batteries on the road up to that point, having been carried. Being the senior engineer present, he was ordered to reconnoitre in front and ascertain the state of the enemy's forces, and particularly whether it would be necessary to move our heavy artillery forward. He reported his opinion that the advancing of the heavy pieces should be suspended, and that the sappers should advance under cover of the houses, by openings made in the walls of contiguous houses; and this being approved he proceeded, in the manner proposed, until he reached a third story house about forty yards from the battery, and was enabled from the roof to open a fire upon the battery which drove away the enemy's troops, who, in their retreat, succeeded in carrying away one of the guns. Part of his force then descended to the road to secure the battery, but was anticipated by a body of our troops, which entered on the right as the sappers were about entering on the left. The sappers were then moved forward until they reached strong positions on both sides of the rear, capable of affording shelter to our troops, although the enemy occupied in force a large convent, 150 yards in advance, and had batteries on the next cross-street. These facts being reported, a brigade was sent to occupy the strong positions referred to, and at 10, p. m., further operations were suspended for the night.

At 3 o'clock next morning, a party of the sappers moved to the large convent in advance, and found it unoccupied. Lieutenant McClellan advanced with a party into the Alameda, and reported at daylight that no enemy was to be seen. The sappers then moved forward, and had reached two squares beyond the Alameda, when they were recalled. The company during the day, until 3, p. m., were engaged in street fighting, and particularly in breaking into houses with crow-bars and axes. In this service they killed a number, and made prisoners of many suspicious persons.

Lieutenant McClellan had command of the company for a time in the afternoon, while Lieutenant Smith was searching for powder to be used in blowing up houses from which our troops had been fired upon contrary to the usages of war. During this time, while advancing the company, he reached a strong position, but found himself opposed to a large force of the enemy. He had a conflict with this force, which lasted some time; but the advantage afforded by his position enabled him at length to drive it off, after having killed more than twenty of its number.

The casualties in the company of sappers, from the 8th to the 14th, inclusive, embraced—

1 artificer, killed on the 8th.
2 artificers, wounded on the 12th—one of them since dead.
1 sergeant, wounded on the 14th.

Lieutenant Foster reports that all the sappers who were with him in the affair of the 8th, "displayed the greatest gallantry—that the good conduct of Corporal Noyes attracted his particular attention, and that Sergeant Starr sustained the reputation he had already acquired for coolness and bravery."

Lieutenant Smith reports all the sappers who were engaged on the 13th and 14th, to have conducted themselves with intelligence and intrepidity altogether satisfactory; but he mentions the orderly sergeant, Hastings, who was wounded, as being eminently distinguished; and he mentions also artificer Guber, as having been particularly distinguished.

These reports would justify my recommendation of sergeants Hastings and Starr for promotion; and of the remainder of the company of sappers, who had been engaged in the affairs between the 8th and 14th, inclusive, for the certificate of merit which would entitle them to receive $2 a month in addition to their pay. But such a recommendation might appear too indiscriminate, and I think it proper to limit the recommendation to the promotion of sergeants Hastings and Starr, and the granting of certificates of merit to corporal Noyes, artificer Guber, and ten other non-commissioned officers, artificers, and privates, to be selected by the officers of the company, from amongst the most distinguished of those classes who have not been already recommended for services in the affairs of the 19th and 20th ultimo.

Accordingly, in pursuance of the selections made by the officers of the company, I recommend that certificates of merit be granted to corporals Lothrop and Tuttle, artificers Cutter, Hall, Mower, and Potter, and privates Adane, Easterbrook, Lawton, and Tracy.

Those heretofore recommended were sergeants Hastings, Everitt, and Starr; corporals Lothrop, Vierigg, and Yeager; artificers Read, Bartlett, Viglay, Pierce, Van Zandt, (Hassey, killed on the 8th,) Smith, Nessel, and Boomer; privates Kennedy, W. H. Hull, and Coffee.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. L. SMITH,
Major Corps Engineer.

Captain H. L. Scott,
A. A. A. General, city of Mexico.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE U. S. ARMY,
Inspector General's Department, Mexico, October 5, 1847.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report, that, since the operations of the 20th August last, there have been many Mexican officers and soldiers added to the list of prisoners of war under your orders to wit.:

On the 8th September—officers	53	
soldiers		632
On the 13th and 14th of September—officers	125	
soldiers		698

Officers who have reported at my office, in this city, under a call from the military governor	175	
Total officers	353	
Total soldiers		1,330

The officers are of all grades; but among those taken on the 13th of September, at the storming of Chapultepec, was the veteran Don Nicholas Bravo, commanding, besides General Mariano Monterde, the superintendent of the military school which was at Chapultepec; the eléves of which school (about 40 in number) are also prisoners.

There were three other general officers taken at the same place, to wit: General Louis Noriego, General Juan Dosamantz, and General Nicholas Saldana.

I add here General Rincon, taken prisoner on the 20th of August, and General Bravo, taken as above stated at Chapultepec on the 13th ultimo, have been exchanged for certain Americans taken at Encarnacion, who have until recently been held prisoners at Toluca.

The American army under your immediate orders has made prisoners of more than one thousand Mexican officers of all grades.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, your obedient servant.

E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Lieutenant Colonel, Assistant Inspector General.

Major Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT,
Commanding U. S. Army, Mexico.

Return of killed, wounded, and missing of the army under the immediate command of Major General Winfield Scott, on the 19th and 20th of August, 1847.

HARNEY'S BRIGADE.

KILLED.

First dragoons, company F, (Kearny's.)—Privates Patrick Hart, James McDonald, —— McBrophy, John Ritter.

Second dragoons, company F, (Thornton's.)—Captain Seth B. Thornton.

Third dragoons, company K, (McReynold's.)—Privates Edward Curtis, Augustus Dessol, George Duver.

WOUNDED.

First dragoons, company F, (Kearny's.)—Captain Phillip Kearny severely, lost left arm; Lieutenant Lorimer Graham, (10th infantry,) attached, severely.

Third dragoons, company K, (McReynolds'.)—Captain A. T. McReynolds, severely; private —— Cowden.

WORTH'S DIVISION.

KILLED.

1. *Garland's Brigade.*

Second artillery, company C, (McKenzie's.)—Sergeant John Farrell; private John Daley.

Company F, (Ridgely's.)—Private Wm. Landolt.

Company G, (DeHart's.)—Private James Wilson.

Company I, (Lowd's.)—Sergeant C. W. Cobb; privates John Healey, Henry Hear.

Third artillery, company B, (Shover's.)—Private J. L. Jordon.

Company G, (Anderson's.)—First sergeant Wm. Brown; privates Philip Nichols, John Reber, Charles Roy.

Company I, (Burke's.)—Sergeant Wm. McGuire; private Nicholas Kenniston.

Fourth infantry, company A, (Larnard's.)—Private Wm. Johnston.

Company I, (Thomas's.)—Privates Edward Kirnete, F. Pinkerton.

2. *Clarke's Brigade.*

Fifth infantry, company A, (Ruggles')—Private J. C. McKenny,

Company E, (Sibley's.)—Corporal T. James; privates A. Vanalstyne, Samuel Wilson.

Company H, (Smith's.)—Privates Alexander Mackenzie, John Sheridan.

Company I, (——.)—Private B. Lieman.

Company K, (Merrill's.)—Private E. C. Smith.

Sixth infantry, company A, (Todd's.)—Privates Porter Hand, David Noble.

Company C, (Alexander's.)—Private D. Hamett.

Company D, (Hoffman's.)—Privates George Graham, J. McKee.

Company F, (Walker's.)—Private H. D. Harris.

Company H, (Cady's.)—Privates Wm. Bray, John Foss, Robert Saddy.

Eighth infantry, company I, (Gates's.)—Privates Paul Dufour, Edw. Flemming, Casper Polk.

WOUNDED.

Garland's Brigade.

Brigade staff.—Second Lieutenant H. Thorn, (3d dragoon's,) A. D. C., slightly.

Second artillery, company A, (Duncan's.)—Private James Reilly.

Company C, (McKenzie's.)—Sergeant C. Wilson; corporal A. Bell; privates C. Carrol, G. Heck, Henry Douglass, John Klump, Powell Outlip, Jacob Schriver; the last four severely.

Company D, (Brook's.)—Privates R. Bermingham, (in the body,) James Gould—both severely; J. Burger.

Company F, (Ridgeley's.)—First Lieutenant Lewis G. Arnold, in the right arm; sergeant Thomas G. Allen, leg; privates G. W. Church, John Connor, Patrick Gallagher, Henry Hatch, Hugh Murphy, Charles Q. Putnam, Martin Reardin, Lewis Suter, E. Saunders, all severely; D. Walsh, badly, shoulder; P. Stevens, C. Snyder, —— Zirnzeible.

Company G, (De Hart's.)—Sergeants L. Walker, J. Chapele, James H. Star, severely, in the arm; corporal S. Stanton, badly; privates Wm. Barden, John Harper, J. J. Moore, H. Rinart, Lewis Schott, P. Thornton, all severely; D. Hagaman, J. Hughes, H. Levy, T. Starr.

Company H, (Swartwout's.)—Sergeants A. B. Cleveland, both legs; John Walters, shoulder and arm; John Cunningham, back and shoulder; corporal J. Rickedmond, leg; privates Charles Birnam, F. Connors, twice; Henry Frank, John King, head; Charles Page, James Gourly, Alexander Moore, all severely; Daniel Daily, mortally: died 26th instant.

Company I, (Lowd's.)—Sergeant Joseph Fadding; corporal Wm. Sutherland; privates Martin Conway, James Donaha, Patrick Kennedy, Wm. Lafferty, Michael Lynch, Jos. Mills, Wm. Murray, Edward Sullivan, Henry Veichel, all severely.

Company K, (Smith's.)—Sergeants Philip Wilson, E. Myers; privates H. Achirman, John Casey, P. Dowd, Wm. Gravenheart, all severely, in the hand; A. Casey, H. Casey, J. Davidson.

Third artillery.—Brevet Major R. D. A. Wade, severely in the leg.

Company B, (Shover's.)—Sergeant John H. Heck, severely, ancle; corporals Wm. Young, J. Hynes, E. Insworth, Joseph A. Roe, the last named severely; privates John Coogan, Adam Deflin, Edward Eagan, John Hughes, F. H. Lachat, Wm. Patton, (died August 22,) George W. Smith, J. Thompson, all severely; E. W. Gleason.

Company G, (Anderson's.)—Privates Thomas Brady, Thomas Loftis, John Maitland, John Morris, V. Kenwater, Anthony Lutter, all severely; E. Porter, C. Reis.

Company I, (Burke's.)—Sergeant James H. Hubbard, severely; privates C. McClyman, severely; Thomas McCoy, mortally, died August 21st; John Nailor, severely; J. Lester.

Fourth infantry, company A, (Larnard's.)—Privates J. McLoughlin, Daniel O'Shea, both severely in the arm.

Company B, (Buchanan's.)—Private John Alexander, mortally, died August 21.

Company D, (Scott's.)—Private E. Thompson, severely, abdomen.

Company I, (Thomas's.)—Privates Jos. Frob, abdomen; A. Hartwell, head; Jos. Shaffer, hand; all severely.

Clarke's Brigade.

Colonel N. S. Clarke, severe contusion in the breast.

Fifth infantry, First Lieutenant and Adjutant P. Lugenbeel, slightly.

Company A, (Ruggles's.)—Privates A. C. Boyer, J. Connell, Peter

Frazer, D. Henry, M. Knott, all severely; P. Mandy, F. Moreton, W. Weighton, E. M. Whiteford.

Company B, (McPhail's.)—Privates A. Oatham, J. Boyle, J. Jacobson, the last severely.

Company E, (Sibley's.)—Privates W. S. Hall, J. McAnthony, M. O'Brien, all severely; G. Ritner, S. Seal, L. Tickelman, W. Wheeler.

Company F, (Lynde's.)—Sergeant P. Lawrence; corporal J. Harman; privates J. Burgen, P. Malory, H. Miller, F. Muther, D. Reim, J. Rodney, C. Thompson, J. G. Wilman.

Company G, (Chapman's.)—Captain W. W. Chapman, slightly; privates J. L. Clarke, W. G. Stansbury, J. Rice, the last severely.

Company H, (Smith's.)—Second Lieutenant P. A. Farrelly, severely in the chest; privates William Bell, George Bishop, Charles Conner, William C. Emerson, John Francha, Peter Flynn, Joseph Fry, J. A. Hooft, in the chest; Jacob Moyer, Daniel Rodgey, John Shummel, Thomas Slick, Michael Styer, David Welton, all severely.

Company I, (Stevenson's.)—Sergeant S. Minue; privates P. Bariane, G. Smith, P. Riley, J. Renz: last two severely.

Company K, (Merrill's.)—Privates L. Devay, F. Knapp, J. Mullen, H. Riley.

Sixth infantry.—Major B. L. E. Bonneville, slightly; Second Lieutenant S. B. Buckner, regimental quartermaster; J. Mahoney, quartermaster sergeant.

Company A, (Todd's.)—First lieutenant J. D. Bacon, severely, died October 11, corporal W. Williams; privates W. Boles, P. Connor, W. Faley, T. Hardy, J. Hardie, W. Loomis, W. Williams, F. Schoupp; all but the last severely.

Company B, (Lovell's.)—Corporal R. O. Shrill; privates W. Allen, C. Carroll, D. Dunward, M. Hogan, D. Hoss.

Company C, (Alexander's.)—Sergeants W. Nevins, F. Owens, both severely; corporal H. Goodwin, Jesse Brown, musician, last severely; privates J. Barnes, E. Langley, S. Madden, (died 22d August,) E. McBrehuty, J. O'Brien, G. R. Washington, J. Tuttle, all severely; G. Christie, D. Griffin, B. Hart, J. Lanour, M. Smith, E. Jourdan.

Company D, (Hoffman's.)—Captain W. W. Hoffman, slightly; sergeants J. Craig, M. Keefe, the last severely; privates G. Banghanor, severely; J. Frosk, died August 23d; C. Burnes, J. Eaton, G. McCarthy, H. Nicham.

Company E, (Hutter's.)—Privates W. Biggs, F. Curtis, (died August 23d,) J. Draper, T. D. C. Dye, R. Peples, M. Salizo, M. Stillwell, all severely; P. Riner, H. McElvaugh, F. Owens, A. Stinebaugh.

Company F, (Walker's.)—Sergeants R. McCowan, J. Kroniro, severely; musician J. O'Neil; privates A. Barker, J. Connor, D. Keef, W. Lenon, W. B. Mannering, H. Martineau, J. McDonough, J. Wilson.

Company H, (Cady's.)—Sergeants W. Sinderke, (died August 23,) J. Remington, severely; privates S. Alcock, (died August 26,) George G. Fletcher, (died August 24,) C. Perkins, J. McGuire, all severely; H. Costello, O. Shofield, G. Stiger, H. Rudolph, R. Wogan, J. Piercy.

Company K, (Monroe's.)—First Lieutenant T. Hendrickson, severely in the arm; privates J. James, W. Reynolds, (died August 23,) A. Sorrell, (died August 22,) all severely; J. Elwater, J. Misso.

Eighth infantry, company A, (Smith's.)—Sergeant J. Anderson; privates N. Bennerlin, J. Englehart, (died August 26,) William W. Hurst, J. D. Knipper, F. Somerland, all severely; J. Custing, Wm. Dunn, S. Taylor.

Company B, (Reeve's.)—Second Lieutenant E. B. Halloway, severely in the head; privates Charles Childs, Charles Fitzgerald, Michael Hagen, all severely; John Sawyer.

Company D, (Screven's.)—Private Cumberback.

Company E, (Sprague's.)—Privates E. Ashworth, J. C. Kennedy, R. Russel, J. White, all severely; P. G. Barret; S. Reridon.

Company F, (Sheppard's.)—Privates S. Johnson, J. Shultz, both severely.

Company H, (Bomford's.)—Corporal E. Capon; privates S. Donoughaugh, C. Hopkins, W. Wharton, all severely; J. Bennett, J. Gordon.

Company I, (Gate's.)—Sergeant S. Stoeffer, severely; privates C. Benns, (died August 23,) M. O'Brien, (died August 24;) William Delaney.

Company K, (Montgomery's.)—Corporal S. Halleman.

MISSING.

Garland's brigade.

Second artillery, company D.—Private John Golding, (returned.)

Third artillery, company I.—Private Stephen Lamb.

Fourth infantry, company F.—Privates Patrick Green, Andrew McDonald, Michael McGrath, James Steel.

Company I.—Private John Robertson.

Clarke's brigade.

Fifth infantry, company D.—Private Joseph Spencer.

Company K.—Private J. R. Debaun.

Sixth infantry, company B.—Private J. Smith.

TWIGG'S DIVISION.

KILLED.

Smith's brigade.

First artillery, company B. (Capron's.)—Captain E. A. Capron; private Joseph Black, both at Churubusco.

Company D. (Burke's.)—Captain M. J. Burke, sergeant John Anderson, private Joseph Banks, at Churubusco.

Company F, (Nauman's.)—Second Lieutenant S, Hoffman, at

Churubusco; privates Arthur O'Conner, Contreras; Christopher Wedmeyer, Churubusco.

Company H, (Hatheway's.)—Private Valentine Way, Contreras.

Company K, (Taylor's.)—Privates Francis Molvin, Harvey Syng.

Rifles, company D, (Pope's.)—Private M. Carr.

Company E, (Crittenden's.)—Privates J. O'Brien, J. Reed.

Company F, (Porter's.)—Private A. Troutfetter.

Third infantry, company A, (Craig's.)—Private Joseph Luttrengan, Contreras.

Company E, (Van Horne's.)—Private John L. Martin, Churubusco.

Company F, (———.)—Private George Fryant, Churubusco.

Company I, (Chandler's.)—Private Alexander Meister, Contreras.

Company K, (Henry's.)—Private Thomas Crask.

Riley's brigade.

Fourth artillery, company E, (Morris's.)—Private John B. Shuck, Contreras.

Company F, (Bainbridge's.)—Private Wm. P. White, Contreras.

Company G, (Drum's,)—Sergeant Henry D. Goodwin; private Timothy Kelly, both at Contreras.

Second infantry, company A, (Morris's.)—Private Samuel G. Crawford, Churubusco.

Company C, (Casey's.)—Private Horace Perry, Churubusco.

Company D, (Heintzleman's.)—Privates John W. Arthin, David Huston, at Churubusco; Dennis Daily, Contreras.

Company E, (Kinsbury's.)—Private Henrich Reber, Churubusco.

Company F, (Day's.)—Private Abm. Clements, Churubusco.

Company H, (Anderson's.)—Captain James W. Anderson, Churubusco; privates John Boyd, San Geronimo, Lew. J. Lamontin, Churubusco.

Company K, (Patten's.)—Second Lieutenant Thomas Easly, Churubusco; privates Francis Gruber, Contreras; Michael Leopold, Daniel Striker, Samuel Wilson, at Churubusco.

Seventh infantry, company E, (Hanson's.)—Captain Charles G. Hanson, Contreras.

Company G, (Seawell's.)—Sergeant James Truman, Robert R. Stewart, at Contreras.

Company H, (———.)—Private Wm. Webb, Contreras.

WOUNDED.

Smith's brigade.

First artillery, light company K, (Taylor's.)—First Lieutenant J. G. Martin, lost right arm; Second Lieutenant Edward C. Boynton, severely, both at Churubusco; sergeants Patrick Martin, Joseph Magee, severely; corporal John Jones; artificer Eben F. Shead; privates David Adams, Alexander Bruce, Michael Conellan, George W. Fish, Alexander McCabe, John Jones, Adolphus Schaffer, Patrick Walker, Henry Williams, all severely, Churubusco; Lewis Christian, John Krahmer, Lewis Loup, John Gow, Henry Parron, John R. Frash, C. Phillips.

Company B, (Capron's.)—Privates Francis Buschman, severely, Churubusco; Wm. Shepherd, Contreras.

Company D, (Burke's.)—Privates Thomas Billing, John Swan, Oliver Snider, Henry Sherman, severely, all at Churubusco; Chas. Miller, James Sherry, at Churubusco.

Company F, (Nauman's.)—Private Peter McDermott, severely, at Churubusco.

Company G, (Winder's.)—Privates Samuel Hevener, mortally; at Contreras; John Monks, at Churubusco.

Company H, (Hatheway's.)—Captain J. S. Hatheway; corporal Jacob Sammons, at Contreras; privates Wm. B. Lambie, Michael McCormick, Julius Johnson, at Churubusco.

Sappers and miners, company A, (Lieut. G. W. Smith's.)—First sergeant D. D. Hastings, August 20; artificers Wm. H. Bartlett, J. T. Smith, both severely; ——— Monell.

Rifles, company D, (Pope's.)—Private T. Molumby, Churubusco.

Company E, (Crittenden's.)—Private H. Nottage, Churubusco.

Company F, (Porter's.)—Privates H. Hough, J. Lyons, both severely; W. S. Walker, Contreras.

Company G, (Simonson's.)—Privates J. James, 1st, S. Hooker, Churubusco.

Company H, (Backenstoff's.)—Privates J. McNally, J. McCaskey, both at Contreras.

Company K, (Tucker's.)—Lieutenant M. E. Van Buren, severely, Contreras.

Third infantry, company A, (Craig's.)—Captain L. S. Craig, severely, Churubusco; corporal Henry Buck; private Henry Ferry, at Churubusco; severely.

Company C, (Smith's.)—Sergeant Garret L. Read; corporals Hiram G. Tucker, John W. Kauperan; privates David Bartlett, John Quinn, all at Churubusco, severely; John Madden, at Contreras, severely; Nicholas Battendorf, at Churubusco.

Company D, (Macrae's.)—First Lieutenant and Adjutant D. C. Buell; privates George W. Savory, both severely; Diedrick Juergens, at Churubusco.

Company E, (Van Horne's.)—Privates Samuel Perrin, severely, William Leach; both at Churubusco.

Company F, (Dobbin's.)—Private Wm. Jones, severely, Churubusco.

Company H, (Gordon's.)—Privates James Hannan, James McNally, Robert Lennox, all at Churubusco, severely; Albert Stimpson, severely; Wm. Anderson, Alvin Turner—last three at Contreras.

Company I, (Chandler's.)—Captain D. T. Chandler; privates Richard Menge, Jacob Halfolder, Charles Rapp, all at Contreras.

Company K, (Henry's.)—Privates James Durham, Henry Sagnier, both at Contreras.

Riley's brigade.

Brigade staff.—First Lieutenant J. Hayden, 2d infantry, A. D. C.

Fourth artillery, company C.—Second Lieutenant Francis Collins, severely, at Contreras; privates Joseph Athoy, Enoch Bowles, Banks Davis, Wm. G. Wharton, all severely; Alexander Pierson, John Wimer, all at Contreras.

Company D, (Smead's.)—Privates Benj. W. Heath, John T. Williams, both severely; Wm. Wise, mortally; Wm. West; all at Contreras.

Company E, (Morris's.)—Sergeant George K. Donnelly; privates Christian Albock, James Egan, Michael Evans, August Klein, John McLaughlin, John McHarney, Wm. Robinson, all severely; John Hutchinson; all at Contreras.

Company F, (Bainbridge's.)—Sergeant Daniel Wilber; private John H. Moore, both severely, Contreras; Robert Johnson, mortally, Contreras; James W. Gavin, severely; San Geronimo; Wm. Gaith, Contreras.

Company G, (Drum's.)—Privates Wm. McCaffery, Joseph S. Hackney, both severely; August Handler; all at Contreras.

Company H, (Brown's.)—Privates James Fletcher, mortally; Luther Whitcomb, severely; Richard W. Allen; all at Contreras.

Second infantry, company A, (Morris's).—Privates John Bridgem, Malcolm Herrington, both severely, Churubusco; James A. Taylor, Contreras.

Company B, (Smith's.)—Captain Joseph R. Smith, twice severely, Churubusco, First Lieutenant B. P. Tilden, twice slightly, Contreras; corporal James Firney, Contreras; privates Wm. Ears, severely; John Riley, George Martin, Wm. A. Malcolm, Hugh Young, Edward Tierney, all at Churubusco; Wm. Stuart, severely; Wm. Hawley, San Geronimo; Charles Donnelly, James Ferby, both severely, Contreras.

Company C, (Casey's.)—Sergeants James Stevenson, Contreras; John Parks, corporal James Knox, both Churubusco; privates Thos. Hanley, Walter Haner, both severely; John Gallagher, William Hughes, John D. Kelley, Perry Page, Thomas E. Thomas, all Churubusco; Charles Dennin, Admand Talleson, both severely, Contreras.

Company D, (Smith's.)—Corporal Henry B. Knapp; privates William Donoghy, William H. Bobbs, Patrick Dirgin, Montgomery Barkholm, Francis Ratman, last two severely, at Churubusco.

Company E, (Kingsbury's.)—First Lieutenant C. S. Lovell, twice slightly, Churubusco; privates Michael Gomily, severely; Jacob Fry, John Quinn, all Churubusco; Levi Fisher, severely, John Kelly, both San Geronimo; Howard Sharpless, Contreras.

Company F, (Day's.)—Sergeant James Mann; privates E. M. Bascom, G. A. Hornett, Patrick Linn, all San Geronimo; John Hunnington, severely, Churubusco.

Company G, (Wessel's.)—Captain H. W. Wessels, slightly, Contreras; corporal P. A. Taylor; privates Wm. Mills, Wm. Walsh, all Churubusco; D. M. Fuller, J. G. McNelly, M. Sheridan, S. R. Thornington, all severely, Contreras.

Company H, (Anderson's.)—Sergeant G. S. Bradley, San Geronimo; corporal John Conroy, severely, Contreras; privates John Bombard, Roger McDonough, Tim Mahon, all severely, Churubusco.

Company I, (Penrose's.)—Sergeant Wm. Merrick, corporal John Farley, Churubusco; corporal H. Snow, Contreras; privates Thos. Blake, Daniel Clarke, both severely, Churubusco.

Company K, (Patten's.)—Corporals Michael Laranski, severely, Joseph Lathrope, slightly; privates Thos. Crawford, John Perples, George A. Pay, all severely, Francis Myer, all at Churubusco; Thomas Dodd, severely, Francis Gruber, Wm. Rickete, Edward Gillegan, all at Contreras.

Seventh infantry, company A, (Rain's.)—Private John Sires, Contreras.

Company B, (Britton's.)—First Lieutenant Charles H. Humber, severely, San Geronimo.

Company C, (Holmes's.)—Privates Dennis Carsy, severely, Francis Brown, both Contreras.

Company D, (Ross's.)—Captain R. H. Ross, severely, Contreras; privates Samuel Benton, Wm. Parmentier, both Contreras.

Company E, (——.)—Corporal J. Crangle, severely; musician J. Mabin; privates L. Clark, slightly; P. Mony, J. Walker and O. Sullivan, severely, all Contreras.

Company G, (Henshaw's.)—Corporal J. Roberts, Contreras.

Company H, (Simmons's.(—Private George Bull, Contreras.

Company I, (Paul's.)—Corporal H. Doleman, severely; private Albert Hart, both Contreras.

Company K, (Whiting's.)—Privates Benjamin Veny, severely; P. Maloney, Samuel Ratcliff, all Contreras.

MISSING.

Smith's brigade.

Sappers and miners, company A, (——.)—Musician Nowoting, Churubusco.

First artillery, company B, (Capron's.)—Private George Karcher, Churubusco.

Third infantry, company A, (Craig's.)—Private Jacob Micar, Contreras.

Company B, (Eaton's.)—Private George Washington, jr., Churubusco.

Company E, (Van Horn's.)—Privates George McDonald, Chas. Hopkins, Randolph Likens, Contreras, the last wounded.

Company H, (Gordon's.)—Private S. Ferris, Contreras.

Company I, (Chandler's.)—Private John Curry, Contreras.

Company K, (Henry's.)—Private Samuel Davis, Contreras.

Rifles, company D, (Pope's.)—Corporal J. O'Connor, private W. Wood, Contreras.

Riley's brigade.

Fourth artillery, company E, (Morris's.)—Privates Jeremiah Frisbee, James Quinn, John McDermott, all Contreras.

Seventh infantry, company D, (Ross's.)—Private —— Riee, Contreras.

PILLOW'S DIVISION.

KILLED.

Pierce's brigade.

First artillery, light company I, (Magruder's.)—First Lieutenant J. P. Johnstone, Contreras.

Ninth infantry, company C, (——.)—Sergeant Lewis B. West; privates W. Thompson, B. McClusky.

Twelfth infantry.—Sergeants William C. Oliver, Peyton Randolph.

Fifteenth infantry.—Major Frederick D. Mills, city gate; Lieutenant John D. Goodman; musician Chester G. Andrews; privates William Roberts, Samuel Carney, John Sleath, Peter Till, Michael Spelcer.

Cadwallader's brigade.

Voltigeurs, company A, (——.)—Corporal Robert Enlow.

Company F, (——.)—Sergeant Richard S. Pullenger.

Eleventh infantry.—Private John L. Koontz.

Fourteenth infantry, company F, (——.)—Corporal John T. Miller.

Rocket and howitzer battery, (Callender's.)—Privates John Humphries, Robert Douglass, John Ungerer.

WOUNDED.

Pierce's brigade.

Division staff, first infantry, light company I, (Magruder's.)—Sergeant Samuel F. Simpson; privates W. O. Benthall, M. Klinlewitz, L. Magrath.

Ninth infantry.—Captain —— Johnson, slightly; Lieutenants W. N. Newman, A. T. Palmer, —— Cramm, severely; sergeant J. C. Stowell, corporals N. W. Grout, slightly, W. E. Hoss, severely, W. W. Page; privates A. W. Brown, James Henderson, I. Melville, D. K. Richmond, S. S. Sweet, J. B. Hall, D. Hogan, T. A. Pratt, W. P. Haskins, James Webber, J. Flinn, W. Gould, A. T. Pike, G. W. Woods, G. Barnes, T. Beedle, C. Gettins, J. Moore, S. P. Hall, W. Soule, M. Wright, T. F. Davis, S. D. Canfield, George G. Goodman, C. F. Blood, N. Trant, H. Dixon, J. W. Bondle, B.

Bean, J. Hosse, D. Brown, J. F. Chatterton, W. Rhodes, J. Scales, J. R. Higgins, J. Linsey, J. T. Fly, and Charles Bonnel, the last severely.

Twelfth infantry.—Captain N. B. Holden, Lieutenant John C. Simpkins, both slightly; sergeant T. Smithers, corporal John L. Tubbs, severely; musician S. Church; privates William J. Enos, Chauncey Howard, Henry L. Demitt, all severely, J. A. G. Warneck, W. M. Davis, F. M. Bradley, B. Vaughn, W. D. Blanton, J. Calvin, I. Baker, J. T. Bowers, M. Earis, P. Anderson, L. Severs, A. Peyton, G. Taturn, W. Morgan, E. Bowlin, J. Smith.

Fifteenth infantry.—Colonel George W. Morgan, severely; Captain Augustus Quarrels, mortally, since dead; Lieutenant William H. H. Goodloe, severely; Lieutenants C. Peternell and J. R. Bennett, slightly; Sergeant Major T. McKeen; sergeants John Cunningham, J. M. Camm, William Mabee, and Daniel Rodes, all severely; sergeants T. French, F. Bydol, F. W. Schooner, slightly; corporals Isaac W. W. Griffith, W. B. Hopkinson, James Healy, all severely; corporal Horace Hancock, slightly; musician Joseph Clark, privates George Gonph, Daniel P. Hanks, F. Cornall, George White, John H. Cook, William Reed, H. Widner, A. Davis, Don. K. Fuller, Hiram Brown, William Rogers, William G. Adams, Francis Fahrm, Joseph Francis, Jacob J. Bartein, William Barnett, Lewis Voight, Rupert Whitney, Clark Muuson, Napoleon B. Perkins, William H. Miller, Thomas Shortal, Peterson Lowry, Robert Linsey, John H. Early, Michael Fratenger, Bedwell Cilley, and John Glaze, all severely; W. Gordam, J. G. Corbus, G. Cooper, C. Westfield, J. A. Smith, J. Soule, A. Taylor, J. McCamm, W. W. Wood, J. Griffith, J. Hill, M. H. Chance, S. Trask, E. B. Calklin, M. Klein, J. Metson, G. Steinman, J. Salinger, J. Hocer, R. Northrop.

Cadwallader's brigade.

Brigade staff.—First Lieutenant J. F. Irons, first artillery, A. D. C., mortally, since dead.

Voltigeurs.—Sergeant R. B. Taylor; privates M. K. Bell, R. Brooks, J. Fitzsimmons.

Eleventh infantry.—Privates S. S. Thompson, J. Lord, M. Hoffman, J. Little, J. O'Hara, —— Lyons, A. Harvey.

Fourteenth infantry.—Privates J. G. Tallaferro, J. J. Jones, T. Martin.

Rocket and howitzer battery.—First Lieutenant T. D. Callender, severely, Contreras; corporals L. Babb, A. J. Borie, J. Naglee; privates C. Schwartzweller, P. Strassner, E. Craven, H. D. Perry, M. Fitzgerald, M. Farrel, T. K. Folk, G. Sweekard.

MISSING.

Pierce's brigade.

Twelfth infantry.—Privates Leander, Crutcher, L. Sherman.

Fifteenth infantry.—Sergeants Frederick Lanbeinheimer, John

Smith; privates John Hochstetler, William Schirmyer, Balthazer Hopple, Joel Shively, Jasper Matley, John Stall.

Cadwallader's brigade.

Voltigeurs.—Privates Timothy A. Wooden, John De Barnes.

QUITMAN'S DIVISON.—(Volunteers.)

KILLED.

Shields's brigade.

New York regiment.—Sergeant Major Jeremiah Riley.

Company A, (———.)—Private William Allison, Benjamin Bennett.

Company B, (Reichardt's.)—Sergeant's H. Von Romain, Lewis Bouvet; privates Daniel Rathbone, Peter Wilsse.

Company E, (Pearson's.)—Lieutenant E. Chandler; private Jacob Tuers.

Company G, (Hungerford's.)—Privates Bernard Crummie, Robert Devoe.

Company I, (Fairchild's.)—Corporal Smith Harris; private James Murphy.

Company K, (Dykeman's.)—Privates Patrick Fagan, Charles Foley, Henry Maxham.

South Carolina regiment.—Colonel Pierce M. Butler.

Company A, (Sumter's.)—Corporal E. Wilder.

Company B, (Dunnovant's.)—Private W. R. Davis.

Company C, (Moffat's.)—Private Hilton.

Company D, (Brooks's.)—Second Lieutenant David Adams; private Thomas Tillman.

Company H, (Dessasure's.)—Privates Timothy Kelley, Shedrick Wiggins.

Company K, (Walker's.)—Second Lieutenant W. R. Williams; John Slattery.

Company L, (Williams's.)—Sergeant James Denson.

WOUNDED.

New York regiment.—Colonel Ward B. Burnett, severely.

Company A, (———.)—Second Lieutenants T. W. Sweeny, C. S. Cooper, both severely; corporal Lewis Albrough, severely; privates James M. Boyle, John S. Drew, both severely; James Stacum.

Company B, (Reichardt's.)—Sergeant Carl Belcher, severely; corporal H. Dardonville, slightly; privates John A. Tweedy, severely; L. Muir, C. Pingoll, P. Sheon, G. Daub, G. Spaulding.

Company E, (———.)—First sergeant G. Fitzgerald; privates

James Grady, Charles Thompson, John H. Leech, all severely; Francis Conroy, Munson, Armstrong, Hoe, Searle, Slowly.

Company F, (Gallagher's.)—Privates James Boyle, D. Costello, P. McCoun, all severely; T. Supple, William Tompkins, J. Meyer.

Company G, (Hungerford's.)—First Lieutenant Charles H. Jermis, slightly; first sergeant J. Wilson, and musician P. Berry, slightly; privates Andrew Cline, William Hart, Charles Crapp, Alexander E. Fisk, Peter Farley, James Hart, James McGill, Alexander Rodney, Edward Carr, Adam Sann, Martin Finney, all severely; N. Barnes, A. E. Dennis, B. De Young, John Shaw, John Smith, Latt Swift.

Company H, (———.)—Second Lieutenant J. Griffin, jr., slightly; corporals H. Morehead, F. W. Gray, slightly; privates James Brady, William H. Brumigem, Robert Dyess, John Gower, all severely; W. Boyd, A. Dougherty, E. Fisher, C. Winter.

Company I, (Fairchilds's.)—Captain Norton Fairchilds, slightly; Second Lieutenant James D. Potter, severely; sergeant Edward Cook, severely; privates R. Dooley, S. Gardner, H. Lake, S. Streeter, J. Gardner, J. Duffin, R. Oxden, D. Robertson, J. Franklin, H. Philips, J. Reily.

Company K, (Dykeman's.)—Captain G. Dykeman, severely; First Lieutenant James S. McCabe, Second Lieutenant Malowhskey, both slightly; corporal Alexander Moran; privates James Bowen, William Jones, James Tomkins, Henry S. Woods, A. Van Allen, Randolph Tuttle

South Carolina regiment.—Lieutenant Colonel J. P. Dickenson, mortally, since dead; Captain J. D. Blanding, A. C. S., slightly; Adjutant James Canty, severely.

Company A, (Sumter's.)—Second Lieutenant S. Sumter, slightly; corporal W. F. Norton; privates B. Caughman, J. M. Smith, Thomas Black, since dead, severely; C. H. Moody, E. Hunt, J. Dunn.

Company B, (Dunnovant's.)—Sergeant G. W. Curtis; coporals A. J. Hood, E. C. Postell—the last severely; privates Thomas Charles, D. McHenry, James Young, James Fawcett—all severely; T. Cahill, J. Conner, T. E. Dallas, T. O. Estes, J. M. D. Hood, T. Robins, S. Ferrell.

Company C, (Moffatt's.)—Captain K. S. Moffatt, slightly; Second Lieutenant K. S. Billings, severely; sergeants Gay, George Waters, corporals Castor and Horton, privates Bradley, Hunter, Meggs, Stratton, Tidwell, Villipique—all severely; Ballard, Wooten, Humphreys.

Company D, (Brooks'.)—Second Lieutenant Joseph Abney, severely; corporal W. B. Brooks, privates James Goff, J. Whittaker, J. Addison, F. Posey, R. J. Key, W. F. Unthank—all severely; J. Lark, E. Simkins, R. Sloman.

Company F, (Blanding's.)—Sergeants J. D. Walker, J. N. Hicks—both severely; corporals J. F. Quinn, J. McCollum—the last severely; privates Campson, Gilbert, Hartman, Mackey, Murken, Pratt, Valentine, Weatherby—severely; Miott, Vannoy, Wright, Wagner.

Company G, (Kennedy's.)—First Lieutenant J. R. Clarke, dangerously; Second Lieutenants G. W. Steen and G. R. Davis, slightly; sergeant Row and corporal McCreight, severely; corporal Myers, slightly; privates J. Cain, M. Harper, J. McNeil, W. B. McCreight, William Nelson, T. H. Reynolds, severely; S. Alexander, R. J. Barber, S. F. Bone, S. Camack, R. J. Gladney, W. M. Goodlet, S. Newman, J. Romedy, W. J. Sanders, M. B. Stanley, M. B. Travis.

Company H, (Dessasure's.)—Captain W. D. Dessasure, slightly; sergeants H. Beard, S. L. Percival, J. M. Miller, and T. Beggs, slightly; privates W. Barkelow, J. Cantwell, R. H. Corley, W. Delvin, J. Kennedy, W. S. Johnson, William Mooney, W. Price, E. Price, T. Price, R. Waddell, and J. F. Walt, severely; M. Brown, G. Campbell, H. J. Caughman, J. Campbell, J. F. Lupe, E. H. Randolph, D. Pollock, J. D. Stanford.

Company K, (Walker's.)—Corporal W. B. Eaves, slightly; privates J. Baughman, severely; Bernard Creeghan, mortally—dead.

Company L, (Williams's.)—Corporal J. A. Spear, privates G. H. Abny, M. Clopton, M. B. Oneale, C. Wood, W. Shepherd—all severely; E. R. Gary, B. H. Mattis, J. Warner.

MISSING.

New York regiment, company K.—Private John Cook.

Recapitulation of losses in the battles of August 19 and 20, 1847.

Divisions.	Brigades.	Corps.	Killed.			Wounded.			Missing.	Killed, wounded, and missing.		
			Officers.	Rank and file.	Aggregate.	Officers.	Rank and file.	Aggregate.	Rank and file.	Officers.	Rank and file.	Aggregate.
	Harney's brigade	Cavalry	1	7	8	3	1	4		4	8	12
General Worth's division of regulars.		Lt. company A, 2d art'y					1	1			1	1
		Light battalion		5	5	2	39	41		2	44	46
	Garland's brigade	2d artillery		4	4	1	54	52	1	1	57	58
		3d artillery		7	7	1	27	28	1	1	35	36
		4th infantry		3	3		7	7	4		14	14
	Clark's brigade	5th infantry		6	6	2	41	43	2	2	49	51
		6th infantry		9	9	6	81	87	1	6	91	97
		8th infantry		3	3		29	29			32	32
		Aid to 1st brigade				1		1		1		1
General Twigg's division of regulars.		Engineer company					4	4	1		5	5
		Light comp'y K, 1st art'y		2	2	2	20	22		2	22	24
	Smith's brigade	Rifle regiment		4	4	1	9	10	2	1	15	16
		1st artillery	3	7	10	1	15	16	1	4	23	27
		3d infantry		5	5	3	25	28	8	3	38	41
	Riley's brigade	4th artillery		4	4	1	30	31	3	1	37	38
		2d infantry	2	13	15	5	70	75		7	83	90
		7th infantry	1	3	4	2	18	20	1	3	22	25

Recapitulation of losses, &c.—Continued.

Divisions.	Brigades.	Corps.	Killed.			Wounded.			Missing.	Killed, wounded, and missing.		
			Officers.	Rank and file.	Aggregate.	Officers.	Rank and file.	Aggregate.	Rank and file.	Officers.	Rank and file.	Aggregate.
General Pillow's division of regulars.		Lt. company I, 1st art'y.	1	......	1	......	4	4	....	1	4	5
		General staff	......	......	......	1	......	1	....	1	....	1
	Pierce's brigade	9th infantry	......	3	3	4	42	46	....	4	45	49
		12th infantry	......	2	2	2	22	24	2	2	26	28
		15th infantry	2	6	8	5	61	66	8	7	75	82
	Cadwalader's brigade	Voltigeurs	......	2	2	......	4	4	....	....	8	8
		14th infantry	......	1	1	......	3	3	12	....	6	6
		11th infantry	......	1	1	......	7	7	....	....	8	8
		R. and H. battery	......	3	3	1	11	12	....	1	14	15
General Quitman's division of volunteers.	Shield's brigade	N. Y. volunteers	1	15	16	10	76	86	1	11	92	103
		S. C. volunteers	3	8	11	11	115	126	....	14	123	137
		Total	14	123	137	65	814	879	40	79	977	1056

H. L. SCOTT, *A. A. A. G.*

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY, *Tacubaya, Mexico. August* 28, 1847.

Names of the killed, wounded and missing, of Worth's division in the action of El Molino del Rey, September 8, 1847.

KILLED.

Garland's brigade.

Second artillery, company C, McKenzie's.—Privates John J. Ellares, John J. Barnhard.

Company D, Brooks'.—First Lieutenant William Armstrong.

Company F, Ridgley's.—Sergeant Austin B. Howe.

Company G, De Hart's.—Private Herman Levy.

Company I, Lowd's.—Private Jacob Dyas.

Company K, Smith's.—Privates Timothy Sullivan, August L. Greiner, Robert McKee.

Third artillery, company B, Shover's.—Second Lieutenant J. F. Farry; sergeants John Walsh, Simon Margarum.

Company I, Burke's.—Brevet Captain G. W. Ayres; private Benjamin M. Harris.

Fourth infantry, company C.—First Sergeant John Coyle; private Frederick Workman.

Company D, Scott's.—Corporal John Cammeron; private Gilbert Goodrich.

Company E, Alden's.—Sergeant Henry Ray; privates Stillman D. Coburn, Francis Bowman.

Company F.—Privates John McCloskey, James Steele.

Clark's brigade.

Field and staff.—Second Lieutenant William T. Burwell, 5th infantry, aid-de-camp.

Fifth infantry.—Lieutenant Colonel Martin Scott.

Company A, Ruggle's.—Sergeant John Gollinger; privates Timothy Hawley, Thomas Weidman.

Company B, McPhail's.—Sergeant Augustus Ohitman; privates Frederick Hobber, Henry Mienick, Francis McSloy, Thomas S. Pole, John P. Ronner, Charles Steward.

Company E, Sibley's.—Corporal Samuel Carr; privates Samuel Calhoun, Robert Crawford, Thomas W. Gooding, Owen Murray, Griffith Owens, David Sharp, Peter Hentz.

Company F, Lynde's.—Private John B. Hoffer.

Company G, Chapman's.—Private John Kiepstenfadt.

Company H, Smith's.—Private John Connor.

Company I, Stevenson's.—Sergeant Stanislaus Minue; privates Peter C. Moore, James C. Smith, James G. Smith.

Company K, Merrill's.—Captain Moses E. Merrill, Second Lieutenant Erastus B. Strong; privates William McClusky, Thomas Foster.

Sixth infantry, company B, Lovell's.—Privates Bernhard Althower, Michael Sheehan, John C. King, Martin Nuneman.

Company C, Alexander's—Privates Victor Durand, Matthew Murphy.

Company D, Hoffman's.—Private John B. Horn.

Company E, Hutter's.—Privates Nicholas Ramsey, John Smith, Charles Hanness.

Company F, Walker's.—Sergeant James McGlynn; privates William Agol, Jackson Adams, William Fahee, John H. Plant, Christian Schuman, Hiram Lacy, Michael Murphy.

Company K, Monroe's.—Privates Peter Koit, Juan Canalizo, James Broderick.

Eighth infantry, company A, Smith's.—Private James Leary.

Company B, Reeve's.—Privates David Campbell, William Hanson, Joseph Scott.

Company C, Kello's.—Private Thomas Lamson.

Company D, Screven's.—Musician Patrick McGrath; privates Gabriel Wilson, George Mergraff.

Company E, Sprague's.—Corporal James Coogan ; private Patrick Green.

Company F, Sheppard's.—Sergeants Edward Bertram, Beuben Brown; corporal John Hughes; privates Peter Caffery, Bernard McFarline, Jacob Neish, Charles Schwartzkoop.

Company H, Bomford's.—Sergeant Nicholas Ford; privates Carlos M. Butler, William Butler, John A. Jackson, George M. Sightell, Bartlett Mahon, Henry Pessor, Samuel Porter.

Company I, Gates's.—Privates Lewis Hemne, William Sandys.

Company K, Montgomery's.—Privates Samuel Clark, Thomas Fea, Robert Simpson.

Wounded.

Light battery.—Second artillery, company A, Duncan's.—First Lieutenants H. J. Hunt, W. Hays, Second Lieutenant H. F. Clark, all slightly; corporal Hugh McCoy; privates James Divine, Richard Harper, Thomas Harris, Christopher Yeager, Joshua H. Corwin, all severely; Richard Gilmore, James Witter, George Wagner, Abram Hart, William Smith, Lawrence Dunniran, John Forgy, Samuel Stanley, David Wheeler, John Murphy.

Garland's brigade.

Staff.—Second Lieutenant H. Thorn, third dragoons, A. D. C., slightly.

Second artillery, company C, McKenzie's.—First Lieutenant Charles B. Daniels, severely; privates William Shappe, died 9th September, Charles Horner, Patrick Kean, William Moore, James Richford, all severely, Henry Derbin, Martin Sharbuck, John Conway, John Garrey.

Company D, Brooks's.—Sergeant George Gordon, musician Thomas Clark, private John Hill, all slightly.

Company F, Ridgely's.—Privates Christopher Bower, Frederick Blunt, William Crock, William Cook, Samuel R. Deikman, Thomas

Furman, Archibald McFadyen, died September 12, Francis Webb, all severely.

Company G, De Hart's.—First Lieutenant M. L. Shackelford, died October 12, 1847; corporal Henry Ralleman, died September 8, 1847; privates Robert Alexander, Robert Michan, James Montgomery, Thomas O'Brien, James D. Reynolds, died 21st September, Thomas Starr, William Sharp, all severely; John Wiley.

Company H, Swartwout's.—Sergeant James McCormick, slightly; corporal Hugh McDonald, privates James Bohannan, James Heany, John McAral, died September 19, John K. Smith, all severely; Edward Allsworth.

Company K, Smith's.—Sergeant Samuel Meekle; corporal Gilbert, G. Fancher; privates George Barr, W. Cordes, H. Knickerbocker, William Wright, John Flemming, Nicholas Seminoff, Andrew Casey, all slightly; Thomas Sullivan, died September 10, Alphonse Schaeffer, died September 13, Anthony Rounder, died September 23.

Second Lieutenant George P. Andrews, regimental quartermaster, slightly.

Third artillery, company B, Shover's.—Corporals John Mathis, severely, died September 25; John Hynes, slightly; privates John Coogan, severely, died September 15; Jules Martial, Philip Rouse, Enerold Rasmussen, William F. Taylor, James Walsh, George Wilcox.

Company G, Anderson's.—Captain Robert Anderson, severely; privates Samuel Brown, William Bloom, Peter Devitt, since dead, Dedrick Derr, Robert McGee, William Parker, died September 9, John Wiechman, died 23d September, all severely; Thomas Brady, Charles Beiswenger, John Commer, Thomas Tuit.

Company I, Burke's.—Sergeant A. Achenback, died 19th September; privates Marshall Kimball, died 9th September, Joseph Finch, severely; William W. Walker.

Company K, Wade's.—Privates John Sullivan, severely, Michael Ley.

Regimental Staff.—Assistant Surgeon James Simons, slightly; Frist Lieutenant and Adjutant Henry Prince, severely.

Company —. First Lieutenant Sidney Smith, slightly.

Fourth infantry, company A, Larnard's.—Second Lieutenant A. B. Lincoln, slightly; sergeants William Quinn, severely, George Anderson, slightly; privates James Carroll, Oswald Drary, died September 24, James Keenan, Christain Smallback, died October 11, all severely, Willimam Ehrenbein.

Company B, Buchanan's.—Privates David Coleman, John Cluncey, John Ghalager, Philip Hassey, died 13th September, John Montgomery, Martin Rush, John P. Smith, Henry Stoneham, all severely; William Allen, Lewis Nerans.

Company C.—Corporal William Castigan, slightly; privates Richard Abercrombie, Samuel Collier, Robert Kuntz, Edward McKeon, Daniel F. McKee, Peter Sym, Michael Bonet, all severely; William C. Goddart, Levi Leitz.

Company D, Scott's.—Privates John Coyle, Julius Gass, died

September 22, George Hill, Martin Myers, all severely, Lill Barton.

Company E, Alden's.—Privates Theodore Crantz, William Weirnert, both severely, Adam Becker, John Hansener, Lawrence Kenny.

Company F.—Sergeant John Holybee, died 17th September; privates John P. Merrick, died September 29; Michael McGuire.

Company I, Thomas's.—Sergeants John H. Wheedon, Charles Metz, both severely; corporal Ephraim Cain, severely; privates Philip Felby, died September 12, Edward Kirman, Martin Laugherty, both severely, John Wilson, died September 10, Oscar Wood, died September 12, Charles Scotsinkee.

Clarke's brigade.

Field and staff.—Brevet Colonel James S. McIntosh, severely, died September 27; Assistant Surgeon William Roberts, severely, died October 13.

Fifth infantry, company A, Ruggles's.—Sergeants Alfred Sangridge, died September 25, 1847, Elisha Buell; musicians Mathew Bapp, slightly; Dredrick Mier; privates Horace Sayers, died September 10, 1847; George Kingsman, died 21st September, 1847; Peter Delong, severely; Hugh Fraser, died 25th September, 1847; Daniel Henry, died September 29, 1847; William Goodwin, Joseph C. K. Seville, William Rhopes, Peter Delong, all severely; J. Wright, D. Miller, J. H. Tiffany.

Company B, McPhail's.—First Lieutentant C. S. Hamilton, severely; Second Lieutenant F. T. Dent, severely; coporal Henry J. Haskell; privates Ira Baker, died 15th September, 1847, John Erwing, all severely; A Eichstein, J. Soller, W. Montgomery, J. Lyons, J. Reed.

Company D, Marcy's.—Private Moses Patineau, severely.

Company E, Sibley's.—Corporal Francis Smith; privates William A. Place, died 9th September, John H. Beach, John Clark, Augustus De Louse, Thomas McDermot, William Wheeler, Uriah T. Hall, all severely; A. Pixon, P. Mullen, O. Melvin, H. Wilkie.

Company F, Lynde's.—Sergeant J. O'Brien; privates Jonas Cartwright, died September 14, 1847; Thomas Hogg, died September 22; Bernard Reily, died September 24; Edward Amison, William Cain, John Coglan, died October 8; John Doyle, Jonah Ettinger, Thomas McElroy, died October 12; William O'Macht, James Sheppard, all severely; G. W. B. Garrer, H. Miller, J. Wenzell.

Company G, Chapman's.—Sergeant Alexander McClelland, severely, died October 5; privates Edward H. Brown, died September 11; Patrick McCue, died September 30; Patrick Scanlan, died September 25; Jos. Shipley, died September 21; John Wrick, died September 29; Charles Bitterling, John Enders, Leonard Johnson, and Peter Wrick, severely; J. Burns, Charles Evans.

Company H, Smith's.—Captain E. Kirby Smith, mortally, died September 11; sergeants Joseph Updegraff, severely, T. Johnson; privates James H. Brooke, died September 10, George Capsenbanner, Charles Linder and Daniel Rodgers, severely; W. Bell, P.

O'Rouke, T. L. Slick, G. W. E. Sherman, corporal Edwin Green, severely; corporals D. Ballard and J. Nichols, slightly.

Company I, Stevenson's.—Sergeant David Thompson and corporal G. Morely, slightly; privates John Burk, Edward Cornell, Michael Cobb, John Harvey, W. H. Montgomery, John Rung, Charles Sanders, William Shaffer, Matthew Switzer, John M. McCameron, Cornelius O'Neill, Jacob Franklin, Samuel Tucker, Chester H. Tully, James Watson and Thomas W. Wood, severely; J. Galan, T. Glareen, G. McElwee, W. H. Morris, B. Slater, J. Wolf, P. Bazini, J. Helm.

Company K, Merrill's.—Sergeant James McEverstein, died September 13; corporals Nicholas Reid, John Clavit, privates William J. Chapman and William Curtis, severely.

Sixth infantry, company A, Todd's.—Sergeants John McIntyre and George Williams, severely; privates William Spears, died September 10; J. Bradley, J. Kennard, J. B. Johnson, J. Kennaughtz, B. Reese.

Company B, Lovell's.—Corporal John Ferguson, privates John Martin and Calvin Wells, severely; H. Croop.

Company C, Alexander's.—Sergeant James E. Dresser, slightly; privates Michael McAuley, severely, died September 11; S. Jones.

Company D, Hoffman's.—Privates John McGuire, William P. Moore and Jefferson Wells, severely; E. W. Dexter, L. Flood, H. Jones, J. Victory.

Company E, Hutter's.—Sergeant John Cummings, privates Henry Bartold, Brian Curran, Richard Cherry and Joseph Rowland, died September 17, severely; T. Dowe, D. Emerson, W. C. Howe, A. Reber, G. Smith.

Company F, Walker's.—Captain W. H. T. Walker, severely; Second Lieutenant R. F. Ernst, died September 23; corporals Michael Ennis and Charles Rafferty, died September 17, severely; R. T. Jackson, slightly.

Company H, Cady's.—Captain Albermarle Cady, slightly; privates John A. Keating, Gregory Kippler and Jeremiah Ryan, severely; A. Carlisle, E. Gill, D. Snyder.

Company K, Monroe's.—Sergeants Francis Fox, slightly; John Webb, died September 23; privates Henry P. P. Aints, William Jones, died September 22; Matthew Kolch, died October 7; A. Gantzas, J. Mayer.

Regimental band.—Francis Kline, died September 14; S. Morgan.

Eighth infantry.—Majors C. A. Waite and George Wright, slightly; Sergeant-major Theodore Fink, severely; principal musician Thomas Muir, slightly.

Company A, Smith's.—Captain Larkin Smith, severely; corporal A. P. Osborne, privates A. Fitzpatrick, John A. Brutsman, Patrick Mallory, L. B. Hannaly and William Sheppard, severely; S. Vredenberg, H. Stephens, L. H. Royal, J. Swartzemgar, M. Miller.

Company B, Reeve's.—Sergeant R. H. Cresmond and corporals Thomas Lowe, severely; Patrick Riley, slightly; privates Elijah Cain, died October 1; Jacob Frank, died September 9; Edward Kenneford, Levi Mills and Thomas Pardon, severely; N. Clegg, E. Higgins, T. Joice, M. Leonard, W. Lewis, J. Kavenaugh.

Company C, Kello's.—First Lieutenant J. D. Clark, severely; Second Lieutenant George Wainwright, severely; sergeant David Pink, slightly; privates Anthony Brooks, John Graves, Robert Hawkins, Joseph Hanner, Henry B. Jordan, James Edmunds, Lawrence Kenny and James Wilson, severely; Charles Evanson.

Company D, Screven's.—Sergeant Thomas Sewell, died September 24; corporals Abner C. Edson, slightly; William Fairchilds, severely; privates William Angel, George Coffee, W. T. Bishop, Charles D. Hess, died October 30; James B. Hill, died September 16; James Kelly, died September 16; Thomas A. Wilson, died October 4; Michael McEwen, died September 17; Michael Pickett, died October 15, and William Smith, severely; L. Fagan, W. Gippard, J. Kerrigan.

Company E, Sprague's.—First Lieutenant John Beardsley, severely; Second Lieutenant James G. S. Snelling, severely; sergeants John Robinson, James H. Kearney, both severely; corporal David Lawlor, slightly; privates Joseph Arnold, John Clark, died September 8; Charles Brown, Patrick Cassin, David Dunce, Chester C. Kennerley, Peter King, Patrick Kenny, Henry F. Miller, Patrick McCarty, Nathaniel Ross and Alexander Prentiss, died September 8, severely; B. G. Barret, C. Carrol, James Gamble, O. W. H. Kellogg.

Company F, Sheppard's.—Corporal Joseph Scantlon; privates Augustus Bliss, died September 9; Anton Car, William Cullin, Henry Buckland, Jacob Missill, died September 15; Sidney W. Penroyer, William Schad, Luther Schoats, died September 15; William Tooner, Michael Walsh, died September 15, and John Young, severely; J. K. Hock and Theodore Shinard.

Company G.—First Lieutenant John G. Burbank, severely, died September 10.

Company H, Bomford's.—Sergeant John Smith, severely; corporal Caleb Smith, slightly; privates Thomas Brennard, died October 16; Thomas Burke, John Cosgrove, Phineas Cook, Alexander McDonald, Bernard Malone, James Mooney, Henry Rummer, John Paul, died September 26; John M. Rentor, died September 26; Oscar F. Sweet, Nicholas Hoyt, severely; H. Eubank, John Gordon, Dewitt McDaniels, John McCarty.

Company I, Gates's.—Sergeant Frederick Backhus, severely; privates John Bermingham, died September 9; Job H. McGuire, Stephen F. Templeman, John Weith and William Wilson, died September 9, severely; John T. Blair, S. A. Weller, P. McMillan.

Company K, Montgomery's.—Brevet Major William R. Montgomery, slightly; First Lieutenant Charles F. Morris, severely, died September 17; sergeant George Simons, severely; privates David Boheon, died September 23; Mark Chapple, died September 29; Michael Conway, James Ruby, died September 15; James Raby, William Sourley, died September 19, all severely; Charles Daniels, William C. Morris, Henry Norman, Charles Thomas, James A. Tirrell.

Garland's brigade.

MISSING.

Second artillery, company G.—Private Francis Beer.

Clark's brigade.

Fifth infantry, company E.—Privates John Gillespie, Thomas Hardy, and William Reynolds, supposed to have been killed.

Company K.—Privates Henry Moeller and Conrad Young, supposed to have been killed.

Division staff—engineers.—Captain J. L. Mason and Second Lieutenant J. G. Foster, both severely wounded.

Ordnance.—Privates Hugh Donahue, killed, John Dougherty, slightly wounded.

HARNEY'S BRIGADE.

KILLED.

Second dragoons, company A, Blake's.—Private Jacobus.

Company B, Merrill's.—Privates Brown, Ullenbrook.

Company C, Hardie's.—Private Lane.

Company F, Thornton's.—Private Yansen.

Company I, Sibley's.—Private Lansing.

WOUNDED.

Second dragoons—regimental staff.—Second Lieutenant Tree, regimental quartermaster, severely.

Company A, Blake's.—Privates Klaws, Fink, Russell, Sweeny, and Boling, first three severely.

Company B, Merrill's.—Privates Kerr, Usher, Wallers, last two severely.

Company C, Hardie's.—Privates McMurphy and Zulikirriech, severely; Porthouse, White.

Company F, Thornton's.—Privates Fielding, Kohle, Mundig, and Westerdelot, severely; Freeman.

Company I, Sibley's.—Second Lieutenant Smith, severely; bugler Grawn; private Wyate.

Company K, Kerr's.—Captain Croghan Kerr, severely; privates Fritshe and Gardner.

Third dragoons, company K, McReynolds's.—Second Lieutenant J. C. D. Williams, severely, right arm.

Rifles, company C, Walker's.—Sergeant McGuire and corporal Slade.

Company F, Porter's.—Sergeant Young.

Company I, Ruff's.—Second Lieutenant Walker, severely; sergeants Murphy and Brooks, slightly; corporals Buxton and Buckley, dangerously; privates Hamilton, Harris, Cottrell, Carter, and Paul.

KILLED.

Fourth artillery, company G, Drum's.—Privates John Gracie and Samuel Grove.

WOUNDED.

Sergeant Jacob Price; privates Richard Boon and S. M. Quirck.

PILLOW'S DIVISION.

Cadwalader's brigade.

KILLED.

Eleventh infantry.—Lieutenant Colonel William M. Graham.

Company B.—Private John Sigler.

Company E.—Sergeant George Johnson; corporal Charles Fenner; private John Buchanan.

Company F.—Corporal John McMahon; privates John Manning and James Simpson.

Company H.—First Lieutenant R. H. L. Johnston; private Daniel Kippy.

Fourteenth infantry, company E.—Corporal Henry W. Erwin.

WOUNDED.

Voltigeurs.—Major George W. Talcott, slightly.

Company A.—Sergeants W. B. Vertrus and C. D. Weymouth, severely; corporal W. S. McCorkill; privates T. Davis, D. Gregbeer, J. Howell, J. Pugh, J. Bunger, A. R. Shacklett, J. Potter, R. Simpson, and A. Wamsull, severely; A. Adamson, J. Brown, J. Hall, G. W. Seaton, J. Metcalf, J. Thompson.

Company B.—Sergeants G. W. Jennings and J. C. Malbon, the first severely; corporal E. D. Denson; privates M. Conway, W. Collins, T. Farish, S. A. Evans, A. Funday, J. L. Knott, H. Olandarf, L. Pugh.

Company C.—Sergeant R. Harding; privates T. Clark, H. Kilgrove, R. Sylvester, H. A. Ward, H. Wells.

Company E.—Second Lieutenant Washington Terrett, slightly; sergeant W. J. Herbert, corporal B. Ogle, privates J. Beam, G. W. Bengeant, M. J. Good, J. Rominsky, and J. L. Silverhorn, severely; W. Allison, D. Deraughn, J. Donly, M. Benton, T. Evans, J. L. Hisse, J. Mahony, H. Kidwell, A. W. Milwright, J. McCaslin, L. C. Parish, John Sloan, J. J. Nickerson, J. Spencer.

Company F.—Second Lieutenant G. S. Kitzing, slightly; privates J. Cromley, E. Davis, S. Field, and T. Higginson, severely; F. W. Franklin, A. Idler, H. Keenan, G. Kriner, R. Lemon, J. Massey, W. S. Mendenhall, P. Morrel, B. McCabe, J. W. Perry, J. Picken, J. Pierce, B. J. Ross.

Company G.—Sergeants R. H. Turner, C. R. Edwards, corporal Joseph W. Walker, privates C. Eckhart, W. Jackson, J. Kolk, C. E. Morton, G. Spencer, G. Beckenschitz, F. Korse, and J. Rutter; the last three severely.

Company H.—Second Lieutenant W. J. Martin, slightly; sergeant D. S. Elliott, privates J. F. Dentlinger, G. W. Jones, J. A. Yates, W. Groones, and J. Sigmac; the first three severely.

Company I.—Second Lieutenant R. Swann, slightly; sergeant J. F. Gardiner, privates W. Baldhurst, W. H. Fitzhue, H. White.

Eleventh infantry.—Lieutenant and adjutant D. P. Lee.

Company D, Irwin's.—Captain W. H. Irwin, severely; privates J. Hughes, Uriah Kitchen, and Isaac Mahon, severely; J. Height, ——— Moclunyradciff, J. Rager.

Company E.—Sergeants John P. Welden, severely; ——— Freeze, corporals C. Barturkey, M. Freeney.

Company F.—Privates Foster R. Carsan, James Dilks, William S. Sathal, Robert D. Brown, and ——— Schmidt; the first three severely.

Company H, Guthrie's.—Captain P. N. Guthrie, severely; sergeants J. C. Hanpy, Lenox Rey; last severely; privates William Dorman, Jesse Flowers, William R. Call, James Nesbit, and Isaac Pierce; the first three severely.

Company I.—Corporal Robert Raasch, privates Herman Bickinstrue, Frederick Babe, Albert McGill, John Ronering, Benjamin Dickel, and Simon Ricketts; the first four severely.

Fourteenth infantry.—Major John F. Savage, severely.

Company A.—Corporal Munroe Fleming, privates James M. Cox, Thomas Pierson, and Christopher Papst; the last severely.

Company B.—Private Robert Brenton.

Company E.—Corporal Lewis Warren, privates Jackson W. Lowry and Fielding Young; the last severely.

Company F, Glenn's.—Captain Thomas Glenn, slightly; first lieutenants Thomas Shields and Samuel B. Davis, severely; privates K. Lynch, W. Farrell, and Asa Sawyer; the last severely.

Company H.—Second Lieutenant ——— Hays, slightly; privates D. Hall, L. H. Mallerby.

Company I.—Private J. Gillespie, severely.

Company K.—Privates James R. Austin, T. M. Hayter, H. Dunnigan, and Hardy Johnston; the last severely.

MISSING.

Voltigeurs, company C.—Private H. A. Wood.

Company F.—Private S. Vandegriff.

Company H.—Private J. L. Hass.

Eleventh infantry, company B.—Private David Ayres.

Recapitulation of casualties in the action of the 8th September, commanded by Brevet Major General Worth.

CORPS.		KILLED.							WOUNDED.								MISSING.		Total.	Aggregate.
		Field officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Privates.	Field officers.	Captains.	Assistant surgeons.	Subalterns.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Privates.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.		
Worth's division.	Light battery	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	1	....	15	....	....	16	19
	Staff, 1st brigade	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
	2d artillery	....	....	1	1	....	....	7	....	....	....	2	3	3	1	41	....	1	57	60
	3d artillery	....	....	2	2	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	1	2	....	23	....	....	29	33
	4th infantry	....	....	....	2	1	....	6	....	....	1	3	5	2	....	42	....	....	58	62
	Staff, 2d brigade	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
	5th infantry	1	1	1	3	1	....	23	....	1	1	2	8	8	2	89	....	5	139	146
	6th infantry	....	....	....	1	....	....	20	....	2	....	1	6	4	2	38	....	....	71	74
	8th infantry	....	....	....	3	3	1	23	3	1	....	6	9	8	1	107	....	....	155	165
	Engineers	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
	Ordnance	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	2
	Cavalry and rifles	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	1	....	3	4	3	1	25	....	....	39	43
	Drum's battery	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	5	5
Pillow's divison, 2d brigade.	Voltigeurs	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	4	10	4	....	81	....	3	98	103
	11th infantry	1	....	1	1	2	....	5	....	2	....	1	4	3	....	22	....	1	38	43
	14th infantry	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	3	....	2	....	16	....	....	19	24
	Total	2	1	6	13	8	1	94	6	9	2	32	51	40	7	502	....	10	736	784

W. W. MACKALL, *A. A. G.*

Return by name of the killed, wounded, and missing, of the army, under the command of Major General Winfield Scott, incident to the capture of Chapultepec and the city of Mexico, on the 13th and 14th days of September, 1847.

WORT'HS DIVISION.

KILLED.

Garland'e Brigade.

Second artillery, company A—Private Richard Gilmour.

Company C, McKenzie's—Private Charles Carroll.

Company D, Brooke's—Musician Joseph Cook.

Company F, Ridgely's—Private John Kennedy.

Company G, DeHart's—Private Wm. O'Neil.

Company I, Lowd's—Sergeant John Scarr.

Fourth infantry, company A—Corporal James Hagan; privates Conrad Graff, and Isaac J. Johnson.

Company B—Sergeant George Blast; privates Alexander McCoy, Harl Sigmond.

Company D, Scott's—Second Lieutenant A. P. Rogers, sergeant William Dowagan, private Michael Kelly.

Company E, Alden's—Privates William Billington, and Joel Barrow.

Clarke's Brigade.

Fifth infantry, — company—Second Lieutenant J. P. Smith.

Company I, Stevenson's—Private W. E. Reid.

Company K, Merril's—Private James W. Loy.

Sixth infantry, company C, Alexander's—Private Patrick Hines.

Company F, Walker's—Privates Wm. Mooney, David Frush, Andrew Leet, Henry Jones.

WOUNDED.

Division staff—Capt. W. W. Mackall, A. A. G., slightly; G. W. Kendall, volunteer, A. D. C., slightly; First Lieutenant J. J. Stevens, engineer, severely.

Sappers and miners—Sergeant D. Hastings, severely.

Ordnance—Sergeant P. McGuire, and private Davis, slightly.

Garland's Brigade.

Brigade staff—Lieutenant Colonel John Garland, fourth infantry, commanding brigade, severely.

Second artillery, company A—Artificer Edmond Ring, slightly; privates Joseph Bateman, F. Desmond, Wm. Smith, John Wolf, Thomas Murphy, the last severely.

Company C, McKenzie's—Privates John Sweeny, and Herman Vonsteen, severely.

Company D, Brooks's—Corporal Henry Beigie; privates F. Braugh, C. Chappareau, George Chiveton.

Company G. DeHart's—J. Caranagh, W. Garlick.

Company H, Swartwout's—Sergeant James McCormick; privates Patrick Born, Michael Halloran, and John Young, severely; John Klinz, David Riken.

Third artillery, company G, Anderson's—Privates Nathan Randall, John Ycao, the last severely.

Company I, Burke's—Private Godfrey Piermont, severely.

Company K, Wade's—Privates Marcus Bain, John Haggerty.

Fourth infantry, company A, Larnard's—Sergeant Wm. Blaisdell, corporal Theodore Gregg, and private Patrick Tool, severely; —— Lonesell.

Company B, Buchanan's—Second Lieutenant Maurice Maloney, slightly; corporal Daniel Bennet, mortally, since dead; privates William Burton, James Lawless, Stephen Man, Adolphus Schugar, and Jacob Shores, severely; John M. Mallindar.

Company C, ——'s—Privates Mark Spaulding, Wm. Varnel, and William Wilson, severely; Vernon B. West.

Company D. Scott's—Corporal Joseph F. Cooper, slightly; privates William Lawrence, Duwilda Myers, and Joseph Peck, severely; Thomas Collis, William Cross, George Henry.

Company E, Alden's—Sergeant David Toobwiller; corporals Hamilton Sparks and William Grant, severely; John Witnell, slightly; privates John E. Christie and Mortonies Crofoot, severely.

Company I, Thomas's—First Lieutenant S. Smith, mortally, since dead; privates Aganna Dowis, and —— Gracincomp, severely; Henry Byrnes, J. Fisher, J. Parker, William Thompson.

Clark's Brigade.

Fifth infantry, company B, McPhail's—Captain D. H. McPhail, slightly; sergeant Henry Farmer, severely, since dead; privates John Dillon, and John A. Schuber, severely; Wm. Montgomery.

Company F, Lynde's—Private James Kearny.

Company G, Chapman's—Private Thomas Oats, severely.

Company H, Smith's—Corporal Darius Ballard; privates Joseph McGartlin, and William O'Shaughnessy, severely.

Company K, Merrill's—Private George Gill, severely.

Sixth infantry, non-commissioned staff—Sergeant Major Edward Thompson, slightly.

Company D, Hoffman's—Privates George Ernest, since dead, and Andrew Piper, severely.

Company F, Walker's—First Lieutenant L. A. Armistead, slightly; private Alexander Maddox.

Company H, Cady's—Private William Dowley, severely.

Company K, Monroe's—Sergeant Francis Fox, and private Bernard Lynch.

Eighth infantry, company A—First Lieutenant Joseph Selden, severely.

Company B, Reeve's—Privates Nathaniel Clegg, Charles McCloskey and Hanson Palmer, severely.

Company D, Screven's—Sergeant John N. Noose, severely; private John Hisner.

Company E, Sprague's—Private John F. Flummery.

Company F—Second Lieutenant James Longstreet, severely.

Company H, Bomford's—Privates M. Monaghan, James C. McIntyre and Stephen McCornel.

Company I, Gates's—Corporal Robert Shaw; private John Kibler, John McAulay and William Palmster, severely; Wm. Shaw.

Company K, Montgomery's—Sergeant J. L. Fish; corporal Thos. Smith, and private Alexander Reinhart, severely; Wm. Fox.

Ordnance—Laborer —— Slataman, severely, in the city.

MISSING.

Garland's Brigade.

Second artillery, company D, Brooks's—Private Charles Quick.

Third artillery, company G, Anderson's—Private Valentine Imhoff.

Fourth infantry, company C, ——'s—Private Joseph Farramier.

Clark's Brigade.

Fifth infantry, company H, Smith's—Privates Edward Blackman and Victor Whipple.

Sixth infantry, company C, Alexander's—Private James Peise.

Eighth infantry, company F—Privates John Breslin and Charles Whitty.

TWIGGS'S DIVISION.

KILLED.

Smith's Brigade.

Mounted rifles, company A, Roberts's—Corporal Dennis Byrne; privates Thomas Wheeler, George Town, William Donovan, Elijah O. Pointer.

Company D, Pope's—Private James S. Reed.

Company G, Simonson's—Private Jesse James.

Company H, Backenstos's—Corporal C. C. Arms; private Myron Bell.

First artillery, company D—Private Hiram Deugh.

Company F, Nauman's—Private William Hagan.

Company G, Winder's—Privates William Finney, James Harrigan, Thomas McGloire.

Third infantry, company B, Eaton's—Privates John J. O'Donnell, William Partiton.

Company C, Smith's—Lance corporal James Huntly; private James Welsh.

Company E, Van Horne's—Private John Alexander.

Company F, Dobbins's—Private Walter Scott.

Company H, Gordon's—Private Henry Boyle.

Company I, Chandler's—Sergeant John Bold; private Michael O. Loghlin.

Company K, —— Private Florence McCarty.

Riley's Brigade.

Second Infantry, company A, Morris's—Musician Michael Elwood; private John McGrath.

Company B, Smith's—Corporal James Tierney; private Patrick Sheridan.

Company E, Kingsbury's—Private Lewis Reinhart.

Company F, Day's—Sergeant William J. Morrison.

Company I, Penrose's—Private William Steinson.

Seventh infantry, company C, Holmes's—First Lieutenant Levi Gantt.

Company E, —— Privates James W. Garnett, Keyran Temple.

Company F, —— Private Richard Shore.

Company I, Paul's—Private Neil Donnelly.

Fourth artillery, company G, Drum's—Captain S. H. Drum; First Lieutenant C. Benjamin; First Sergeant T. Brady; privates John Hayne, Morgan O'Grady, Daniel Woods.

WOUNDED.

Smith's Brigade.

General Staff—First Lieutenant Earl Van Dorn, 7th infantry, slight contusion.

Mounted rifles—Major W. W. Loring, lost an arm; Sergeant Major Alonzo Staunton.

Company A, Roberts's—Brevet Second Lieutenant J. N. Palmer, slightly; sergeant Samuel Harp, and privates James Farrell, severely, lost an arm; Edward Allen, C. Linden, Frederick Pilgrum.

Company D, Pope's—Sergeant Z. M. P. Hand; corporals Wm. W. Winter, severely; L. L. Worcester, George Taylor, slightly; privates James M. Cannon, severely; Anthony Strickler.

Company E, —— Privates Stanislaus Moraski, George W. Raymond, severely; Joseph Newhouse.

Company F, Porter's—First Sergeant James Manley, severely; corporal J. M. L. Addison; lance corporal William P. Cook, Thos. Davis; privates John Barber, Levi Grimsley, Joseph Hoban and John Richardson, severely, lost a leg; W. F. Herrington, J. C. Morton, G. B. Mothers, J. W. Robinson, Joseph Watson.

Company G, Simonson's—Captain J. S. Simonson; Second Lieutenant F. S. K. Russell, slightly; sergeant William P. Saunders, since dead; corporal Rufus Peck; privates Thomas B. Brushew, Lewis Capsey, John Dalton, Benjamin Fabler, Lyndsey Hooker, John C. Myers and Daniel Williams, severely; John Fickle, L. J. Filsom, M. Hamilton, C. Frazier, W. Spear, Joseph P. Santmyre, Barth. W. Wilson, W. W. Wilson.

Company H, Backenstos's—Captain J. B. Backenstos, slightly; sergeants Hiram Dryer, D. N. Frame; corporal Jer. O'Connell and private E. A. B. Phelps, slightly; privates J. C. Christian, M. Batener, J. Hok, J. Murry, J. C. Roberts, James Patterson, S. Young, and Francis Whitebread, severely.

Company K, Tucker's—Captain S. S. Tucker, slightly; corporals J. Freeman, severely; J. Millard; privates Joshua Debuque, Joseph Garrison, Allen Overly and Robert Williams, slightly; Daniel Wells, severely.

First Artillery, company B, Knowlton's—First Lieutenant and Adjutant J. M. Brannan, severely; artificer John Meins; private R. J. Shepard.

Company D, —— Private T. J. Perkins.

Company F, Nauman's—Captain George Nauman, corporal Henry D. Silver, and private Amos Kinsley, slightly; private Brad. Lana, severely.

Company G, Winder's—Corporal William Perry, privates Robert Keegan and Henry Watts, slightly; Joseph McFarne and John Thompson, severely.

Company H. Van Ness's—First Lieutenant J. A. Haskins, lost an arm storming Chapultepec; First Sergeant Thomas Williams, corporal Daniel B. Baker, privates H. Lamperd, John Miller, Lewis Russell and Francis Fletcher, slightly; Frederick Wissell, severely.

Third Infantry, company B, Eaton's—Corporal Nelson Chamberlain, slightly; privates Moses Gleason, Gas. McNally and Henry Varner, severely; A. Collins, E. Ellmer, D. Smith, D. Wise.

Company C. Smith's—Lance sergeant Orlando B. Mills, slightly; privates F. Cestrick and B. Upton, at Chapultepec; Edgar Watson and Francis G. Shlaiker, severely, in the city.

Company D, Macrae's—Sergeant Stewart Dougherty, privates H. Holdman, G. O'Brien and Henry Aberle, the last severely, in the city.

Company E, Van Horne's—Corporal John Storm, severely.

Company F, Dobbins's—Sergeant Dixon Ashworth; privates A. Barnheart, W. Campbell, G, Childers, C. Crowley, J. Hamilton, W. Myers, P. Ryan, T. Sullivan.

Company G, Alexander's—Private James Butterfield, twice; Eli Gable, Charles McKinnie and Jacob Varnes, all but the last, severely.

Company H, Gordon's—Privates W. Kenny, C. F. A. Kyer, P. Moran, E. Zimmerman, Henry McCamphill, Leonard Elias, David Gormon and Thomas Pritchard, the last four severely.

Company I, Chandler's—Corporal Wm. Adams, slightly, twice.

Company K, Henry's—Privates G. Frank, T. McFarland, Terry Dale and C. J. Truman, last two severely.

Riley's Brigade.

Second infantry, company A, Morris's—Private Frederick McValley.

Company B, Smith's—Corporals Robert Bailey, William Bon, William M. Evans; privates John Keely and George Martin.

Company C, Casey's—Captain Silas Casey, slightly; corporals Elias Ellis, Thomas Handley, privates Stephen Evanson, William Feather, Tetus S. Guillow, William Hughes, Ervin Linn, Nicholas H. James, Patrick McKenna, Jacob Miller and Abraham Simmons, severely; John Wallace.

Company D, (Heintzelman's.)—1st Lieutenant Nathaniel Lyon, slightly; privates Charles Clarke, slightly; Benjamin Little, severely.

Company E, (Kingsbury's.)—Serg't. Achahel H. Wells, musician Thomas Rose, privates John Brown, Daniel Carr and Peter Kerr, severely.

Company F, (Day's.)—Privates Alanson Beebe and Patrick Galleghar, severely.

Company G, —— Privates John Laly and Hiram Shippy.

Company H, —— Privates R. G. Martin, W. L. Ray.

Company I, (Penrose's.)—Privates Thomas Graham, Lewis Hastings, John Kavanaugh, Patrick Kelly, John Semple and James Sullivan, slightly; Daniel Lanahan, John Lynch, severely.

Fourth artillery, non-commissioned staff.—Sergeant Major Robert W. Howard, severely.

Company C, —— Privates John Sterrier and Samuel Webb, severely; A. Walker.

Company D, (Smead's)—Privates Carrigan, Kane.

Company E, (Morris's)—Corporal William Anderson, privates John McLaughlin, Thomas Navy, slightly; Francis H. Fox, severely.

Company G, (Drum's)—Sergeant J. Cross, corporal James Striker, privates Jeremiah Burke, John Lawton, Augustus Nebthal and Patrick R. Rice, severely; Augustine, Brush, Butler, Colligan, Calleghan, Riker, Robinson, Hart, Kittler, McTerry, Murphy, Quick, Williams.

Seventh infantry, company C, (Holmes's.)—Sergeant Richard S. Cross, private James Lilly.

Company E.—Privates Joseph Gillhuly, Patrick Murphy.

Company F.—Private Charles Howard.

Company I, (Paul's)—Privates Patrick Murphy, John Hughes and George P. Flagg, severely; John Barnes.

MISSING.

Smith's Brigade.

First artillery, company H.—Private Edmund Quinn.

Third infantry, company B.—Private Isaac Tracy, John Whetley, John Vaneter.

Company F.—Private John Montgomery.

Company H.—Private Theodore Woodbury.

Riley's Brigade.

Seventh infantry, company C.—Private Stephen L. Rouse.
Company F.—Private John Pierce.
Company I.—Private Michael Gilmore, David Mayor.
Fourth artillery, company G.—Private John Harman.

PILLOW'S DIVISION.

KILLED.

Pierce's Brigade.

Ninth infantry.—Col. T. Ransom, at Chapultepec; sergt. George C. Spencer, corporals John Balleman, George E. Barnes, privates John Dorset, Foster Edson, George Ball.

Fifteenth infantry.—Privates Joseph Grant, John Haviland, Jno. Herrick, Henry W. Story, James D. Kensil.

Cadwalader's Brigade.

Fourteenth infantry.—Privates Benjamin Hall, Robert Arnold, H. K. Manning, James M. Manypenny.

Voltigeurs.—Privates H. Frick, E. Miller, S. Richardson, N. Sawlsbury, S. Richardson.

WOUNDED.

Division Staff.—Major General G. J. Pillow, severely; 2d Lieut. G. T. Beauregard, engineer, slightly, twice.

Magruder's Light Battery.

First artillery.—Capt. J. B. Magruder, slightly, twice; privates Paul Dalym and Edmund Lonergan, severely; James Donnelly, Anthony Kreiss and William Merrick.

Pieree's Brigade.

Ninth infantry.—Sergeants Wm. H. White, H. B. Stone and Charles Twist, slightly; E. T. Pike, severely; privates Charles B. Horsewell, Clark H. Green, Wm. March, James Mohan, Pat. Connars, Wm. Welsh, Robert B. Brown, N. W. King, Benjamin Osgood and N. G. Shelt, severely; musician Geo. W. King, privates I. Welston, J. S. Lock, Isaac Ware, A. Noyce, Wm. A. Brown, John Moody, John Bridges.

Fifteenth infantry.—Capt. E. A. King, slightly; sergeant Jonathan Jones, corporals Wm. Kock, James McGill, Harvey Lyon, privates Samuel Carlin, Thomas McClarin, Jacob Ebeham, Seth Millington, George Momeney, Jonas Anglemyer, Caleb B. Sly and Marvin Ward, severely; Lewis Anderson, C. Hamuel, D. McKinsy, F. L. Hartinaw, H. Hess.

Cadwalader's Brigade.

Fourteenth infantry.—Col. Wm. Trousdale and Capt. J. M. Scantland, severely; Capt. Robert G. Beale, 2d Lieuts. Richard

Steel and Robert W. Bedford, slightly; sergeant W. M. Bleasol, severely; corporal H. Montgomery, slightly; privates A. D. Aujon, Wm. D. Pharris, S. Loutzenhizer, Wm. F. Beatty, James Kennedy, Stewart White, Bolivar Vincent, A. Shedwick, John Philand and Calvin C. Forola, severely; A. Chadwick, John Wilkinson, F. Faoball, J. Donnelly.

Voltigeurs.—Lt. Col. Joseph E. Johnstone, Capt. Moses I. Barnard, 1st Lieut. James Tilton, 1st Lieut. and Adj. H. C. Longnecker and 2d Lieut. W. S. Martin, slightly; sergeants J. C. Malbon, T. S. Gardiner, H. P. Long, corporals J. Muldoon, R. Cooper, J. McGowen, privates J. H. Malbon, J. M. Floyd, T. H. Gill, E. T. Gooden and T. Trumbell, slightly; corporals H. E. Reed, M. Conway, M. Finley; musician A. Fair, privates Z. Fox, J. Dwyer, F. Evens, J. Amey, J. Smith, C. Redding, W. H. Fletcher, M. Rain, G. Spencer, C. Miller, W. Wood, J. Young, P. Heany, D. Haughney, Wm. H. Fitzhugh, J. Deitz and E. Brass, severely.

Rocket and howitzer battery.—Second Lieutenant I. L. Reno, severely; sergeant W. Peat, privates S. McCall, M. Bancroft, O. Russell, severely; T. Wallace.

MISSING.

Pierce's Brigade.

Fifteenth infantry.—Private —— Harkin.

Cadwalader's Brigade.

Fourteenth infantry.—Privates Jno. Crawford, William Dearing, Jno. Blair, Jas. McDermott, W. R. Watson.

Voltigeurs.—Privates James Hall, J. Medcalf, J. A. Maples, G. Mayguad.

QUITMAN'S DIVISION—(VOLUNTEERS.)

Shields's Brigade.

KILLED.

Marine corps.—Major L. Twiggs, Chapultepec, September 13; corporal Hugh Graham, privates Anthony A. Egbert, Andrew McLoughlin, John Herbert, Mathew Banks, Thomas Kelly—last named at the gate of the city.

New York regiment.—Company C, Barclay's.—Privates T. Golden, Andrew Ireland.

Company D, Taylor's.—Privates John Wright, John Searnan.

Company E, Pearson's.—Corporal Jas. Williams, privates T. Zimmerman, John Homer.

Company G, Hungerford's.—Privates Joshua A. Dermis, John Shaw.

Company H, Van O'Linda's—Captain A. Van O'Linda.

Company K, Dykeman's.—Private John L. Young.

South Carolina regiment.—Company B, Dunnovant's.—Private T. McHenry.

Company C, ——'s.—Lieutenant J. Willis, Cantey, city gate.

Company D. Brook's.—Sergeant W. Blocker, corporal L. Good, privates H. Callahan, T. Cooper, T. Syles, M. Martin.

Company E, Marshall's.—First Lieutenant J. B. Moragne, city gate; First Sergeant B. F. Mattison, privates, W. B. Donelin, J. Moorwood, John Patrick.

Company F, Blanding's.—Private C. Myrt.

Company H, Dessausure's.—Privates L. H. Tresvant, T. H. Tonison.

Second Pennsylvania regiment—Not brigaded.—Company B, Humphrey's.—Private W. Carlin.

Company G, Williams's.—Private Wm. C. Bolton.

Company H, Hambright's.—Private Isaiah Wonders.

Company I, Porter's.—Private Charles Stewart.

Company K, ——'s.—Private John Street.

Company L, ——'s.—Private John Farn.

Company M, ——'s.—Private James McClanahan.

WOUNDED.

Brigade staff.—Brigadier General James Shields, severely, Chapultepec; First Lieutenant M. Lovell, A. A. A. G., city gate; Captain Danly, volunteer aid, severely, Chapultepec; Z. Tower, first lieutenant engineers, slightly; Captain F. N. Page, assistant adjutant general, slightly.

Marine corps.—D. D. Baker, first lieutenant and adjutant; J. S. Devlin, first lieutenant and A. Q. M., slightly; Sergeant Major James Montgomery, slightly; Commissary Sergeant James Orr, severely; all at Chapultepec.

Company A, ——'s.—Privates Seebeck and Milburn, both severely, city of Mexico.

Company B, ——'s.—Sergeant John Roach, privates Hugh Rooney and Martin Fogg, severely; John McGihen, P. Phœnix, S. Williamson; all at Chapultepec.

Company C, ——'s.—Privates Biggs, severely, and Connor; both at Chapultepec.

Company D, Reynold's.—Sergeants J. Curran and G. Tansill, slightly; William J. Wilson and private Thomas Quinn, severely; all at Chapultepec.

Company E, Terrett's.—Privates Thomas B. Smith and E. Stevens, severely, Chapultepec.

Company F, ——'s.—Second Lieutenant Charles A. Henderson, slightly; musician McDonald, privates E. Cooper, James Linns—the last severely; all Chapultepec.

New York regiment.—Lieutenant Colonel Charles Baxter, severely, Chapultepec—since dead.

Company A, Shaw's.—Corporal McGiven, privates Fife, Duncan, Wagoner, McGinniss, and Rowalt—the last two severely; all Chapultepec.

Company B, Reichardt's.—Second Lieutenant Mayne Reed, severely; corporal John Hob, privates J. Keeber, C. Newman, John Eber, James Kelly, John Hunt; all Chapultepec—the last three severely.

Company C, Barclay's.—Captain J. Barclay, slightly, Chapultepec; sergeant William Peel, corporal J. Saxton, privates J. White, J. Russell, C. Reymansnyder, all Chapultepec; B. Vanclief, gate of the city; last two severely.

Company D, Taylor's.—Corporal J. Whaley, privates R. Anderson, J. Cassidy, J. Smith, J. Kenneda, D. Sanderwick, L. Strobill; all Chapultepec.

Company E, Pearson's.—Captain E. H. Pearson, severely, Chapultepec—since dead; privates John T. Olneys, William Connell, and F. Donevan, city gate; the last two severely.

Company F, Gallagher's.—Privates J. Burke, G. Barry, M. Conlin, H. Hardenbrook, and Wm. Tompkins, severely, Chapultepec.

Company G, Hungerford's.—Captain D. E. Hungerford, slightly, Chapultepec; First Lieutenant C. H. James, slightly, city gate; sergeant D. Montgomery, Chapultepec; corporal Thompson, city gate; privates O. Elwood and T. Healey, city gate; J. McKenny and John Snyder, Chapultepec; V. Van Slyke and James Hart, city gate; the last four severely.

Company H, Van O'Linda's.—Sergeant J. Daffey, private Michl. Butler, the last severely, since dead, both Chapultepec; P. Roney and O. Hanzel, city gate.

Company I, Fairchild's.—Captain M. Fairchild, slightly, city gate; Lieutenant J. W. Green, slightly, Chapultepec; First Sergt. —— Barber, privates T. L. Decker and J. Franklin, city gate; D. Robertson, Chapultepec, severely; Geo. Thiseleton, city of Mexico, severely; G. Pemberton, J. L. Gardner, R. Headerick, and W. Daily, Chapultepec.

Company K, Dykeman's.—Sergeant J. McLane and corporal Everett, city gate; private Alexander Cook, city gate, severely.

South Carolina regiment.—Major A. H. Gladdin, severely, city gate; Acting Adjutant M. Clark, severely, Chapultepec; Sergeant Major O. J. Gibbs.

Company A, Sumter's.—Private T. Gafney, Chapultepec.

Company B, Dunnovant's.—Sergeants R. Pagan and J. Donovant, Chapultepec, W. Triplett, city gate, all severely; corporal J. Hood, privates J. Ferguson, C. Ingram, H. Lafferty, and J. Thomas, city gate, the last severely; T. Cahill, N. R. Evans, T. Robbins, M. M. Adams, M. Ward, T. Muller, T. Evans, and J. Onley, Chapultepec, the last five severely.

Company C, Moffat's.—Private —— Bennett, Chapultepec.

Company D, Moragne's.—Sergeant L. B. Weaver, private A.

Delany, both city gate, the last severely; T. Anderson and C. H. Keany, Chapultepec.

Company E, Marshall's.—Second Lieutenant F. Shellock, city gate, severely; corporal W. L. Rodgers, privates J. Calvert, J. Davis, R. Jenkin, and C. L. McCowen, city gate; J. H. Saxton and R. Watson, Chapultepec, the last severely.

Company F. Blanding's.—Second Lieutenant Bell, slightly, Chapultepec; sergeant J. N. Easterly, corporal —— Bold, privates Hitchfelt, J. Martin, P. L. Graham, C. Anderson, W. L. Bradon, and R. Hitchfelt, Chapultepec; C. Rankin, city gate.

Company G, Kennedy's.—Second Lieutenants J. W. Steen, severely, and J. B. Davis, slightly, both city gate; sergeant J. W. Shead, privates S. Cramak, E. Duke, W. L. Tidwell, R. J. Barber, W. Clesiton, H. Scott, and D. Neland, city gate, the last two severely; J. Woodward, J. M. Craig, R. J. Gladney, J. W. Britenham, J. E. Odam, and J. Walsh, Chapultepec, the last named severely.

Company H, Dessausure's.—First Lieutenant J. H. O'Bannon and Second Lieutenant C. J. Kirkland, slightly, Chapultepec; sergeant J. Caldbreath and corporal J. J. Fiagle, city gate; privates J. G. Atkinson, J. H. Parker, mortally, A. Fannison, D. Pollock, J. B. Glass, R. L. Morrison, J. Fitzsimmons, B. Hutchinson, and J. Kelly, Chapultepec; H. S. Caughman, J. D. Standford, and M. Brown, city gate; the last ten severely.

Company L, Williams's.—Captain J. H. Williams, slightly, city gate; privates J. Graham, I. C. Higgins, D. Brown, H. Suber, and A. Teazle, Chapultepec, the last severely; T. Chapman, A. Little, and R. B. Lyles, city gate, the last severely.

Second Pennsylvania regiment—Not brigaded.—Lieutenant Colonel J. M. Geary, slightly, Chapultepec.

Company A, Loeser's.—Corporals William Herbert, Peter Fogan, privates J. Freymare, John Miller, J. Armprister, Henry Boyer, T. McGee, and J. Rapp, slightly; John Arthur, George Henry, Nathan Mots, Peter Moyer, died September 13, and Daniel Saul, severely.

Company B, ——'s.—First Sergeant F. McKee, sergeant I. Brookbank, corporal John Worthington, privates Andrew Drips and John McLoughlin, severely; W. Humphreys, A. Rhodes, W. J. Stone, J. Campbell, H. Storm, T. Holland, and T. Humphries.

Company C, ——'s.—Privates W. H. Ditrich and J. Snyder, severely.

Company D, ——'s.—Corporal A. Patterson, privates E. A. Downey, and J. McDermott, severely; B. H. Davis and G. W. Neff.

Company E, ——'s.—Sergeant David Meclin, privates R. McClelland, G. Decker, H. Fishil, and C. F. Sergeant, the last severely.

Company F, ——'s.—Lieutenant Towreson, severely; corporal W. H. Sogur, privates W. Rice and S. E. Major, slightly; J. Nareson, J. T. Sample, J. Beechtel, and J. Hopihart, severely.

Company G, Williams's.—Captain E. C. Williams, slightly;

sergeant Christopher Seib, slightly; corporal Jacob Myer, privates Joshua Palmer, R. Rodgers, J. Cosgrove, E. Moyer, M. Fraxter, and P. Ward, all but the last two severely.

Company H, Hambright's.—Sergeant A. Cummins, city gate; privates Samuel Morgan, mortally; William Mendenhall, city gate; H. Rest, Chapultepec.

Company I, Porter's.—Privates A. Graham, J. N. Hoops, and F. Myers, Chapultepec.

Company K, Miller's.—Captain James Miller, severely, Chapultepec; privates W. Snyder, W. Smith, M. Hasson, H. Thomas, E. Blair, William Clements, and John Horn, Chapultepec; James Bustard, John Solomon, and E. M. Davis, city gate, the last five severely.

Company L, ——'s.—Lieutenant John Keef, severely, Chapultepec; corporal A. J. Jones, severely; privates J. Lutz, T. Davis, C. Malone, J. Stewart, W. Bishop, W. Crabb, and William Smith, Chapultepec, the last severely.

Company M, Caldwell's.—Captain James Caldwell, severely, city gate; privates Joshua Hamilton and S. Heshly, both city gate, the first severely; B. Shine, L. Barnetts, John Keever, David Shire, and Charles Eplor, Chapultepec, the last three severely.

Recapitulation of the killed, wounded, and missing, during the 12th, 13th, and 14th of September, 1847.

Divisions.	Brigades.	Corps.	Killed.			Wounded.			Missing.	Total.		
			Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Aggregate.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Aggregate.	Total.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Aggregate.
		Engineers	......	......	......	3	1	4	......	3	1	4
		Ordnance	......	......	......	......	3	3	......	......	3	3
1st. division—General Worth.		General staff	......	......	......	2	......	2	......	2	......	2
	Garland's 1st brigade.	2d artillery	......	6	6	......	21	21	1	......	28	28
		3d artillery	......	......	......	......	5	5	1	......	6	6
		4th infantry	1	10	11	3	34	37	1	4	45	49
	Clarke's 2d brigade.	5th infantry	1	2	3	1	10	11	2	2	14	16
		6th infantry	......	5	5	1	7	8	1	1	13	14
		8th infantry	......	......	......	2	18	20	2	2	20	22
2d. division—General Twiggs.		General staff	......	......	......	1	......	1	......	1	......	1
	Smith's 1st brigade.	Mounted rifles	......	9	9	6	64	70	......	6	73	79
		1st artillery	......	5	5	3	18	21	1	3	24	27
		3d infantry	......	10	10	......	44	44	5	......	59	59
	Riley's 2d brigade.	4th artillery	2	4	6	......	29	29	1	2	34	36
		2d infantry	......	7	7	2	39	41	......	2	46	48
		7th infantry	1	4	5	......	9	9	4	1	17	18
3d. division—General Pillow.		General staff	......	......	......	1	......	1	......	1	......	1
	Pierce's brigade.	9th infantry	1	7	8	......	22	22	......	1	29	30
		15th infantry	......	5	5	1	17	18	1	1	23	24
	Cadwalader's brigade	Lt. co. I, 1st artillery	......	......	......	1	5	6	......	1	5	6
		Voltigeurs	......	5	5	6	37	43	4	6	46	52
		14th infantry	......	4	4	5	16	21	5	5	25	30

Recapitulation of the killed, wounded, &c.—Continued.

Division.	Brigades.	Corps.	Killed.			Wounded.			Missing.	Total.		
			Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Aggregate.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Aggregate.	Total.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Aggregate.
Volunteer division—General Quitman.	*Shields's brigade...	General staff..........	......	......	......	4	......	4	....	4	......	4
		New York regiment...	1	10	11	8	57	65	....	9	67	76
		South Carolina regiment	2	14	16	9	75	84	....	11	89	100
		2d Pennsylvania regim't	......	7	7	6	84	90	....	6	91	97
		Marine corps.........	1	6	7	3	21	24	....	4	27	31
		Total..........	10	120	130	68	636	704	29	78	785	863

* Shields's brigade, including the New York and South Carolina regiments, and marines.

H. L. SCOTT, *A. A. A. G.*

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY, *Mexico, October* 3, 1847.

[Extract.]

Duplicate.—October 29, 1847.]

"Head-quarters of the Army,
"*Mexico, October* 27, 1847.

"Sir: I am still uncertain whether either of my reports to the department, (Nos. 31, 32, 33, and 34,) giving our operations, August 19 and 20, September 8, 12, 13, and 14, has reached Vera Cruz on its way to Washington, although duplicates of all, and triplicates of several of them, have been successively despatched.

"I enclose herewith two very interesting reports* made to me from below: 1, from Colonel Childs, governor and commander at Puebla, dated the 13th instant, detailing the defence of that place, which, though highly arduous, gallant, and triumphant, has not exceeded what was expected at the hands of that excellent commander, his officers and men; 2, from Brigadier General Lane, dated at Puebla, the 18th instant, giving a brief account of a brilliant and successful affair between him and a body of the enemy at Huamantla.

"I have the honor to be, with high respect, your obedient servant,
"WINFIELD SCOTT.

"Hon. W. L. Marcy,
"*Secretary of War.*"

No. 8.

REPORT OF COLONEL CHILDS.

Head-quarters, Military Department of Puebla,
Puebla, October 13, 1847.

Sir: I have the honor to report that, after twenty-eight days close investment, the enemy yesterday raised the siege and left for Atlixco.

I will avail myself of this opportunity to submit to the general-in-chief a brief account of the operations of the troops at this point, from the period of my assuming command to the termination of the siege, and the arrival of Brigadier General Lane with reinforcements.

On entering upon duties as civil and military governor, I found myself in command of Captain Ford's company of cavalry, 46 strong; Captains Kendrick's and Miller's companies of artillery, numbering 100; together with six companies of the 1st Pennsylvania volunteers, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Black—his total effective strength being 247—and hospitals filled with 1,800 sick.

With this command, San Jose, the grand depot in the city, Loreto, and Guadalupe, were to be garrisoned, and held against the combined efforts of the military and populace.

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* Not received. The copies herewith are from duplicates subsequently received at the War Department.

The isolated position selected for the hospitals compelled me to remove them within the protection of San Jose, on the first demonstration of hostility. This was not long in exhibiting itself, when I put myself, with such means as I had at my disposal, in the best possible state for defence, confining my efforts to the squares immediately around San Jose; and from these points the enemy, during the entire siege, were not able to force in (but for a single moment) a sentinel.

No open acts of hostility, other than the murdering of straggling soldiers, occurred until the night of the 13th of September, when a fire was opened from some of the streets. On the night of the 14th it recommenced, and from every street, with a violence that knew of no cessation for twenty-eight days and nights.

The enemy, with their numerous cavalry, succeeded in cutting off, at once, every kind of supply, and vainly attempted to change the current of the stream of water, that we might become a more easy prey. The night, however, before the cattle and sheep disappeared from the vicinity, two well-directed parties obtained 30 of the former and 400 of the latter.

The various points to be defended for the preservation of San Jose, on which the safety of the other posts depended, demanded the untiring vigilance of every officer and man.

The enemy augmented in numbers daily, and daily the firing was increased; and finally, on the 22d of September, General Santa Anna arrived with large reinforcements from Mexico, much to the delight of the besiegers, on which occasion a general ringing of bells took place, and was only stopped—as it had been several times before—by a discharge of shells and round-shot from Loreto into the heart of the city.

On the 25th of September General Santa Anna demanded my surrender. A copy of his demand, together, with the reply, are herewith enclosed, marked A.

I here beg to pay a passing tribute to my gallant troops. So soon as I had despatched my answer, I supposed not a moment would be lost by the general, who was to attack me at all points with his 8,000 troops. I rode to the different posts, and announced to the troops the demand, the force with which it was backed, and my reply. Their response convinced me that all was safe; that a hard and bloody battle must be fought ere the great captain of Mexico could overcome my little band.

The point of attack was San Jose, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Black, with Captain Ford's company of cavalry, and Captain Miller's company of 4th artillery, and four companies of his own regiment, and one hospital, the guard of which was in command of Captain Rowe, of the 9th regiment of infantry.

The duty required of this command, as I have before observed, in consequence of the various points to be defended, demanded an untiring effort on the part of every officer and soldier. A shower of bullets was constantly poured from the streets, the balconies, the house-tops, and churches, upon their devoted heads.

Never did troops endure more fatigue by watching night after night, for more than thirty successive nights, nor exhibit more patience, spirit, and gallantry. Not a post of danger could present itself, but the gallant fellows were ready to fill it. Not a sentinel could be shot, but another was anxious and ready to take his place. Officers and soldiers vied with each other to be honored martyrs in their country's cause. This is the general character of the troops I had the honor to command, and I was confident the crown of victory would perch upon their standard when the last great effort should be made. Their bold and determined front deprived them of what they anxiously desired.

On the 30th ult. General Santa Anna had established his battery bearing upon San Jose, and opened with much spirit. Having anticipated this movement, I had thrown up a traverse on the plaza, and withdrawn a 12-pounder from Loreto, by which means I was enabled to answer his shot. Towards night his battery ceased, and on the next morning was withdrawn, together with from 3,000 to 4,000 of the besieging force, to meet the reinforcements then daily expected at Pinal.

On the 2d instant I availed myself of some reduction of the enemy's numbers to make a sortie against certain barricades and buildings, whose fire had become very annoying. One of the expeditions was confined to Captain Small of the 1st Pennsylvana volunteers. Passing through the walls of an entire square with fifty men, he gained a position opposite the barricade, and drove the enemy with great loss, they leaving seventeen dead on the ground. The barricade, consisting of 150 bales of cotton, was consumed. In this affair, Captain Small and his command behaved with great gallantry, and for twenty-four hours were unceasing in their labors in accomplishing the object; when I sent Lieutenant Laidley, of the ordnance corps, to blow up a prominent building, which was done by that excellent officer in good style; when the entire party was withdrawn, with few wounded.

At the same time Lieutenant Morgan, of the 14th regiment, with a detachment of marines, and Lieutenant Merryfield, of the 15th regiment, with a detachment of rifles, attempted to gain possession of certain buildings from which we were receiving a most galling fire. Lieutenant Merryfield entered the building. Lieutenant Morgan was not so fortunate. The enemy being present in great force, I directed him to fall back, with the loss of one man killed. On the 5th instant Captain Herron was detached with his company to take possession of a building, from which the enemy had been enfilading the plaza. This he did in a very handsome manner, and to my entire satisfaction, with only a few men wounded.

Other minor acts of gallantry and good conduct were exhibited by officers and men at San Jose; and from Guadalupe one or two successful sorties were made upon the enemy, when engaged in their daily attacks on San Jose.

From Lieutenant Colonel Black, the immediate commander of San Jose, and his officers, I have received the most cordial support. Colonel Black for more than thirty days was untiring in his efforts and zeal for the safety of that point. Officers and men were at their posts night and day, without regarding the pelting storm; and I cannot say too much in praise of the gallant colonel, his officers and men, before and during the siege.

Lieutenant Laidley, of the ordnance corps, commanded the 12-pounder, the mountain howitzer, and four rocket batteries at the barricade, and there stationed himself night after night; and, as often as these batteries were opened, it was with effect. Captain Ford, commanding the cavalry, although no opportunity occurred, in consequence of the limited number of his troops, to engage the enemy, was at all times ready. Captain Miller of the 4th artillery, was particularly successful in managing the 12-pounder in one of the general attacks, and showed himself a good officer, and skilful artillerist.

Major Gwynn, commanding Loreto, although not attacked, was vigilant, and his command was of great assistance to me. Several detachments from his post occupied exposed points, and received heavy fires from the enemy—especially detachments under Lieutenants Carroll and Moore, who for forty-eight hours stood their guard, and were of essential service to me.

I cannot speak too highly of Captain Kendrick and his management of his batteries. His shells and shots fell beautifully upon houses and churches where the enemy were in great numbers. Whenever his shot took effect the firing soon ceased. The limited number of these missiles compelled us to use them with great caution. I am much, very much, indebted to Captain Kendrick for his vigilance and exertion before and during the siege. I will take this occasion to mention Sergeant Owell, of company B, 2d artillery, as a most skilful artillerist. I never saw shot thrown with more accuracy than from his gun.

I take great pleasure in speaking of Captain Morehead, commanding Guadalupe. The place and defences were in a most dilapidated condition. Captain Morehead, with his command, succeeded in placing himself in a perfect state of defence, by great and constant labor. The enemy several times felt him, but, finding him always on the alert, made no serious attack. By sorties upon the enemy, when attacking San Jose, he was of essential service to us, and killed many of them. I consider him an excellent and gallant officer. Lieutenant Edwards, 2d artillery, in charge of the mountain howitzer, threw his shells with great accuracy, and commanded a successful sortie.

To Captain Rowe, of the 9th infantry, who commanded the guard of one of the hospitals, (a constant point of attack, both day and night,) I am greatly indebted for his able defence of that position, and his gallant bearing before the enemy.

To Surgeon Mills, chief of the medical department, and to his assistants great praise is due for their unwearied and laborious services. Left with 1,800 sick, and limited supplies, with but six assistants, their utmost exertions were necessary to administer timely remedies to so many patients. Their attention to the wounded deserves my notice and thanks. These gentlemen were not only occupied in their professional duties, but the want of officers and men compelled me to make large requisitions for the defence of the hospitals, on surgeons and invalids, and they were nightly on guard, marshalling their men upon the roofs and other points. To them I am greatly indebted.

Captain Webster, A. Q. M., and Lieutenant Rhett, A. C. S., rendered valuable services in defending their premises with men in their employ; and with men in the quartermaster's department I was enabled to occupy a position that was all-important, and to which I had neither officers nor soldiers to send. Messrs. Spencer and Brown were particularly active and of great service.

I should be unjust to myself, and to the spy company under Captain Pedro Arria, if I did not call the attention of the general-in-chief to their invaluable services. From them I received the most accurate information of the movements of the enemy, and the designs of the citizens; through them I was enabled to apprehend several officers and citizens in their nightly meetings to consummate their plans for raising the populace. The spy company fought gallantly, and are now so compromised that they must leave the country when our army retires.

I have now only to speak of my A. A. A. General, Mr. Waelder, of the 1st Pennsylvania volunteers, and my secretary, Mr. Wengierski. The gallant charge of Lieutenant Waelder upon the enemy, although rash, exhibits him as an officer not to be intimidated by numbers. His duties have been arduous and dangerous, having daily to carry orders through the thickest of the fire. I take great pleasure in recommending him to the favorable notice of the general-in-chief.

To Mr. Wengierski, secretary and translator, I am much indebted for invaluable services. Mr. W., in addition to his appropriate duties, conducted the operations of the spy company, and through his suggestions and active exertions, I received much valuable information, and many successful expeditions of spies into the city were made. Mr. W. commanded the detachment on the roof of my quarters, and was the first man wounded. From his after efforts, his wound proved severe and painful; still he performed his various duties night and day, and is worthy of my approbation.

I regret that the health of Captain De Hart, lieutenant governor, prevented him from taking an active part in the stirring scenes I have related, and in which he was so anxious to participate. Until confined to his quarters by sickness, he was of great assistance to me in directing the defences of Guadalupe, and heading a command into the city to disperse the populace.

I herewith enclose a return of the killed and wounded, together with the sub-reports.

Respectfully submitted.

THOMAS CHILDS,
Colonel U. S. A., Civil and Military Governor.

To Captain H. L. Scott, *A. A. A. G.,*
Head-quarters of the army, Mexico.

No. 9.

REPORT OF GENERAL LANE.

Puebla, Mexico, *October* 13, 1847.

Sir: I have the honor to announce to you the arrival of my command at this place on yesterday, at 1 o'clock. Before entering this city I had learned satisfactorily that Colonel Childs had been besieged forty days, and that his position was becoming a very critical one, principally for the want of the proper supplies. For the particulars of this siege, I respectfully refer you to the report of Colonel Childs himself. As my command neared the city, firing was distinctly heard; and feeling confident that my force was sufficient to enter the city at once, I directed Colonel Brough, with the Ohio regiment and Captain Heintzleman's battalion, to enter on the main road. I further ordered Colonel Gorman, with the Indiana regiment, to proceed by a street farther to the east and left. Upon our approach, I found an enemy upon the house-tops and in the streets, firing occasional shots. The troops moved up toward the main plaza, driving the scattering forces of the enemy before them, and completely clearing the streets and city, and killing a few of the enemy. Immediately all was quiet, and order restored. I should remark, also, that I found ten or twelve of Colonel Child's men, who had been killed by the enemy that morning, and but a short time before our entering the city. Colonel Childs and command are entitled to the highest consideration from his government for the gallant defence they have made against the repeated attacks of the enemy during the long and serious siege. My thanks are due to the whole of my command for the gallant manner in which they obeyed my orders, and attacked and drove the enemy.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

JOSEPH LANE,
Brigadier General.

Head-quarters, Department Puebla,
Puebla, Mexico, October 18, 1847.

Sir: Accompanying, I have the honor to send my reports of the fight between the forces under my command and the enemy, under General Santa Anna, on the 9th instant, and the action at Atlixco, on the 19th instant.

By order of General Lane.

HENRY B. SEARS,
Lieutenant A. A. A. General.

The Adjutant General,
U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

HEAD-QUARTERS, DEPARTMENT PUEBLA,
Puebla, Mexico, October 18, 1847.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of an engagement between a part of my forces and the enemy, under the command of General Santa Anna, at the city of Huamantla, on the 9th instant. After my departure from Vera Cruz, and when near the San Juan river, a party of guerilleros was observed near the hacienda of Santa Anna. Captain Lewis's company of mounted volunteers was detached in pursuit; a portion of the command, under Lieutenant Lilley, came upon the enemy, and had a smart skirmish with them. Lieutenant Lilley behaved in the most gallant manner, rallying and encouraging his men under a severe fire. Upon leaving Paso de Ovejas, the rear guard was fired upon by a small guerilla force, and I regret to have to announce the death of Lieutenant Cline, who was shot in the affair. He is reported to have been a most energetic and efficient young officer, belonging to Captain Lewis's company of Louisiana mounted volunteers.

At various points on the road rumors reached me that a large force was concentrating between Perote and Puebla. These rumors were confirmed on my arrival at the former place, and I also received the additional intelligence that Santa Anna in person commanded them, having about four thousand men and six pieces of artillery. No molestation occurred until my arrival at the hacienda San Antonio Tamaris, at which place, through the medium of my spies, I learned that the enemy was at the city of Huamantla. Leaving my train packed at the former place, guarded by Colonel Brough's regiment Ohio volunteers, Captain Simmon's battalion of three companies, and Lieutenant Pratt's battery, my force consisting of Colonel Wynkoop's battalion, (from Perote,) Colonel Gorman's regiment of Indiana volunteers, Captain Heintzleman's battalion of six companies, Major Lally's regiment of four companies of mounted men, under command of Captain Samuel H. Walker, mounted riflemen, and five pieces of artillery, under command of Captain George Taylor, 3d artillery, assisted by Lieutenant Field, artillery. On arriving near the city at about 1 o'clock, p. m., Captain Walker, commanding the advance guard, (of horsemen,) was ordered to move forward ahead of the column, (but within supporting distance,) to the entrance of the city, and if the enemy were in force, to await the arrival of the infantry before entering. When within about three miles, parties of horsemen being seen making their way through the fields towards the city, Captain Walker commanded a gallop. Owing to the thick maguay bushes lining the sides of the road, it was impossible to distinguish his further movements. But a short time had elapsed when firing was heard from the city. The firing continuing, the column was pressed forward as rapidly as possible. At this time a body of about two thousand lancers was seen hurrying over the hills towards the city. I directed Colonel Gorman, with his regiment, to advance towards and enter the west side of the city, while Colonel Wynkoop's battalion, with the artillery, moved towards the east side, Captain Heintleman's moving on his right, and Major Lally's constituting the reserve.

Upon arriving at the entrance to the city, Captain Walker discovering the main body of the enemy in the plaza, (about five hundred in number,) ordered a charge. A hand to hand conflict took place between the forces; but so resolute was the charge, that the enemy were obliged to give way, being driven from their guns. They were pursued by our dragoons for some distance, but the pursuit was checked by the arrival of their reinforcements. Colonel Gorman's regiment, on arriving at the entrance to the city at about the same time as the reinforcements of the enemy, opened a well-directed fire, which succeeded in routing them. With the left wing of his regiment he proceeded in person towards the upper part of the town, where the enemy still were, and succeeded in dispersing them. Colonel Wynkoop's command, with the batteries, assumed their position; but before they were within range, the enemy fled in haste. The same occurred with Captain Heintzleman's command. The enemy entering the town becoming somewhat scattered, Major Lally, with his regiment, proceeded across the fields to cut off his rear and intercept his retreat. This movement not being perceived, I ordered him to advance towards the town; thus depriving him, unintentionally, of an opportunity of doing good service. Captain Walker's force had been engaged some three-quarters of an hour before the infantry arrived to his support. He succeeded in capturing two pieces of artillery from the enemy, but was not able to use them, owing to the want of priming tubes, although every effort was made. On this occasion every officer and soldier behaved with the utmost coolness, and my warmest thanks are due them. Colonel Gorman, Lieutenant Colonel Dumont, and Major McCoy, of the Indiana regiment; Colonel Wynkoop, Pennsylvania volunteers; Major Lally, and Captain Heintzleman, rendered me most efficient service by their promptness in carrying into execution my orders. To Surgeons Reynolds and Lamar the highest commendations are due, joining as they did in the charge of the cavalry. Surgeon Reynolds, side by side with Captain Walker, rushed on the enemy's lines, and, after the conflict was ended, rendered professional services to the wounded, promptly performing amputation and other surgical operations on the field of battle. Lieutenant Claiborne, mounted rifles, captured a six-pounder in a gallant manner; while Captain Fitzhuman, company C, mounted riflemen, captured a mounted howitzer. Corporal Tillman is highly spoken of by all. Lieutenant Anderson, Georgia volunteers, succeeded in capturing Colonel La Vega and Major Iturbide, narrowly escaping with his life. The cavalry were much exposed, and behaved with that daring which characterizes American soldiers on every occasion of danger. My thanks are due to the members of my staff present, for their promptness in serving me.

Captain Besançon, with his command of (mounted) volunteers, in following the command of Captain Walker, was separated by a large body of lancers from the remainder of the squadron, but gallantly succeeded in cutting his way through them. Lieutenant Henderson, Louisiana volunteers, was acting as one of my aids.

The colors of the Indiana regiment were placed on the arsenal the moment the enemy were routed. This victory is saddened by the loss of one of the most chivalric, noble-hearted men that graced the profession of arms—Captain Samuel H. Walker, of the mounted riflemen. Foremost in the advance, he had routed the enemy when he fell mortally wounded. In his death, the service has met with a loss which cannot easily be repaired. Our total loss is thirteen killed and eleven wounded. We succeeded in capturing one six-pounder brass gun and one mountain howitzer, both mounted, together with a large quantity of ammunition and wagons, which I was compelled to destroy. The enemy's loss was about one hundred and fifty. I must beg leave to further mention Lieutenant B. P. McDonald, 3d artillery, who was sent with an order into the town previous to my entry, accompanied by Mr. Bradley, of the quartermaster's department. He was surrounded by lancers but, succeeded in escaping.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully your most obedient servant,

JOSEPH LANE,
Brigadier General.

To the ADJUTANT GENERAL *U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.*

HEAD-QUARTERS, DEPARTMENT PUEBLA,
[ORDERS, No. 61.] *Puebla, Oct.* 1847.

The general commanding desires, in the warmest manner, to thank the troops under his command for their gallant conduct in the late fight at Huamantla—fatigued by a long and arduous march, yet all pressed forward in the most eager manner to share in the danger. Although victory is ours, yet our joy is saddened by the loss of many brave men. Captain Walker, than whom a braver or a better soldier never lived, nobly died in front of the enemy. Again returning his thanks, the general feels assured, that when occasion offers, the same enthusiasm will again prevail.

By order of General Lane.

HENRY B. SEARS,
Lt. and A. A. A. Gen.

HEAD-QUARTERS, DEPARTMENT PEROTE,
Perote, Oct. 22, 1847.

SIR: On the evening of the 18th instant, learning that General Rea was in command of a considerable force of the enemy at Atlixco, about ten leagues from this place, I ordered a movement for the next morning at 11 o'clock. My force consisted of the 4th Ohio and 4th Indiana regiments, Major Lally's and Captain Heintzleman's battalions, Col. Wynkoop's battalion of four companies, 1st Pennsylvania volunteers, Capt. Taylor's and Lieut. Pratt's batteries of light artillery, and a squadron of dragoons, commanded by Captain Ford, 3d dragoons. About 4 o'clock p. m., when near Santa Isabella, seven leagues from this place, the advance guard of the enemy was discovered. A halt was ordered until the cavalry (which had previously been detached to examine a hacienda) should arrive. The enemy, with his accustomed bravado, came to the foot of the hill in small parties, firing their escopetas and waving their lances. On the arrival of the cavalry, a forward movement was made by the column. A large deep ravine appearing on the left of the road, Lieutenant Colonel Moore, with his Ohio regiment, was ordered to flank it, Major Lally with his battalion leading the advance. Our column had scarcely commenced its movement, when signs of confusion were visible among the enemy. In consequence of which, the cavalry was ordered to charge, follow them up, and engage them until the infantry could arrive. Lieutenant Pratt with his battery was ordered to follow in rear of the dragoons at a gallop. Had this movement been performed, the whole force would have been ours. But by an order from Major Lally, Lieutenant Pratt was taken from the place assigned him by me, and in consequence detained until a greater portion of the column had passed; then, owing to the nature of the ground, it was impossible for his battery to proceed with rapidity.

The cavalry pursued the retreating enemy for about a mile and a half, skirmishing with them. On arriving at a small hill, they made a stand and fought severely until our infantry appeared, when they took flight. Our artillery fired a few shots as soon as it came up, but without effect, as by their rapid retreat they had placed themselves at long range. The dragoons were again ordered to follow and keep them engaged. After a running fight of about four miles, and when within a mile and a half of Atlixco, the whole body of the enemy was discovered on a side hill, covered with chapparal, forming hedges, behind which they had posted themselves. Our cavalry dashed among them, cutting them down in great numbers. So thick was the chapparal, that the dragoons were ordered to dismount and fight them on foot. A most bloody conflict ensued, fatal to the enemy. Our infantry for the last six miles had been straining themselves to the utmost to overtake the enemy, pressing forward most arduously, notwithstanding the forced march of sixteen miles since 11 o'clock. Owing to the nature of the road, almost entirely destroyed by gullies, the artillery could only advance at a walk. As soon as the infantry again appeared in sight, the enemy again retreated. So worn out were our horses, (the sun having been broiling hot all day,) that they conld pursue the enemy no further. The column was pressed forward as rapidly as possible towards the town; but night had already shut in, giving us, however, the advantage of a fine moonlight. As we approached, several shots were fired at us, and deeming it unsafe to risk a street fight in an unknown town at night, I ordered the artillery to be posted on a hill near to the town and overlooking it, and open its fire. Now ensued one of the most beautiful sights conceivable. Every gun was served with the utmost rapidity; and the crash of the walls, and the roofs of the houses when struck by our shot and shell, was mingled with the roar of our artillery. The bright light of the moon enabled us to direct our shots to the most thickly populated parts of the town.

After firing three-quarters of an hour, and the firing from the town having ceased, I ordered Major Lally and Colonel Brough to advance cautiously with their commands into the town. On entering, I was waited upon by the ayuntamiento, desiring that their town might be spared. After searching the next morning for arms and ammunition, and disposing of what was found, I commenced my return.

General Rea had two pieces of artillery; but as soon as he was aware of our approach, he ordered them with haste to Matamoras, a small town eleven leagues beyond. The enemy state their own loss in this action to be 219 killed and 300 wounded. On our part, we had one man killed and one wounded. Scarcely ever has a more rapid forced march been made than this, and productive of better results. Atlixco has been the head-quarters of guerillas in this section of the country, and of late the seat of government in this State. From hence all expeditions have been fitted out against our troops. So much terror has been impressed upon them, at thus having war brought to their own homes, that I am inclined to believe they will give us no more trouble.

The cavalry under Captain Ford deserves my very warmest thanks. The service performed by them was of a most arduous and dangerous character, and nobly did they sustain themselves. To Captain Lewis, Lieutenant Waters and Lilly, it is but justice to recommend them particularly to the notice of the department for their gallantry. Also Lieutenant Martin, 3d dragoons, commanding for the time Captain Ford's company, behaved in a handsome manner. To the commanders of regiments and battalions, to Captain Taylor, 3d artillery, and Lieutenant Pratt, 2d artillery, commanding batteries of light artillery, I am under great indebtedness. To Lieutenant Sears, 2d artillery, acting assistant adjutant general, for his promptness and efficiency throughout the day in carrying my orders, also my highest thanks are due. Lieutenant Douglas, Ohio regiment, (my aid,) Lieutenant Henderson, Louisiana regiment, Lieutenant Grooms, Ohio regiment, and Lieutenant McDonald, assistant quartermaster, deserve my thanks for efficient service during the day. To my secretary, Mr. A. Phelps, my thanks are due. To Doctors Reynolds, Newton and Lamar, I must tender my thanks.

On my return, when at Cholula, learning that two pieces of artillery had just been finished at Guexocingo, I determined to proceed thither, and took with me a portion of Colonel Brough's and Wynkoop's regiments, and a part of Captain Heintzleman's battalion, and Captain Taylor's battery—in all, 450 men. I made a thorough search of the town; the pieces had been removed, bu their carriages were found and destroyed.

On my entry into the town, a party of the enemy were seen, but retreating precipitately.

The next morning, without interruption, I returned to Puebla.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant.

JOSEPH LANE, *Brigadier General.*

Hon. W. L. Marcy, *Secretary of War.*

No. 10.

Head-quarters Brigade U. S. Troops,
Jalapa, Mexico, 27th August, 1847.

Sir: I have the honor herewith to submit a report of the operations of the force under my command during its march from Vera Cruz, which we left on the 6th instant, until its arrival at Jalapa on the 20th instant.

This force consists of companies H and K, 4th infantry; C and D, 5th infantry; G, I, and K, 12th infantry; K, 11th infantry; G, 15th infantry; D and K, voltigeurs; Captain Loyall's company of Georgia mounted volunteers, Captain Besançon's company of Louisiana mounted volunteers, and a battery of two six-pounders, under the command of Lieutenant H. B. Sears, 2d artillery. Captain Besançon's company joined this command on the 11th August, and thirteen men of Captain Fairchild's company of Louisiana mounted volunteers joined on the 15th. In all we were a little more than a thousand strong.

Having a train of sixty-four wagons to protect, as my order of march, I placed one wing in front of them and one in rear, having a guard of two companies in the centre of the wagons, with mounted flankers on each side throughout. The right wing was placed under the command of Captain G. C. Hutter, 6th infantry; the left wing under Captain F. M. Winans, 15th infantry.

I have the satisfaction to report the arrival of my command here without the loss of a wagon, though our progress has been warmly contested at four different engagements by a force amounting, I have no doubt, at the first attacks at Paso Ovejas, the national bridge, and at Cerro Gordo, to from 1,200 to 2,000 guerillas. At the last affair at Las Animas, near the city, a smaller force met us, as they were so thoroughly beaten at Cerro Gordo, that they could not reorganize.

A report had gone abroad that this command was to convoy a large quantity of specie to the army, and this erroneous idea was used by the chiefs of the department with great success in raising troops to contest our passage at the different strongholds on the road. The whole disposable force of the department of Vera Cruz was brought into the field against us, and General Juan Soto, governor of the department, with many officers of rank in the Mexican service, headed the troops.

We first met at Paso Ovejas, on the 10th August, a report of which probably reached your office, from the commanding officer at Vera Cruz. Throughout the morning they first attempted to harrass the command by firing at long distances, to draw us after them in fruitless search; but we soon learned their game and kept steadily on our route. They made their principal attack about two p. m. They had possession of a strong position behind the ruins of a stone house on a hill on our right in front, and with a sustained attack in front, they combined nearly at the same time a heavy attack on the centre and rear. The artillery under Lieutenant Sears opened an effective fire of grape and ball upon the stone house.

To meet this force in front, the left wing being in advance, was sent forward with the exception of two companies, Captain Clark's and Lieutenant Jones's 12th infantry, left to protect the head of the train. A charge was ordered, but the men, raw recruits, and unused to warfare, continued firing their guns in the bush, and it was with difficulty they were brought to hear the order for the charge.

Captain B. Alvord, of the 4th infantry, A. A. A. General, distinguished himself by his example of coolness and courage in rallying the men and leading them up to charge the height and stone house in front and on the right, from which the enemy delivered a very heavy fire. Lieutenant John W. Leigh, voltigeurs, gallantly seconded Captain Alvord, by encouraging and leading his men forward to the charge, which soon drove the enemy from the height.

But the object of the attack in front was to draw off the command while they made an assault upon the head of the train. This was repulsed by Captain Winans, 15th infantry. The attack lasted about an hour and a half. Captain Hutter repulsing the attack in rear, and Lieutenant Clinton Lear, 5th infantry, in command of the centre guard, repulsing a heavy charge in the centre.

Early in the attack in front, Captain J. H. Caldwell, of voltigeurs, and Captain Arthur C. Cummings, of 11th infantry, fell severely wounded, both heading their companies for the charge. Our loss was these two officers wounded and nine men wounded, one of them mortally.

On the 12th August, at the national bridge, we were again met in force by the enemy. But on our approach only a few stragglers were perceived on the heights beyond the town. The height or castle to the left appeared to be quite deserted. But this was deceptive. A barricade having been discovered on the bridge, a force was organized about half past one, p. m., to advance upon it with the two pieces of artillery which had been unlimbered to be moved forward by hand with prolongs. Lieutenant Wilkins, with G. company, 15th infantry, his men in single rank, was sent forward as an advanced guard in front of the artillery upon the bridge. The artillery was followed by Captain Clarke's company, 12th infantry, and Lieutant Loring's company, 11th infantry.

We had entered upon the second bridge when the enemy opened a concentrated and very heavy fire from the hills in front, and on the right of the town, and from the castle on the left. It was soon discovered that the artillery could not bring its round shot to bear upon the barricade under such a fire with all the exertions of its gallant commander, who had fired a few rounds of cannister into the town; and it was withdrawn to the hill at the head of the train. There one piece obtained a commanding position to play with round shot upon the castle on the left. But while this was being effected, a galling fire along the road from escopets in the castle, harrassed very much those engaged in the removal of the artillery. One piece was dragged by hand up a commanding eminence on our right. The fire of the piece in the road now under the charge of Lieutenanant Russell, 4th infantry, and the demonstration, soon caused the enemy to leave the castle, and it was soon occupied by a detachment of infantry which had been detached to dislodge the enemy under cover of our fire, but who found it abandoned when they reached it.

Lieutenant Sears, from the hill on our right, poured a well directed fire of grape and round shot upon the hills occupied by the enemy beyond, and on the right of the town, which did great execution and served effectually to dislodge the enemy. In the mean time, Lieutenant Wilkins and Lieutenant Doyle, of the 15th infantry, and Lieutenant Loring, of the 11th infantry, with parts of their companies, had maintained their ground manfully at the parapets of the bridge, keeping up a fire from behind the walls of the bridge; but at no time finding shelter on *both* sides from the persevering fire of the enemy. Thus was this important position maintained for hours by those gallant officers, until (Lieutenant Loring with a small party, having crossed the barricade under the scattering fire of the enemy) a party of foot and horse was advanced upon the bridge. The former removed the barricade and we took possession of the town, the enemy retiring at all points. This was about sunset. It is but just to say that the artillery alone thus gave us possession of this celebrated stronghold, and great credit is due to Lieutenant Sears, 2d artillery, for his skill, energy and gallantry on this occasion. If infantry could have been pushed to the hills on the right of the town, the enemy could have been speedily dislodged from them, but the river with its precipitous banks intervened and no avenue of approach was discovered. Attacks were made throughout the afternoon upon the rear of the train, but they were not formidable.

I take pleasure here in recording my indebtedness to Baron Von Grone, of Germany, Mr. H. B, Johnson, of Pittsburgh, travellers, and to Sergeant A. A. Selone, 3d dragoons, acting sergeant major of the command, for their gallantry as scouts in advance on various occasions. I lament to add that Mr. Johnson lost his life at Plan del Rio, by venturing too far alone towards the camps of the enemy.

The loss on our side was severe. At the artillery on the bridge a zealous and gallant young officer, Lieutenant James M. Winder, of voltigeurs, was dangerously wounded, one man killed, and seven wounded. Lieutenant Wilkins's company, (G,) 15th infantry, had twelve men wounded—two mortally. Lieuteant Creanor, 12th infantry, acting assistant quartermaster, was wounded upon the bridge. Captain W. J. Clark, 12th infantry, a most worthy and gallant officer, was wounded in the attempt to supply the artillery with ammunition. Lieutenant George Adams, of the marine corps, attached temporarily to H company, 4th infantry, was dangerously wounded in the thigh, in the act of assisting Lieutenant Waters, of Louisiana volunteers, to drag up the road one of the field pieces at a time when the escopet fire from the castle was very galling. I have to lament the death of Mr. George D. Twiggs, who, expecting a commission, was on his way to join General Twiggs as aid-de-camp. He served with zeal in my staff on the 10th and on this day; and he bid fair, from his chivalry and intelligence, to do great honor to the profession of arms. He was killed in the act of assisting the officer in charge of the battery. Our entire loss was one officer killed, four officers wounded, twelve men killed, forty-three men wounded—seven of the number mortally.

We remained at the national bridge until the morning of the 14th, to give time to hear of reinforcements, if the commanding officer at Vera Cruz should send any, in consequence of my letter of the 11th. On the evening of the 14th we arrived at Plan del Rio. I decided the next morning to leave the train there, where there was good grazing, (our forage being already exhausted,) and to take forward the body of my force to dislodge the enemy from the various strongholds of Cerro Gordo, which I had no doubt that they had occupied. This supposition the events of the 15th fully confirmed; for we found that they had occupied the entrenched hills known as batteries Nos. 1, 2, and 3, the breast-works along the left of the road, and the heights and chapparal for a long distance on the right, between General Twiggs's road and the main road. A very strong barricade, four feet thick, was thrown across the road within 300 yards of the ascent to the highest hill, or Cerro Gordo proper. One company of infantry, and the sick, who had accumulated in large numbers, (especially from the severe and oppressively hot march of the previous day,) were left to guard the train, and all the able-bodied men were organized into a battalion of infantry, under Captain Hutter, 6th infantry. We were fired upon first from the hill side on the right, a little beyond the corner of Twiggs's road. The artillery played with much effect, with canister, upon the enemy for some time, and was then withdrawn to a place of shelter from their fire, the infantry being organized to charge. Three companies (Captain Hornsby's, and Lieutenant Jones's, 12th infantry, and Lieutenant Wilkins's, 15th infantry, in addition to Lieutenant Leigh's company of voltigeurs) were sent in to dislodge them, and, after considerable delay in progressing through the chapparal, succeeded in driving them from the hill. To displace the enemy from the hills and breast-works which were known to command the road on the left for nearly two miles, a command of three companies, (Lieutenant Ridgely's, (H,) 4th infantry, Lieutenant Lear's, (D,) 5th infantry, and (K,) 4th infantry,) all under command of Lieutenant Ridgely, was detached to the left, with Lieutenant Clutz, of Pennsylvania volunteers, as guide, who had been with General Pillow over that ground in the battle of the 18th of April. Lieutenant Ridgely was instructed to endeavor to gain a position to take the line of breast-works on the road in the rear. He soon found that the line of batteries 1, 2, and 3, were occupied, which connect the road with the river. By a judicious reconnoissance, he found that he could advance upon No. 2 to the best advantage. He did so accordingly. A nine-pounder, loaded with cannister, was discharged at them, but, fortunately, its contents passed mostly over their heads. They gallantly stormed the work, and the enemy retired at all points, leaving two nine-pounders unmounted, and 9,000 musket cartridges in the hands of our troops. This was accomplished with a loss of one man killed and eight wounded. Upon the fall of No. 2, about four p. m., the enemy abandoned No. 1, (nearest the river,) and Lieutenant Ridgley, turning his fire upon No. 3, and upon the rear of the breast-works, they soon evacuated the whole line. It is but simple justice to Lieutenant Ridgley to say, that this movement was accomplished in the most gallant and skilful manner. And the credit awarded to him should be shared by Lieutenant Clinton Lear, 5th infantry, and Lieutenant Clutz, of Pennsylvania volunteers. Sergeant Hiram F. Carter, commanding company K, 4th infantry, on this occasion, and Sergeant T. H. Low, first sergeant of company H, 4th infantry, wounded in this affair, merit particular notice for their example of gallantry in this charge.

As soon as the firing was heard with Lieutenant Ridgley's command, Captain Hutter, with two companies, was sent to occupy the heights on the left, and to assist in driving thence the enemy. On his arrival, he disposed the companies to hold the different heights, and next morning his company captured two prisoners near the river. Troops were pushed in the morning to the extreme hills in front, and Cerro Gordo proper occupied. In the mean time, at midnight, the night previous, Lieutenant Leigh, of voltigeurs, was advanced on the road, and removed with much labor the formidable barricade which the enemy had erected across the road. The troops continued to occupy the heights on each side of the road the night of the 16th.

No attempt was made to get in rear of the hill of Cerro Gordo on the right, as I was persuaded that it could not be occupied by artillery, and the road was beyond musket shot from its summit.

Our loss in this affair was two men killed and eleven wounded —one mortally. We captured four Mexican prisoners, one of whom was wounded. From them we learned that their loss was very severe from the fire of both our artillery and infantry.

Having heard of the approach of a reinforcement by the arrival of Dr. Cooper, on the 15th, escorted by 13 Louisiana mounted volunteers, I despatched Captain Besançon, with 50 mounted men, to endeavor to communicate with them. He found the national bridge in possession of the enemy, and rightly concluded that the reinforcement had been driven back. As soon as I learned this on the 17th, I pushed on with the train, which had remained three nights at Plan del Rio.

On the afternoon of the 19th, at *Las Animas*, only a mile and a half from Jalapa, we were again assailed by a band of guerillas who occupied a stone fence on a hill mainly on the left of the road in our front. The cavalry in front retired, the artillery gave them several rounds of cannister, the infantry charged upon them along the heights on the left, and in one hour we were ready to proceed. This affair was attended with a loss of two men killed and six wounded. I was myself wounded in the neck, and the command devolved for the time (other officers being sick) upon Captain Alvord, my acting assistant adjutant general. The attack of guerrillas thus caused us to arrive at the suburbs of this city after dark. Lieutenant D. A. Russel, of my staff, being sent with a communication for the alcalde, was fired upon in the streets of the city, and we were thus left in doubt as to the feelings of the citizens. Practising forbearance, we rested on our arms until daylight; we were then assured that the city was still friendly, and we marched in and took occupation without opposition. And here (our sick and wounded having accumulated to more than two hundred men) we must remain to recruit the command. The rest is necessary also to refit the train and recruit the animals.

We were fired upon often on the road at other points than those of the affairs above recorded; and five men were killed and four wounded on such occasions.

Herewith I enclose to you a report of the killed and wounded, giving the names of all, from the date of our leaving Vera Cruz until our arrival at this city. Thus you perceive our entire loss is ninety-three killed and wounded, to which add twelve missing, and the total casualties is one hundred and five.

Since my arrival at this place, I learn that the loss of the enemy in the several actions was very great, and that their continued want of success had very much dispirited them, so that many bands have dispersed and gone to their homes. The play of the artillery with grape upon the hills at the national bridge, and the entire assault at Cerro Gordo, were very destructive to the enemy.

Seldom have troops been subjected to a more harrassing series of attacks in so short a period; and I take pleasure in bearing evidence to their gallantry, fortitude, and perseverance. Every company in the command is composed of recruits, and has consequently encountered many difficulties; but they have gradually acquired confidence, and merit at my hands high commendation.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. T. LALLY,
Major 9th Infantry Commanding.

The Adjutant General
United States Army, Washington, D. C.

PUENTE NACIONAL, *August* 13, 1847.

SIR: Agreeably to your orders, I herewith have the honor to transmit an account of the operations of the battery under my command in the action of the 10th and 12th instant.

At about 3 o'clock, p. m., of the 10th instant, near Paso del Orejas, the battery being in advance, preceded by a platoon of Georgia horse, the enemy were discovered a few hundred yards in advance of the column, occupying a hill in front; on the right of the road being protected by a stone ruin, and on the left by a thick chapparal. The enemy charged down the road upon the head of the column; but, owing to the retiring of the Georgia horse, the battery was disclosed, upon which they plunged into the chapparal to the left. A heavy fire opening from the ruin on the right, and from the chapparal, a fire of grape was directed upon them for about half an hour, when they retreated over the hill, followed closely by the artillery, which was enabled to annoy them considerably while within range. Considering the rawness of the men at the guns, the battery was well served. I was ably assisted by my junior lieutenant (Winder) of the voltigeurs.

On the moning of the 12th, at about twelve and a half o'clock, p. m., the column having reached this place, a barricade was discovered at the western extremity of the bridge. No enemy having been seen on the heights in the vicinity, I was ordered to move forward to clear away the barricade. Deeming it inexpedient to take horses upon the bridge, the pieces were unlimbered, and moved forward with prolongs fixed. The limbers and caissons being left at the extremity of the bridge, the artillery was preceded by Lieutenant Wilkins's company of the 15th, and followed by Captain Clark's company of the 12th infantry. Just at the moment of reaching the centre of the bridge, a number of the enemy were discovered in the town in front. I immediately ordered the pieces to be directed upon them; but, before the order could be executed, a most terrific shower of balls fell among us from the heights on the right, the castle on the left, and from the town and barricade in front. Within five minutes, Lieutenant Winder and eight of my men had fallen. At this moment one of my canoniers was shot, and, in falling, broke the priming wire in the vent, thus disabling the piece. Having but six men left, and finding it impossible to elevate the remaining piece sufficiently to reach the enemy on the heights, I reluctantly ordered the pieces to be withdrawn. I was only enabled to effect this object by the assistance of Captain Clarke, of the 12th, who called upon his company to assist me. The gallant fellows went off in the utmost order at a walk, the while receiving a most terrible fire entirely concentrated on them. And here I must beg leave particularly to mention the gallant conduct of Captain Clarke. Immediately on discovering the enemy, I commenced firing grape; but, owing to orders having been given to destroy the barricade, only four rounds of grape were carried forward. I begged some of the infantry lying under the parapet to go to the limbers and bring some grape, but none would go. Captain Clarke came from the extremity of the bridge and volunteered to go himself and bring them. While doing so he was wounded—a braver or more gallant officer never lived. As soon as the pieces were withdrawn from the bridge, they were placed in order; but still finding it impossible to elevate them sufficiently, they were removed to near the summit of the hill in the road. While ascending the hill, Mr. Twiggs, who had volunteered to assist me, was shot dead by my side. The enemy showing themselves in the castle, round shot were thrown with much effect. It still being impossible to reach the enemy on the heights on the right, and deeming it practicable, could a piece be placed on the summit of the hill which overlooks the bridge, Lieut. Ridgely of the 4th with a hundred men succeeded after much difficulty in placing it there. Here I was enabled to pour in a most destructive fire of grape upon the enemy behind their breastworks on the heights, and large bodies of lancers on the hill in rear were routed by the round shot. After about an hour's firing, the enemy were seen in full retreat. During the time we were engaged in drawing up this piece to the summit, Lieut. Russell of the 4th infantry was commanding the piece in the road which was firing upon the castle. As soon, however, as our intention of ascending was discovered, the enemy fled from the castle in much haste. My men deserve much credit for the manner in which they acted. Under one of the most terrible fires of musketry, I doubt not, that American troops were ever exposed to, not one flinched from his post, or evinced a disposition to shelter himself behind the parapet which was occupied by the infantry. Lieut. Winder fell almost at the first fire, while engaged in pointing a piece. He was an able and efficient officer and will be a loss to the command. Mr. Twiggs, aid to Gen. Twiggs, volunteered his services to assist me. While engaged in giving him some directions he was shot through the body. To the most daring bravery was joined in his character every gentlemanly accomplishment. The service has met with a severe loss by his death. My loss was one officer and one man killed, and one officer and seven men wounded.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

HENRY B. SEARS.
Lieut. 2d artillery comd'g battery.

Capt. B. Alvord,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

Jalapa, *August* 23, 1847.

Sir: In obedience to your orders of Sunday, August 15, 1847, I proceeded to take possession of the works commanding the passage of Cerro Gordo, Lieutenant Clutz, of the Pennsylvania volunteers being detailed as guide. My force consisted of a portion of H and K companies of the 4th infantry, and of D company 5th infantry, commanded by Lieutenant Clinton Lear; in all about 130 men; the companies being reduced by the fatigues of the march, and by the number of killed and wounded in previous skirmishes and battles. Immediately on the receipt of your order I drew my command to the left in rear of fort or height No. 1, and from the cover of the deep valley proceeded to discover the exact position of the enemy. I found they occupied three several forts on the left of the road, which, while occupied by the enemy, the road must be impassable. I then moved my command in rear of the advanced fort or No. 3, and halted them. With Lieutenant Clutz and sergeant Low, of K company 4th infantry, I crept up the height and discovered that the attack should be on fort No. 2, the enemy occupying that position in greater numbers, and which when taken (as taken it must be) I could the more easily dislodge them from No. 1 and No. 3. Consequently I returned to my command, passed them from the right to left, instructing each man as I passed, of the position of the enemy, to be noiseless, &c. I then moved to the left in rear of No. 1, closed them in two ranks, and, under cover of the thicket, instructed each man in English or German as he might be, to advance by the front noiselessly, and at the command, charge ! to push forward nor stop till they had driven the enemy from their positions. Forward they moved, nor were we discovered by the enemy until the right had cleared the thicket. Then was the command given to charge ! Gallantly did they forward under a discharge of grape and a galling fire of musketry. Steadily and with a shout did we advance, pouring upon them a sharp fire until we drove them from the work ; from which we poured upon them a hot fire as they retreated from No. 1 and fort No. 3 ; from which positions they retreated with precipitate haste, from the impetuosity and force of the attack on fort No. 2. The rout of the enemy was most complete, having in our possession two nine pounders which we spiked, and 9,000 rounds of musket or escopet cartridges, which were destroyed, also their evening meal which was eaten by our men. The enemy were in force, about 150 mounted guerillas occupying fort No. 1 ; 100 footmen including a detachment of artillery occupying fort No. 2 ; and straggling parties at fort No. 3. At fort No. 2 we killed of the enemy, to my certain information, six, wounded four, captured one. Of the number retreating from No. 1, several were seen to fall from their horses. Night came on; to hold the heights was my duty. Dividing the command accordingly, we rested on our arms. Annexed, marked No. 1, is a list of the killed and wounded of my command ; No. 2, a list of the artillery detachment at fort No. 2, found in the cap of Jose Maria Perez, who was killed, also a general order to hold from the 11th to the 12th of August, 1847. Signed General Moreno.

To the gallantry of the commissioned and non-commissioned officers; and to the extraordinary good conduct of the privates (recruits) of my command, do I owe the success of the day. Below I give their names.

Lieutenant Clutz, Pennsylvania volunteers, detailed as guide. Lieutenant Clinton Lear commanding D company 5th infantry; Sergeant H. F. Carter, commanding K company, 4th infanty; sergeants B. Dunhoft, Miller and Johnson, and corporals Brownell and Carroll of D company, 5th infantry; sergeant Trumbull and corporals Sprague and Histerman of K company, 4th infantry; sergeants Anderson and McGee, and corporals Dewolf and Brennagan of H company, 4th infantry.

Particularly must I present to your most favorable notice second Lieutenant Clinton Lear for his intrepid conduct during the charge, of the first if not foremost, and bravely was he followed. Lieutenant Clutz was also daring and deserves credit. To sergeant Tolbut of K company, 4th infantry, I am more indebted for that service, and who, though wounded at the commencement of the attack, failed not until he entered the work with the foremost. Sergeant Hiram T. Carter of K company, 4th infantry, deserves particular mention for his conduct during the charge, and for the able manner in which he commanded the company.

Respectfully submitted by your most obedient servant,

HENDERSON RIDGELY,
1st Lieutenant 4th infantry U. S. A.

To Captain B. Alvord,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General U. S. Army, Jalapa.

Report of the killed and wounded of the command of Major F. T. Lally, 1,000 strong, on the march from Vera Cruz to Jalapa, from the 6th to the 20th of August, 1847.

At the affair of Paso Ovejas, on the 10th August, 1847.

MORTALLY WOUNDED.

Private John S. Lynch, K company, 11th infantry.

WOUNDED.

Captain James H. Caldwell, voltigeurs, in the ear; doing well.

Captain Arthur C. Cummings, 11th infantry, in the abdomen; doing well.

Serjeant Abiu A. Selover, 3d dragoons, acting serjeant major of this command; slightly.

Corporal Cornelius Neighbors, voltigeurs.

Corporal R. J. Terrill, of Captain Loyall's company, Georgia mounted men.

Private John Costly, of Captain Loyall's company, Georgia mounted men.

Corporal Hamilton W. Worden, K company, 4th infantry, wounded in the foot.

Private John Hubbs, K company, 11th infantry.

Private Wm. P. Campbell, K company, 11th infantry.

Musician Peters, D company, voltigeurs.

RECAPITULATION.

2 officers wounded; 1 private mortally wounded; 8 men wounded.

At the affair of the National Bridge, 12th August, 1847.

KILLED.

Mr. George D. Twiggs, acting in the staff of the commanding officer; expecting a commission and to be aid-de-camp to General Twiggs.

Private Casper Beckman, K company, 4th infantry.
Private Wm. Tomison, K company, 11th infantry.
Private Henry Slungey, I company, 12th infantry.

MORTALLY WOUNDED.

Private Joseph Fox, H company, 4th infantry.
Private John A. Griffin, C company, 12th infantry.
Sergeant R. H. Rogers, I company, 12th infantry.
Private A. N. Crandle, G company, 15th infantry.
Private A. Miron, G company, 15th infantry.
Private James S. Love, I company, 12th infantry.
Private Charles G. Vowell, I company, 12th infantry.

WOUNDED.

Captain W. J. Clark, 12th infantry; in the thigh.

Lieutenant Jas. M. Winder, voltigeurs, serving with light artillery; wounded severely in the breast.

Lieutenant Chas. M. Creanor, 12th infantry, acting assistant quartermaster; wounded in the leg.

Lieutenant George Adams, marine corps; dangerously in the thigh.

Sergeant Ebenezer Legro, G company, 15th infantry.
Sergeant Wm. Inglis, G company, 15th infantry.
Corporal H. I. Lorenz, G company, 15th infantry.
Private J. Rice, G company, 15th infantry.
Private L. Knecht, G company, 15th infantry.
Private G. P. Armidon, G company, 15th infantry.
Private F. Jackson, G company, 15th infantry; slightly.
Private N. Kendall, G company, 15th infantry; slightly.
Private H. Hatter, G company, 15th infantry; slightly.
Private O. Stone, G company, 15th infantry; slightly.
Private Jos. C. Crider, C company, 5th infantry.
Private Wm. H. Harris, C company, 5th infantry.
Private Jas. T. McIntosh, C company, 5th infantry.
Private George Leeal, K company, voltigeurs.
Private Samuel Daughsten, K company, voltigeurs.

Private Lungton Moore, K company, 4th infantry.
Sergeant T. G. Wilkins, A company, Louisiana mounted men.
Private —— Harny, A company, Louisiana mounted men.
Private —— Shackford, A company, Louisiana mounted men.
Private James McLaughlin, K company, 11th infantry.
Private Wm. S. Wood, K company, 11th infantry.
Private John Mabery, of Captain Loyall's company, Georgia mounted men.
Private Rick Ford, G company, 12th infantry.
Private Benjamin Justice, I company, 12th infantry.
Private Wm. Kirksey, I company, 12th infantry.
Private Elijah Kirksey, I company, 12th infantry.
Private Hardy Shadrich, I company, 12th infantry.
Private —— Alfken, D company, voltigeurs.
Private Reinich, D company, voltigeurs.
Private Elijah M. Gates, of battery of light artillery.
Private Edward McMillian, of battery of light artillery.
Private James H. Higgins, of battery of light artillery.
Private James W. Blasingham, of battery of light artillery.
Private Thomas Wilson, of battery of light artillery.
Private John F. Foster, of battery of light artillery.
Private Thomas Moore, of battery of light artillery.

RECAPITULATION.

1 officer killed; 4 officers wounded; 3 men killed; 7 men mortally wounded; 36 men wounded.

At the affair of Cerro Gordo, 15*th August*, 1847.

KILLED.

Private Frederick Notter, D company, 5th infantry.
Private Sam. B. Adams, K company, voltigeurs.

MORTALLY WOUNDED.

Private George A. Genth, I company, 12th infantry.

WOUNDED.

Private Daniel Jarrell, I company, 12th infantry.
Private George W. Palmer, H company, 4th infantry.
Private —— Wilrainsh, 3d infantry.
Private Wm. Francis, D company, 5th infantry.
Private John Agan, D company, 5th infantry.
Private Joseph Tester, D company, 5th infantry.
Private Jas. G. Fitzgerald, H company, 4th infantry.
Sergeant Talbot H. Low, K company, 4th infantry.

Sergeant Peter Ringler, F company, 3d infantry; on duty with C company, 5th infantry.

Private Edward Jones, C company, 5th infantry.

RECAPITULATION.

2 men killed; 10 men wounded; 1 man mortally wounded.

At the affair of Las Animas, 19*th August*, 1847.

KILLED.

Private James Lonsdale, K company, 4th infantry.
Private William Bell, K company, 4th infantry.

WOUNDED.

Major F. T. Lally, commanding 9th infantry; in the neck, not severely.

Private Jno. Sims, H company, 4th infantry.
Private Bernard Currien, H company, 4th infantry.
Private James C. Reyle, K company, voltigeurs.
Private Joshua Shuwalt, of battery light artillery.
Private John Baldwin.

RECAPITULATION.

2 men killed; 6 men wounded.

KILLED ELSEWHERE ON THE ROAD THAN AT THE ABOVE ENGAGEMENTS.

Bugler Francis Laweraut, A company, Louisiana mounted men; at San Juan, 9th August, 1847.

Private Edward S. Davies, H company, 4th infantry, 14th August, 1847.

Private Antonian Keisenbroke, K company, 12th infantry, near Santa Fé, 9th August, 1847.

Private James Davies; Captain Loyall's company, Georgia mounted men; 11th August, 1847.

Private Michael Humlin; at Plan del Rio.

WOUNDED.

Private David Griffin, H company, 4th infantry; 14th August, 1847.

Sergeant Henry Buckley, K company, 12th infantry; 11th August, 1847.

Private James Henry.

Private Stephano Rotendo, C company, 5th infantry; 9th August, 1847.

RECAPITULATION.

5 men killed; 4 men wounded.

FINAL RECAPITULATION.

1 officer killed; 7 officers wounded.

	Killed.	Mortally wounded.	Officers wounded.	Men wounded.
At the affairs of Paso Ovejas, on the 10th August, 1847	....	1	2	8
At the battle of the National Bridge, on the 12th August, 1847	4	7	4	36
At the battle of Cerro Gordo, on the 15th August, 1847.	2	1	....	10
At the affair of Las Animas, on the 19th August, 1847..	2	....	1	6
Eleswhere on the march....	5	....	....	4
Total..............	13	9	7	64

Total of killed and wounded	93
Missing	12
Total of casualties	105

B. ALVORD,
Captain 4th Infantry, Acting Asst. Adj. Gen.

Head-quarters, Jalapa, *August* 27, 1847.

No. 11.

Head-quarters, detachment of the Army of the West,
City of Chihuahua, March 4, 1847.

Sir: Enclosed you will find three official reports—the two first have been long since due, but from my position it was impracticable to transmit them at an earlier date. We were ordered to report to General Wool at this place. On my arrival, I found, from Mexico reports, that he was in Saltillo surrounded by General Santa Anna. Should he be defeated or driven back, I fear an immediate retreat will become necessary. We have been in service nine months without receiving one dollar of pay.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. W. DONIPHAN,

Commanding 1st Reg't Missouri Mounted Vol.

Brig. Gen. R. Jones,
Adjutant General U. S. A.

HEAD-QUARTERS, DETACHMENT OF THE ARMY OF THE WEST.

I have the honor to report that, in obedience to the orders of Brigadier General Kearny, day of October, 1846, I left the town of Santa Fe on the 26th of October, and took up the line of march for the country inhabited by the Navajo Indians. This country lies west of the range of mountains bounding the valley of the Del Norte on the west, and extending down the tributaries of the Rio Colorado of the west, near the Pacific ocean. We invaded the country by three routes. Major Gilpin, with 200 men, marched by the northern route, leaving the valley of the Del Norte at the mouth of the Chamas; proceeded up the Chamas to the main dividing chain of mountains, separating the waters of the Del Norte and Colorado; thence down the San Juan, across the Techunica mountain, and by the Red lake to the valley of the little Colorado. The remaining portion of the regiment left the Del Norte at Albuquerque, and passed up the valley of the Puevea of the west, almost to its source. Captain Reed marched with a detachment through the centre of the country. Captain Parsons further south, and the remaining portion of the regiment further south. Every portion of their country was thus visited, and large numbers of them, perhaps three-fourths of their tribe, collected at the Ojo Oso, where we made a permanent treaty with them. We left the Del Norte the 2d of November, and returned to it near Socorro on the 12th day of December, having traversed a country of mountains and valleys amid the intense cold winter. Our daily march was through snows, and over snow-capped mountains; but in a brief report I can give no sufficient description of a country and people abounding in interest.

Major Gilpin and myself have full notes, from which the department shall be furnished with a much more ample report after our return to Missouri.

We proceeded from Socorro to Valverde, where we found the large caravan of American merchants awaiting our arrival; and we proceeded to prepare our train to obey the order of General Kearny, requiring me to report to General Wool.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. W. DONIPHAN,

Commanding 1st Reg't Missouri Mounted Vol.

Brig. Gen. R. Jones,
Adjutant General U. S. A.

HEAD-QUARTERS, DETACHMENT OF THE ARMY OF THE WEST,
Chihuahua, March 4, 1847.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to the orders of Brigadier General Kearny, requiring me to report my command to General Wool for duty, the advance of my command consisting of 300 men, under the command of Major Gilpin, took up the line of march from Valverde on the 14th of December, 1846, across the Jornado del Muerto, a plain of 90 miles, destitute of wood and water, and were directed to await the arrival of the main body at the village of Dóna Anna. On the 16th, 200 men under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Jackson followed, and on the 18th, the remainder of my forces under my personal command, with an escort of 90 men accompanying Lieutenant Colonel Mitchell, of the 2d regiment Missouri mounted volunteers. This escort had been sent by Colonel Price from Santa Fé during our campaign into the Navajo country to open communication between this city and Santa Fé, under the impression that General Wool had already marched upon this capital. Our whole force was 856 effective men, armed with rifles—no artillery. Before leaving Valverde, I had some information of a force having been sent to El Paso, from this city, to prevent its conquest by our forces. I sent an order to Major Clarke, of the artillery, at Santa Fé, to join my forces at the earliest moment with 100 men, and a battery of a four, six, and two 12-pound howitzers. On arriving at Dóna Anna our whole force was consolidated, and we there received certain information that 700 men and six pieces of cannon had arrived at El Paso—Dóna Anna is 60 miles from El Paso. On the 23d we commenced our march, and on the 25th our advance of 500 men had halted for the purpose of camping, about 3 o'clock. Our men were engaged in getting wood and water, when our advanced guard informed us the enemy was rapidly advancing at a short distance. The rear, under Lieutenant Colonel Jackson, was several miles in the rear; the rally was immediately sounded, and our forces formed in open order on foot as skirmishers. The right wing was composed of companies B, C, and E; the centre of D, H, and G; the left of F, A, and Lieutenant Colonel Mitchell's escort. The extreme points of the two wings were thrown towards the Del Norte so as to protect the flanks and baggage. The enemy halted at a half a mile, and formed in line of battle—the Vera Cruz dragoons on the left, the Actevo battalion of Chihuahua on the right, and their infantry, with the militia from El Paso in the centre. Before we had fully formed, they sent a lieutenant near our lines with a *black* flag, with a demand that the commander of our forces should go to their lines and confer with their commander; declaring, at the same time, unless it was complied with they would charge *and take him, and neither ask or give quarters*. The reply was more abrupt than decorous—to charge and be d——d. With my permission a hundred balls would have pierced the insolent bearer of the *pirate* flag; but I deemed it most proper for the honor of our country to restrain them. At the return of the *black flag*, the enemy commenced his charge and opened a fire on us from right to left at about 400 yards. Our forces were ordered to receive their fire, without returning it, until it could prove effective. Three rounds were fired by the whole line, as also from a 2-pound howitzer, before they had advanced within rifle shot. Perceiving that they were attempting to file to the right and left, and pass our wings, I ordered their fire to be returned, which was done from right to left along the whole line simultaneously, which completely checked their advance and threw them into great disorder. We had succeeded in mounting twenty men under the intrepid Captain Reid; and at this point he was ordered to charge the Vera Cruz dragoons, who seemed to be again rallying to charge on our left wing. The charge was gallantly made against a force of thrice their own, and the fight was warmly continued for about twenty minutes on that wing. The enemy then fled to the mountains contiguous—one column having advanced about one mile during the battle. The force of the enemy was 1,220. Of this number 537 were cavalry, the remainder infantry: half this force was from Chihuahua, the remainder, militia, from El Paso, with one 2-pound howitzer which was twice discharged, and was then charged and taken by company G on foot. Our force was near 500, the rear under Lieutenant Colonel Jackson not arriving until the battle was entirely ended. The loss of the enemy was 43 ascertained to be killed, about 150 reported at El Paso to have been wounded, of whom a large number died, one howitzer, a number of carbines, and some provisions, &c. Our loss was none killed—7 wounded, all since recovered. Thus ended the battle of Brazito.

I cannot speak too highly of the coolness and intrepid bravery of the officers and men under my command during this whole engagement: few of them had ever been in battle before. Lieutenant Colonel Mitchell commanded the left wing, and Major Gilpin the right wing. Captain Thompson of the 1st dragoons acted as my aid and adviser, and was of the most essential service in forming the line and during the engagement. On the 27th we entered El Paso without opposition, and there we learned that General Wool had not advanced upon this capital. We were, therefore, compelled to await the arrival of our artillery at that point until the 1st day of February, 1847, their baggage and provision train until the 5th. On the 8th we commenced our march for Chihuahua.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. W. DONIPHAN,
Commanding 1st Reg't Missouri Mounted Vol.

Brig. Gen. R. Jones,
Adjutant General U. S. A.

Head-quarters of the Army in Chihuahua,
City of Chihuahua, March 4, 1847.

I have the honor to report to you the movements of the army under my command since my last official report.

On the evening of the 8th of February, 1847, we left the town of

El Paso del Norte, escorting the merchant train or caravan of about 315 wagons for the city of Chihuahua. Our force consisted of 924 effective men; 117 officers and privates of the artillery; 93 of Lieut. Col. Mitchell's escort, and the remainder, the 1st regiment of Missouri mounted volunteers. We progressed in the direction of this place until the 25th, when we were informed by our spies that the enemy, to the number of 1,500 men, were at Inseneas, the country seat of Governor Trias, about 25 miles in advance.

When we arrived on the evening of the 26th, near that point, we found that the force had retreated in the direction of this city. On the evening of the 27th we arrived at Sans, and learned from our spies that the enemy, in great force, had fortified the pass of the Sacramento, about 15 miles in advance, and about the same distance from this city. We were also informed that there was no water between the point we were at and that occupied by the enemy; we therefore determined to halt until morning. At sunrise on the 28th, the last day of February, we took up the line of march and formed the whole train, consisting of 315 heavy traders' wagons and our commissary and company wagons, into four columns, thus shortening our line so as to make it more easily protected. We placed the artillery and all the command, except 200 cavalry proper, in the intervals between the columns of wagons. We thus fully concealed our force and its position by masking our force with the cavalry.. When we arrived within three miles of the enemy, we made a reconnoissance of his position and the arrangement of his forces. This we could easily do—the road leading through an open prairie valley between two sterile mountains. The pass of the Sacramento is formed by a point of the mountains on our right, their left extending into the valley or plain so as to narrow the valley to about one and a half miles. On our left was a deep, dry, sandy channel of a creek; and between these points the plain rises to sixty feet abruptly. This rise is in the form of a crescent, the convex part being to the north of our forces. On the right, from the point of mountains, a narrow part of the plain extends north one and a half miles further than on the left. The main road passes down the centre of the valley and across the crescent, near the left or dry branch. The .Sacramento rises in the mountains on the right, and the road falls on to it about one mile below the battle-field or entrenchment of the enemy. We ascertained that the enemy had one battery of four guns, two nine and two six-pounders, on the point of the mountain on our right, (their left,) at a good elevation to sweep the plain, and at the point where the mountains extends furthest into the plain. On our left (their right) they had another battery on an elevation commanding the road and three entrenchments of two six-pounders, and on the brow of the crescent, near the centre, another of two six and two four and six culverins, or rampart pieces, mounted on carriages; and on the crest of the hill or assent between the batteries, on the right and left they had 27 redoubts dug and thrown up extending at short intervals across the whole ground. In these their infantry were placed and were entirely protected. Their cavalry was drawn up in front of the redoubts in the intervals four deep, and in front of the redoubts two deep, so as to mask them as far as practicable. When we had arrived within one and a half miles of their entrenchments along the main road we advanced the cavalry still further, and suddenly diverged with the columns to the right, so as to gain the narrow part of the ascent on our right, which the enemy discovering, endeavored to prevent by moving forward with 1,000 cavalry and four pieces of cannon in their rear masked by them. Our movements were so rapid that we gained the elevation with our forces and the advance of our wagons in time to form before they arrived within reach of our guns. The enemy halted and we advanced the head of our column within 1,200 yards of them, so as to let our wagons attain the high lands and form as before.

We now commenced the action by a brisk fire from our battery, and the enemy unmasked and commenced also; our fires proved effective at this distance, killing fifteen men, wounding a number, and disabling one of the enemy's guns. We had two men slightly wounded and several horses and mules killed. The enemy then slowly retreated behind their works in some confusion, and we resumed our march in our former order, still diverging more to the right to avoid their battery on our left, (their right,) and their strongest redoubts, which were on the left near where the road passes. After marching as far as we safely could, without coming within range of their heavy battery on our right, Capt. Weightman, of the artillery, was ordered to charge with the two 12-pound howitzers, to be supported by the cavalry, under Captains Reid, Parsons, and Hudson. The howitzers charged at speed, and were gallantly sustained by Capt. Reid; but, by some misunderstanding, my order was not given to the other two companies. Captain Hudson, anticipating my order, charged in time to give ample support to the howitzers. Captain Parsons, at the same moment, came to me and asked permission for his company to charge the redoubts immediately to the left of Capt. Weightman, which he did very gallantly. The remainder of the two battalions of the 1st regiment were dismounted during the cavalry charge, and following rapidly on foot, and Major Clarke advancing as fast as practicable with the remainder of our battery, we charged their redoubts from right to left, with a brisk and deadly fire of riflemen, while Major Clarke opened a rapid and well-directed fire on a column of cavalry attempting to pass to our left so as to attack the wagons and our rear. The fire was so well directed as to force them to fall back; and our riflemen, with the cavalry and howitzers, cleared the redoubts after an obstinate resistance. Our forces advanced to the very brink of their redoubts and attacked them with their sabres. When the redoubts were cleared, and the batteries in the centre and our left were silenced, the main battery on our right still continued to pour in a constant and heavy fire, as it had done during the heat of the engagement; but as the whole fate of the battle depended upon carrying the redoubts and centre battery, this one on the right remained unattacked, and the enemy had rallied there five hundred strong.

Major Clark was directed to commence a heavy fire upon it, while Lieutenants Colonel Mitchell and Jackson, commanding the 1st battalion, were ordered to remount and charge the battery on the left, while Major Gilpin was directed to pass the 2d battalion on foot up the rough ascent of the mountain on the opposite side. The fire of our battery was so effective as to completely silence theirs, and the rapid advance of our column put them to flight over the mountains in great confusion.

Captain Thompson, of the 1st dragoons, acted as my aid and adviser on the field during the whole engagement, and was of the most essential service to me; also, Lieutenant Wooster, of the United States army, who acted very coolly and gallantly. Major Campbell, of Springfield, Missouri, also acted as a volunteer aid during part of the time, but left me and joined Captain Reid in his gallant charge. Thus ended the battle of Sacramento. The force of the enemy was 1,200 cavalry from Durango and Chihuahua with the Vera Cruz dragoons, 1,200 infantry from Chihuahua, 300 artillerists and 1,420 rancheros, badly armed with lassos, lances and machetoes, or corn knives; ten pieces of artillery, two 9, two 8, four 6 and two 4-pounders, and six culverins, or rampart pieces. Their forces were commanded by Major General Heredia, general of Durango, Chihuahua, Soñora and New Mexico; Brigadier General Justiniani, Brigadier General Garcia Conde, former minister of war for the republic of Mexico, who is a scientific man, and planned their whole field of defence; General Ugte, and Governor Trias, who acted as brigadier general on the field, and colonels and other officers without number.

Our force was 924 effective men; at least one hundred of whom were engaged in holding horses and driving teams.

The loss of the enemy was his entire artillery, 10 wagons, masses of beans and pinola, and other Mexican provisions, about three hundred killed and about the same number wounded, many of whom have since died, and forty prisoners.

The field was literally covered with the dead and wounded from our artillery and the unerring fire of our riflemen. Night put a stop to the carnage, the battle having commenced about 3 o'clock. Our loss was one killed, one mortally wounded, and seven so wounded as to recover without any loss of limbs. I cannot speak too highly of the coolness, gallantry and bravery of the officers and men under my command.

I was ably sustained by the field officers, Lieutenant Colonels Mitchell and Jackson, of the 1st battalion, and Major Gilpin, of the 2d battalion; and Major Clark and his artillery acted nobly, and did the most effective service in every part of the field. It is abundantly shown, in the charge made by Captain Weightman with the section of howitzers, that they can be used in any charge of cavalry with great effect. Much has been said, and justly said, of the gallantry of our artillery, unlimbering within 250 yards of the enemy at Palo Alto; but how much more daring was the charge of Captain Weightman, when he unlimbered within fifty yards of the redoubts of the enemy.

On the 1st day of March we took formal possession of the capiital of Chihuahua in the name of our government. We were ordered by General Kearny to report to General Wool at this place. Since our arrival, we hear he is at Saltillo, surrounded by the enemy. Our present purpose is either to force our way to him, or return by Bexar, as our term of service expires on the last day of May next.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

A. W. DONIPHAN,

Colonel, 1st regiment Missouri Mounted Volunteers.

Brigadier General R. Jones,
Adjutant General, U. S. Army.

Head-quarters Army in Chihuahua,
March 4, 1847.

Sir: Enclosed you will find the reports of my field officers of the battle of the 28th. I regret their great length—except Lieutenant Colonel Mitchell's; also a plan of the field by Major Clark.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. W. DONIPHAN,

Colonel, 1st regiment Missouri Mounted Volunteers.

Brigadier General R. Jones,
Adjutant General, U. S. Army.

Chihuahua, *March* 5, 1847.

Sir: In compliance with your request, I submit the following report "in relation to the battle of Sacramento."

Immediately after gaining the table land on the enemy's left, I took command of the right wing of the army, in obedience to your orders, and at the same time gave the necessary instructions to the traders and teamsters in our rear, so as to form a field-work with the wagons to fall back upon, in the event of our being too hardly pressed by overwhelming numbers. After the artillery firing (on both sides) ceased for a few moments, I ordered the right wing, consisting of about 450 mounted riflemen, to advance in a gallop towards the enemy's entrenchments on their left.

During this movement a battery of five pieces of artillery on the point of a hill, 600 yards to our right, opened an enfilade fire on the left of our column, which did no execution.

By a rapid advance we reached a deep ravine about 150 paces in the front of the enemy's field-works; here I ordered the troops to dismount and charge as skirmishers. The Mexican troops maintained their positions with much gallantry until we advanced within 25 or 30 paces of their entrenchments; at this distance the fire of our men was unerring, and any Mexican who raised his head above the breastworks fell. They soon after broke and fled in the utmost confusion and in every direction towards the surrounding mountains. I immediately ordered the men to remount and charge the battery on our right. This was done in gallant style, we being supported by two field howitzers, under command of Captain Weightman, of Major Clark's battalion. When we reached the top of the hill we found that the Mexicans had fled, leaving the whole of their cannon, ammunition, wagons, &c. I saw them retreating in every direction *on foot*; as cavalry we could have followed and cut off great numbers, but the victory was complete, and I wished to spare the useless effusion of blood.

In justice to the officers and men under my immediate command, I have only to say that they did their duty as citizen-soldiers, and their conduct would have reflected credit upon the best troops in the world.

The morning after the battle, I entered the city of Chihuahua, at the head of two companies of mounted men, and two field or mountain howitzers from Major Clark's battalion. In obedience to your orders, I examined all the public buildings and public property; this will form the subject of a separate report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. D. MITCHELL,

Lieutenant Colonel, *2d Regiment*, *&c.*

Col. A. W. Doniphan, *Commanding*.

Chihuahua, Mexico, *March* 2, 1847.

Dear Sir: On the evening of the 27th of February, the American army, under Colonel Doniphan, being encamped at the Little Laguna of Loüs, it was ascertained from the reports of the scouts and from actual reconnoissance, that the Mexican army, 4,200 strong, occupied a fortified position in the pass of the Sacramento, in advance of that stream. From Loüs to the Sacramento, the distance is eighteen miles, the road following an open valley of grass, perfectly level and encased on either side in mountains. There is neither wood nor water in this distance, to obtain which the Americans were obliged to force the Mexican position and reach the Sacramento. The colonel commanding having made his dispositions, the army moved from its encampment after day-light on the morning of the 28th.

The wagons, three hundred in number, being arranged in columns of four parallel lines with intervals of fifty yards, the artillery marched in the interval of the centre, the first battalion in the interval on the right, and the second in the interval of the left. In advance of the whole, were the cavalry companies of the 1st and 2d battalions and the Chihuahua rangers. By this arrangement, giving compactness to our force and effectually concealing our numbers, the whole army could be deployed in battle order to the front, rear, or on either flank, the wagons at the same time forming a câral sufficiently large, if necessary, to envelope and protect it. The army pursuing their march in this order, reached about noon, the rising ground seven miles from the Sacramento, from which point the country slopes gently down to that stream.

From hence the forces of the enemy, deployed behind their fortified lines, were distinctly in view. A broad sandy arroya passed athwart the valley (here about four miles wide,) itself running nearly parallel with the Sacramento, crosses the main road two miles north of the ford, and running out to the foot of the mountains on the left, binds all the right and joins the river seven and a half miles below the ford. The road after crossing this arroya runs in a perfectly straight line due south to the ford of the Sacramento, where, upon the other bank, is also the daubie house, known as the hacienda of the Sacramento. Before reaching the arroya, two other roads branch off—one, leading to the right, crosses the Sacramento at the hacienda of Tessioñ, three miles above the ford, passes then by ravines behind the point of the mountain, which rises abruptly above the house at the ford, and rejoins the main road six miles below. The other road branches off to the left, following the ravine of the arroya along its left bank to its junction with the Sacramento.

The large peninsula thus contained between the two streams and the distant mountains on the right, is traversed nearly centrally by the main road, the half upon the right hand passing to the mountains in a plain of unbroken level. But the left half rises in a second bench some fifty feet high; along the base of which the road runs. The second bench slopes upwards from every side, towards the northeast corner, where it culminates, in a rocky knoll, three hundred feet in height. This whole mass of elevated ground in shape, an irregular square of one and a half miles on each side, was encased with field works and fortifications admirably planned to sweep both roads leading to the Sacramento and to destroy any force attempting to pass along either.

In the centre of all, passing out by the southeast corner towards the Sacramento, is a broad, smooth hollow, in which was the Mexican camp, which served to conceal their numbers and curtain the movements of their troops and batteries. Upon the northern face of this square, which rises all along in a high rocky bluff from the arroya; and which itself also rises towards the north-eastern knoll, were four large redoubts for cannon, having externally a circular ditch three feet deep, within this a stone wall four feet high, crowned with broken rocks and surmounted by facines of brush. The first of these forts, located on the northwestern angle, commanded the main road as it crosses the arroya and rises upon the lower bench. The fourth fort was upon the high knoll at the northeast corner. The second and third forts intermediate, forming a connected range for cannon and successively more elevated, each commanding the one on the left in case it should be taken by assault. Smooth roads led from one to the other, to enable the cannon to change position at a gallop. Across the main road and filling up the intervals between the forts, were redoubts for infantry, trenches three feet deep, fronted with breastworks of stone. Such was the line of the enemy which presented itself to our front,

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swept throughout by the range of their cannon, manned all along with infantry, commanding the left hand road running along its front for two miles, and also the main road where it crosses the arroya and rises upon the lower plain. Upon this formidable line of defences was deployed the Mexican army. On their extreme left, and in front of the redoubt of the main road was one thousand cavalry, drawn up in four masses, two on the right and two on the left of the road. In the redoubt was infantry. In the first fort, immediately on the right, two ten-pound, two six-pound pieces of artillery and six musquetoons, mounted upon carriages. In the second fort two six-pounders; in the third fort, two four-pounders; and in the fort upon the knoll, two six-pounders and three musquetoons. These pieces of artillery are all of brass, drawn by eight mules each, served by three hundred artillery men, and supplied from ten large wagons and many pack mules loaded with ammunition. Along the trenches in the intervals of the forts, were two thousand one hundred infantry, in their rear and in the camp, eight hundred of rancheros, mounted infantry, and many hundred spectators, assembled from the surrounding country. As the American columns, enveloped in their wagon trains, approached this formidable line, the colonel commanding (having ascertained by reconnoissance its strength and the practicability of turning and rendering it useless by a flank movement) when within two miles of the enemy, turned off suddenly to the right, crossed the arroya one and a half miles above the enemy's left, and, having successfully debouched upon the lower plain, formed in battle order fronting the enemy who had assumed a new position. The American line was parallel with the main road, about one thousand two hundred yards to the north and one hundred yards in front of the wagons. In the mean time the enemy, embarrassed by the change of direction in the American column, and finding their first position useless, withdrawing from every point, formed upon their second line. This line consisted of thirteen redoubts for infantry, forming a continuous chain along the crest of the bench flanking the main road, and terminating in a 5th redoubt for cannon at the southwest corner of the high land, where it commands the ford of the Sacramento. To mask the movements of the artillery and infantry and their deployment upon this second line, the whole Mexican cavalry, descending upon the lower plain, formed in battle order, remaining halted in front of the American line. At this moment our battery opened a fire of round shot and shells, which taking effect upon the cavalry and being replied to by the enemy's guns stationed upon the bench and firing over their own cavalry, the latter retreated in disorder along the Chihuahua road. The cannonade between our battery and the Mexican continued at very long range for half an hour, during which the Mexican cavalry, passing down the ravine of the Sacramento and up the hollow, rallied in rear of the Mexican battery. At this time the train from the Mexican batteries having ceased, (one of their six-pounders being struck and dismounted by a ball from our battery,) and our wagons having closed up, the American line, followed closely by the wagons, commenced advancing obliquely to the front and right without any change of form, except the 2d battalion marching in column with its front resting upon the main line.

In this form we reached the southern edge of the plain beneath which the Sacramento runs, and advanced within five hundred yards of the Mexican army, posted in the round battery and the trenches, extending along the crest of the bench to the right, and in three trenches strengthened by a large stone câral, and trees filling up the connexion with the ford and house of the Sacramento on the left. Between the two armies and beneath the Mexican works in our front, ran a deep gully, impassable for our cannon and cavalry, and strengthening their position.

During these movements the Mexican artillery, escorted by their cavalry, by a movement to *their* rear, had crossed the Sacramento, and, passing behind the house, established itself in a third position of great strength. The mountain on the fourth bank rises abruptly for 350 feet behind the house and above the stream—forming here an extensive bench, it again rises behind in a lofty peak of rocks.

On the edge of this bench was a strong fort which the Mexican battery occupied, supported by the cavalry. The balls and grape from this position raked with a plunging fire the American line, the whole ravine of the Sacramento down which the road passes to the ford, also sweeping the gully and ground between us and the Mexican entrenchment in our front.

At this moment the battle was divided by a series of brilliant charges, made simultaneously by our artillery, cavalry, and the battalions dismounted.

The onset was commenced by a charge at full gallop of Captain Reid's cavalry, accompanied by the howitzers of our battery, upon the round fort in front. These coming upon the gully beneath the Mexican works, the howitzers turned off to the left, and, passing round the head of the gully, unlimbered close under the Mexican muskets and commenced firing shells and grape. The horsemen, some leaping over and others riding round the gully, charged up the slope, supporting the howitzers, but being few in numbers and coming suddenly upon the dense masses of the enemy thronging up in their breast-works, and assailing them with a thick hail of bullets, they obliqued to the left along the slope, under the trenches, seeking intervals between the redoubts through which to charge, and firing their carbines into the redoubts as they passed in front of them. This having been seen by the second battalion, which had advanced in a trot up to the brink of the gully, that battalion deployed to the front at a gallop, leaped from their horses, running at full speed up the hill, and carrying with them the howitzers and cavalry, the whole by one simultaneous charge cleared the works of the enemy, and sent them whirling in headlong flight, pursuing them, with immense slaughter, through their camp and completely across the plains. During this charge, the cavalry of the second battalion, followed by our main battery, passing by the extreme left, dispersed a body of the enemy's horse, which menaced our left flank, and continuing the pursuit of the enemy, with great slaughter, to the mountains and along their base, effectually completed their total rout. Whilst the battle thus raged upon the left, immediately under my own eye, the line of redoubts and strong câral extending from the stone fort across the ravine of the Sacramento, were similarly carried by the first battalion and Chihuahua rangers. The first cannonade had commenced at twenty minutes before 3 o'clock, and now at 5, the enemy was completely driven from all their positions in advance of the Sacramento, with the loss of two brass 6-pounders, all their infantry, their camp, ammunition and provisions. The American wagons had reached, câralléd upon the battle-ground, and the battalions rallied from the pursuit, leaving *that* to the cavalry.

The Mexicans still occupied their *third* position upon the mountain bench, beyond the Sacramento, with six of their heaviest and best guns, supported by 800 cavalry, having also a *fourth* fortified position two miles in their rear, where the road from Terñoñ descends by a gorge to join the Chihuahua road, in the plain of the lower Sacramento. The colonel commanding having directed this position to be taken by a combined attack, our battery of 6-pounders formed upon the edge of the battle-ground, fronting the Mexican battery, and firing into it across the ravine of the Sacramento. The Chihuahua rangers, the howitzers, and a portion of the first battalion (mounted) charged by the main road, leading across the ford round the house, and ascending into the rear of the position—the second battalion marched on foot to cross the Sacramento higher up, and scale the mountain above the position, and attack it in the rear. The first two shots from our battery across the ravine, having dismounted one of the Mexican guns, and a third shot having cut in two one of their ammunition wagons, and our horsemen appearing at full gollop ascending the road leading to their position, the Mexicans fled headlong, leaving their guns, ammunition, and colors on the ground. They fled wildly, at full gallop, through their *fourth* position, where they abandoned their last gun, a 6-pounder, choked with a ball. So that the sun having set, and our parties returned to the battle-field, the first shadows cast by the moon found the American army camped upon the battle-field, after having, in a contest of four hours, annihilated a force six times their number, and driven the enemy from four positions of great natural strength, fortified by thirty-six forts and redoubts, taken four times their strength in artillery, the whole transportation, food, and ammunition of the Mexicans, and performed a march of twenty miles without water.

Such was the battle of the Sacramento, as I saw it, faithfully but imperfectly described. Of the bravery and discipline of our men I know not how to speak, for it appeared to me equal with them all, and *pre-eminently brilliant.* When deployed on the first line of battle, and receiving at a halt the long cannonade of the enemy, the gaiety of the men burst out in jokes and laughter at their ineffectual shots. Sergeant Hughes, of F company, was shot through both ankles, and, being taken to the wagons, his companions closed up. A cannon ball knocked from under him the horse of private Trimble, of H company; he continued for some time in the ranks on foot, but soon after captured a horse and fought upon it through the battle. The charge of the enemy's redoubts, under a hail of bullets, was done with such fiery courage and rapidity that it seemed to have lasted but a minute.

My battalion was all present throughout the fight, and to do justo the merits I should specify them all.

First Lieut. Hinton, of G company, and a portion of his men were amongst the leading files of Capt. Reid's command, heading the first charge upon the enemy. Captain Parsons, of F company, commanded the cavalry of the second battalion, with 3d Lieutenant Winston, of the same, and 3d Lieut. Harrison, of H company. Privates Gordon and Feuke, of F company, Fleming, of H, and Hughes, of G, were severely wounded whilst charging impetuously upon the enemy in the rout.

Under my own immediate command the companies of my battalion charged—company E upon the extreme left, under Captain Stevenson and Lieuts. McDonald, Richardson and Campbell; company F upon the right, under 2d Lieut. Gordon; companies G and H in the centre, the latter under the veteran Capt. Rodgers, (a first lieutenant of Missouri volunteers in the battle of Oche-cho-bee, and there severely wounded,) Lieuts. Duncan and Murray.

I must also add to the above my praise of the coolness and precision manifested by the drivers of the wagon train and their officers, who were within my eye during the day and battle. They contributed largely to our victory.

Should you design to place the achievements of our officers and soldiers under the eye of the President, allow me to recommend them as having conquered for themselves at Brasito and Sacramento a glory equal to those who fought at Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma and Monterey.

Yours, respectfully,

W. GILPIN,

Major, 1st regiment Mounted Missouri Volunteers.

To Col. A. W. Doniphan,
Commanding the Army of Chihuahua.

Head-quarters, Battalion Missouri Light Artillery,
Camp near Chihuahua, Mexico, March 2d, 1847.

Sir: I have the honor to report that, agreeable to your instructions, I left the camp, near Sauz, on the morning of the 28th ultimo, accompanied by my adjutant, Lieutenant L. D. Walker, and non-commissioned staff, and proceeded in advance to a position commanding a full view of the enemy's camp and entrenchments, situated about four miles distant from this point; the enemy was discovered to be in force awaiting our approach, having occupied the ridge and neighboring heights about Sacramento. Upon examination, it was ascertained that his entrenchments and redoubts occupied the brow of an elevation extending across the ridge between the Arroyo Secó and that of Sacremento, both of which, at this point, cross the valley from the elevated ridge of mountains in the rear of the village of Torreën, known by the name of the Sierra de Victoriano, to that of Nombreo de Dios, on the east, and through which runs the Rio del Nombreo de Dios. This valley is about four miles in width, and entrenched by the enemy entirely across from mountain to mountain, the road to the city of Chihuahua running directly through its centre, and, of necessity, passing near to and crossing the Rio Sacramento at the Rancho Sacramento, a strongly built and fortified house, with adjoining corrals and other enclosures, belonging to Angel Trias, the governor of Chihuahua. From observation it was ascertained that the enemy had occupied the site between these hills, and that the batteries upon them were supported by infantry, his cavalry being in advanced positions, formed into three columns, between the Arroyo Secó and our advance ; during these observations, the enemy's advanced guard, discovering my party, approached rapidly with the evident intention of intercepting it, but being met by that of our troops, which I had sent forward, it as rapidly retreated; at this time, also, the three columns of the enemy's cavalry recrossed the Arroyo Secó, and retired behind their entrenchments. I then approached within 600 yards of the most advanced redoubt, from which point the enemy's formation was plainly discernable; the entrenchments consisted of a line with intervals composed of circular redoubts, from three to five hundred yards interval, with entrenchments between each, covering batteries partly masked by cavalry; the redoubt nearest to my position contained two pieces of cannon, supported by several hundred infantry. The enemy's right and left were strong positions, the Cerro Frijoles, on his right, having high precipitous sides, with a redoubt commanding the surrounding country and the pass leading towards Chihuahua through the Arroyo Secó. The Cerro Sacramento on his left, consisting of a pile of immense volcanic rocks, surmounted by a battery, commanded the main road to Chihuahua, leading directly in front of the enemy's entrenchments, crossing the Rio Sacramento at the rancho directly under its fire, and also commanding the road from Terreoñ immediately in its rear. The crossing of the main road over the Arroyo Secó, at the point from which my reconnoissance was made, laid directly under the fire of the batteries on the enemy's right, which rendered it necessary to ascertain the practicability of a route more distant from the enemy's entrenchments; the passage was found to be practicable with some little labor, and a point selected as the best for the passage of the artillery and wagons and merchant trains. The whole front of the enemy's line of entrenchments appeared to be about two miles, and his force three thousand men. The artillery being masked, the number and calabre of the cannon could not be estimated. Further, I have the honor to report that the battalion of artillery, under my command, composed of 110 men, and seven officers, with a battery of six pieces of artillery, were, on the morning of the battle, directed to form, under the direction of Captain Weightman, between the two columns of merchant and provision wagons, being thus masked from the view of the enemy; in this column my troops continued to march to within about 1,500 yards of the enemy's most advanced position ; our direction was then changed to the right, and the column, having crossed the Arroyo Secó without reach of the enemy's fire, rapidly advanced towards the table land between the Secó and Sacramento. At this time the enemy was perceived advancing from his entrenchments to prevent our seizing upon these heights, but, by a rapid movement of the battery, it was quickly drawn from its mask, and seizing upon a favorable position, protected in the rear by a marsh from the attack of a large body of the enemy's cavalry ascertained to be hanging on our rear, it was formed, and at once opened its fire upon the enemy's cavalry rapidly advancing upon us; at this moment, his charging column was about 900 yards distant, and the effect of our strap-shot and shells was such as to break his ranks and throw his cavalry into confusion.

The enemy now rapidly deployed into line, bringing up his artillery from the entrenchments. During this time our line was preparing for a charge; my artillery advanced by hand and firing. The enemy now opened a heavy fire of cannon upon our line, mainly directed upon the battery, but with little effect. Lieutenant Done had his horse shot under him by a nine-pound ball at this stage of the action; and several mules and oxen in the merchant wagons in our rear were wounded or killed, which, however, was the only damage done. The fire of our cannon at this time had such good effect as to dismount one of the enemy's pieces, and completely to disperse his cavalry and drive him from his position, forcing him to again retire behind his entrenchments. In a short time the firing on either side now ceased, and the enemy appeared to be removing his cannon and wounded, whilst our line prepared to a change of position more towards the right, for the purpose of occupying a more advantageous ground. Our object being soon gained, the order to advance was given; and, immediately after, I was directed to send the section of howitzers to support a charge on the enemy's left. I immediately ordered Captain R. H. Weightman to detach the section composed of two 12-pounder mountain howitzers, mounted upon carriages constructed especially for field prairie service, and drawn by two horses each. These were commanded by Lieutenants E. F. Chouteau and H. D. Evans, and manned by some twenty men, whose conduct in this action cannot be too much commended. Captain Weightman charged at full gallop upon the enemy's left, preceded by Captain Reid and his company of horse; and, after crossing a ravine some 150 yards from the enemy, he unlimbered the guns within 50 yards of the entrenchment, and opened a destructive fire of cannister into his ranks, which was warmly returned, but without effect. Captain Weightman again advanced upon the entrenchments, pressing through it in the face of the enemy, and within a few feet of the ditches, and in the midst of a cross-fire from three directions, again opened his fire to the right and left with such effect, that with the formidable charge of the cavalry and dismounted men of your own regiment and Lieutenant Colonel Mitchell's escort, the enemy were driven from the breastworks on our right in great confusion. At this time, under a heavy cross-fire from the battery upon Cerro Sacramento, I was advancing with our battery of four 6-pounders, under Lieutenants Done, Kribbin, and Labeaume upon the enemy's right, supported by Major Gilpin on the left, and the wagon train, escorted by two companies of infantry, under Captains E. J. Glasgow and Shillman, in the rear, when Major Gilpin charged upon the enemy's centre, and forced him from his entrenchments, under a heavy fire of artillery and small arms; at the same time the fire of our battery was opened upon the enemy's extreme right, from which a continued fire had been kept up upon our line and the wagon train. Two of the enemy's guns were now soon dismounted on their right, that battery silenced, and the enemy dislodged from the redoubt on the Cerro Frijoles. Perceiving a body of lancers forming for the purpose of outflanking our left, and attacking the merchants' wagons under Captain Glasgow, I again opened upon them a very destructive fire of grape and spherical case shot, which soon cleared the left of our line. The enemy vacating his entrenchments and deserting his guns, was hotly pursued towards the mountains beyond Cerro Frijoles and down the Arroya Secó to Sacramento, by both wings of the army, under Lieutenant Colonel Mitchell, Lieutenant Colonel Jackson, and Major Gilpin, and by Captain Weightman with the section of howitzers. During this pursuit my officers repeatedly opened their fire upon the retreating enemy with great effect. To cover this flight of the enemy's forces from the entrenched camp the heaviest of his cannon had been taken from the entrenchments to the Cerro Sacramento, and a heavy fire opened upon our pursuing forces and the wagons following in the rear. To silence this battery I had the honor to anticipate your order to that effect by at once occupying the nearest of the enemy's entrenchments, 1,225 yards distant; and notwithstanding the elevated position of the Mexican battery, giving him a plunging fire into his entrenchment, which was not defiladed, and the greater range of his long 9-pounders, the first fire of our guns dismounted one of his largest pieces, and the fire was kept up with such briskness and precision of aim, that this battery was soon silenced and the enemy seen precipitately retreating. The fire was then continued upon the rancho Sacramento, and the enemy's ammunition and baggage train, retreating upon the road to Chihuahua. By this fire the house and several wagons were rendered untenable and useless. By this time Lieutenant Colonel Mitchell had scaled the hill, followed by the section of howitzers under Captain Weighman, and the last position of the Mexican forces taken possession of by our troops, thus leaving the American forces masters of the field. Having silenced the fire from Cerro Sacramento, one battery was removed into the plain at the rancho, where we gained the road, and were in pursuit of the enemy when I received your order to return and encamp within the enemy's entrenchments for the night.

From the time of first opening my fire upon the Mexican cavalry to the cessation of the firing upon the rancho and battery of Sacramento, was about three hours; and during the whole time of the action, I take the utmost pleasure in stating that every officer and man of my command did his duty with cheerfulness, coolness, and precision, which is sufficiently shown by the admirable effects produced by their fire, the great accuracy of their aim, their expediency and ingenuity in supplying deficiencies in the field during the action, and the prompt management of their pieces, rendered still more remarkable from the fact, that I had during the fight less than two-thirds the number of cannoniers generally required for the service of light artillery, and but four of the twelve artillery carriages belonging to my battery harnessed with horses, the remaining eight carriages being harnessed to mules of the country.

During the day my staff were of the greatest service—Adjutant L. D. Walker having been sent with the howitzers, and the non-commissioned officers remaining with me to assist in the service of the battery. In this action, the troops under your command have captured from the enemy one nine-pounder, mounted on a check-trail carriage, one nine-pound, one six-pound, and seven four-pounder guns, all mounted on new stock-trail carriages—these pieces were all manufactured at Chihuahua except the six-pounder, which is an old Spanish piece; three of the four-pounders were made at the mint in Chihuahua; seven of the ten pieces were spiked, but have been unspiked since their capture; four of them were rendered unservicable in the action—one entirely dismounted, and seized by my adjutant, whilst in the act of being dragged from the field by the retreating enemy. There was also taken two pieces of artillery, mounting three wall pieces of one and a half inch calibre each, and these are formidable weapons upon a charging force; with these twelve pieces of artillery was taken a due proportion of ammunition, implements, harness, mules, &c., and they may be rendered serviceable by being properly prepared and manned, and for which purpose I would ask for further reinforcements of my command. It is with feelings of gratitude to the Ruler of all battles, that I have now the honor to report that not a man of my command has been hurt, nor any animals, with the exception of one horse, killed under Lieutenant Done, chief of the 1st section of six-pounder guns, and of one mule belonging to the United States, shot under one of the cannoniers. Neither has a gun or other carriage of my battery been touched, except in one instance, when a nine-pound ball struck the tire of a wheel without producing injury. This is a fact worthy of notice, that so little damage was done to a command greatly exposed to the enemy's fire, and of itself made a point of attack by the enemy, if I may so judge by the showers of cannon and other shot constantly poured into us as long as the enemy continued to occupy his positions. I might call your attention to the individual instances of personal courage and good conduct of the men of my command, as well as of the intrepid bravery and cool and determined courage of many of your own regiment, and Lieutenant Colonel Mitchell's escort, who charged with us upon the enemy's

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works, were it not impossible in any reasonable space to name so many equally worthy of distinction, and did I not presume other field officers on the occasion would report the proceedings of their own command, and the praiseworthy conduct of their own officers and men.

With great respect, I am, sir, yours, most obedient,

M. LEWIS CLARK,
Major Commanding Battalion Mo. Light Artillery.

To Colonel A. W. Doniphan,
Commanding American forces in the State of Chihuahua.

I have enclosed a topographical sketch of the battle ground, and the movements of the troops on both sides, made from a survey after the battle.

M. L. CLARK, *Major, &c.*

No. 12.

GENERAL KEARNY'S REPORT.

Head-quarters of the Army of the West,
San Diego, Upper California, December 12, 1846.

Sir: As I have previously reported to you, I left Santa Fé, New Mexico, for this country, on the 25th of September, with three hundred of the first dragoons under Major Sumner.

We crossed to the bank of the Del Norte at Albuquerque, (sixty-five miles below Santa Fé,) continued down on that bank till the 5th of October, when we met Mr. Kit Carson with a party of sixteen men on his way to Washington city with a mail and papers—an express from Commodore Stockton and Lieutenant Colonel Frémont, reporting that the Californias were already in possession of the Americans under their command; that the American flag was playing from every important position in the territory, and that the country was ever free from Mexican control, the war ended, and peace and harmony established among the people. In consequence of this information I directed that two hundred dragoons under Major Sumner should remain in New Mexico, and that the other one hundred, with two mountain howitzers under Captain Moore, should accompany me as a guard to Upper California. With this guard we continued our march to the south on the right bank of the Del Norte to the distance of about two hundred and thirty miles below Santa Fé, where, leaving that river on the 15th October, in about 23° of latitude, we marched westward for the Copper Mines, which we reached on the 18th, and on the 20th reached the river Gila, proceeded down the Gila, crossing and recrossing it as often as obstructions in our front rendered necessary. On the 11th November, reached the Penios village, about eighty miles from the settlement in Sonora. These Indians we found honest and living comfortably, having made a good crop this year, and we remained with them two days to rest our men, recruit our animals, and obtain provisions. On the 22d November, reached the mouth of the Gila, in latitude about 32°, our whole march on the river having been nearly five hundred miles, and with but very little exception between the 32d and 33d parallels of latitude.

This river, (the Gila,) more particularly the northern side, is bounded nearly the whole distance by a range of lofty mountains, and if a tolerable wagon road to its mouth from the Del Norte is ever discovered, it must be on the south side, (and therefore the boundary line between the United States and Mexico should certainly not be north of the 32° of latitude.) The country is destitute of timber, producing but few cotton and musquite trees, and though the soil on the bottom lands is generally good, yet we found but very little grass or vegetation, in consequence of the dryness of the climate and the little rain which falls here. The Penios Indians, who make crops of wheat, corn, vegetables, &c., irrigate the land by water from the Gila, as did the Aztecs, (the former inhabitants of the country,) the remains of whose sequias or little canals were seen by us, as well as the position of many of their dwellings, and a large quantity of broken pottery and earthenware used by them.

We crossed the Colorado about ten miles below the mouth of the Gila, and marching near it about thirty miles further, turned off and crossed the desert, a distance of about sixty miles without water or grass.

On the 2d December, reached Wamer's ranche, (Aqua Caliente,) the frontier settlement in California, on the route leading to Sonora. On the 4th, marched to Mrs. Stokes's ranche, (San Isabella,) and on the 5th was met by a small party of volunteers under Captain Gillespie, sent out from San Diego by Commodore Stockton to give us what information they possessed of the enemy, six or seven hundred of whom are now said to be in arms and in the field throughout the territory, determined upon opposing the Americans and resisting their authority in the country. Encamped that night near another ranche (San Maria) of Mrs. Stokes's, about forty miles from San Diego.

The journals and maps kept and prepared by Captain Johnston, my aid-de-camp, and those by Lieutenant Emory, topographical engineers, which will accompany or follow this report, will render anything further from me on this subject unnecessary.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. W. KEARNY,
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

Brigadier General R. Jones,
Adjutant General, U. S. A.

Head-quarters Army of the West,
San Diego, Upper California, December 13, 1846.

Sir: In my communication to you of yesterday's date, I brought the report of the movements of my guard up to the evening of the 5th instant, in camp near a ranche of Mrs. Stokes, (San Maria,) about forty miles from San Diego. Having learned from Captain Gillespie, of the volunteers, that there was an armed party of Californians, with a number of extra horses at San Pasqual, three leagues distant on a road leading to this place, I sent Lieutenant Hammond, 1st dragoons, with a few men to make a reconnoisance of them. He returned at two in the morning of the 6th instant, reporting that he had found the party in the place mentioned, and that he had been seen though not pursued by them. I then determined that I would march for and attack them by break of day; arrangements accordingly were made for the purpose. My aid-de-camp, Captain Johnston, 1st dragoons, was assigned to the command of the advanced guard of twelve dragoons mounted on the best horses we had; then followed above fifty dragoons under Captain Moore, mounted, with but few exceptions, on the tired mules they had ridden from Santa Fe, (New Mexico,) 1,050 miles: then about twenty volunteers of Captain Gibson's company under his command and that of Captain Gillespie; then followed our two mountain howitzers with dragoons to manage them, and under the command of Lieutenant Davidson of the regiment; the remainder of the dragoons, volunteers, and citizens employed by the officers of the staff, &c, were placed under the command of Major Swords, (quartermaster) with orders to follow on our trail with the baggage and to see to its safety. As the day (Dec. 6th) dawned, we approached the enemy at San Pasqual, who was already in the saddle, when Capt. Johnston made a furious charge upon them with his advanced guard, and was in a short time after supported by the dragoons, soon after which the enemy gave way, having kept up from the beginning a continued fire upon us; upon the retreat of the enemy, Captain Moore led off rapidly in pursuit, accompanied by the dragoons mounted on horses, and was followed, though slowly, by the others on their tired mules. The enemy, well mounted and among the best horsemen in the world, after retreating about half a mile, and seeing an interval between Captain Moore with his advance and the dragoons coming to his support, rallied their whole force, charged with their lances, and, on account of their greatly superior numbers, but few of us in front remained untouched; for five minutes they held the ground from us, when, our men coming up, we again drove them and they fled from the field not to return to it, which we occupied and encamped upon. A most melancholy duty now remains for me: it is to report the death of my aid-de-camp, Captain Johnston, who was shot dead at the commencement of the action; of Captain Moore, who was lanced just previous to the final retreat of the enemy; and of Lieutenant Hammond, also lanced, and who survived but a few hours. We had also, killed, two sergeants, two corporals, and ten privates of the 1st dragoons; one private of the volunteers, and one man engaged in the topographical department. Among the wounded are myself, (in two places,) Lieutenant Wamer, topographical engineers, (in three places,) Captain Gillespie and Captain Gibson of the volunteers, (the former in three places,) one sergeant, one bugler, and nine privates of the dragoons; many of them receiving from two to ten lance wounds, most of them when unhorsed, and incapable of resistance. Our howitzers were not brought into the action, but coming to the front at the close of it, before they were turned so as to admit of being fired upon the retreating enemy, the two mules before one of them got alarmed and freeing themselves from their drivers ran off among the enemy and was thus lost to us. The enemy proved to be a party of about 160 Californians, under Andreas Pico, brother of the late governor. The number of their dead and wounded must have been considerable, though I have no means of ascertaining how many, as just previous to their final retreat they carried off all excepting six. The great number of killed and wounded proves that our officers and men have fully sustained the high character and reputation of our troops, and the victory thus gained over more than double our force may assist in forming the wreath of our national glory. I have to return my thanks to many for their gallantry and good conduct on the field, and particularly to Captain Turner, 1st dragoons, (A. A. A. G.,) and to Lieutenant Emory, (topographical engineers,) who were active in performance of their duties and in conveying orders from me to the command.

On the morning of the 7th, having made ambulances for our wounded and interred the dead, we proceeded on our march, when the enemy showed himself occupying the hills in our front, which they left as we approached till reaching San Barnardo, a party of them took possession of a hill near to it and maintained their position until attacked by our advance, who quickly drove them from it, killing and wounding five of their number with no loss on our part.

On account of our wounded men, and upon the report of the surgeon that rest was necessary for them, we remained at this place till the morning of the 11th, when Lieutenant Gray, of the navy, in command of a party of sailors and marines sent out from San Diego by Commodore Stockton, joined us. We proceeded at ten, a. m., the enemy no longer showing himself, and on the 12th, (yesterday,) we reached this place; and I have now to offer my thanks to Commodore Stockton and all of his gallant command for the very many kind attentions we have received and continue to receive from them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. W. KEARNY,
Brigadier General U. S. A.

Brig. Gen. R. Jones,
Adjutant General U. S. A.

True copy.

S. W. KEARNY,
Brigadier General.

Janaary 27, 1847.

HEAD-QUARTERS, ARMY OF THE WEST,
Ciudad de los Angelos, Upper California, Jan. 12, 1847.

SIR: I have the honor to report, that, at the request of Com. R. F. Stockton (who in September last assumed the title of Governor of California) I consented to take command of an expedition to this place—the capitol of the country—and that on the 29th December, I left San Diego with about 500 men, consisting of 60 dismounted dragoons, under Captain Turner; 50 California volunteers and the remainder of marines and sailors, with a battery of artillery. Lieut. Emory (topographical engineers) acted as assistant adjutant general. Commodore Stockton accompanied us. We proceeded on our route without seeing the enemy till on the 8th instant, when they showed themselves in full force of 600 mounted men, with 4 pieces of artillery, under their governor, Flores, occupying the heights in front of us, which commanded the crossing of the river San Gabriel, and they ready to oppose our further progress. The necessary disposition of our troops was immediately made, by covering our front with a strong party of skirmishers, placing our wagons and baggage train in rear of them, and protecting the flanks and rear with the remainder of the command. We then proceeded, forded the river, carried the heights, and drove the enemy from them after an action of about 1½ hours, during which they made a charge upon our left flank, which was repulsed; soon after which, they retreated and left us in possession of the field, on which we encamped that night.

The next day (the 9th instant) we proceeded on our march at the usual hour, the enemy in front and on our flanks, and when we reached the plains of the Mesa, their artillery again opened upon us, when their fire was returned by our guns as we advanced; and after hovering around and near us for about two hours, occasionally skirmishing with us during that time, they concentrated their force and made another charge on our left flank which was quickly repulsed, shortly after which they retired, we continuing our march; and in the afternoon encamped on the bank of the Mesa three miles below this city, which we entered the following morning without further molestation.

Our loss in the action of the 8th and 9th instant were small, being one private killed, and two officers (Lieut. Rowlin, of the navy, and Capt. Gillespie, of the volunteers,) and eleven privates wounded. The enemy, mounted on fine horses and being the best riders in the world, carried off their killed and wounded, and we know not the number of them, though it must have been considerable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. W. KEARNY, *Brig. General.*

To Brig. Gen. R. Jones,
Adjutant General U. S. Army, Washington.

HEAD-QUARTERS, 10TH MILITARY DEPARTMENT,
Monterey, (*California,*) *June* 18, 1847.

SIR: I enclose herewith copies of department orders, including No. 26, and copies of correspondence (such as are of any consequence) to include the 16th instant, the proceeding of a general court martial, convened by virtue of department order No. 21, a department return for the month of March, and post returns of Monterey up to include May.

I am not sure that the department return and post returns are critically correct. I have been obliged to make some guess work in them, owing to the faulty returns of the volunteers, but they cannot vary more than some two or three men, if indeed they vary at all.

The term of service of the Mormon battalion will expire about the middle of July. I do not think they will re-enter the service.

The country still continues to be quiet, and I think will remain so, though the people dislike the change of flags—whatever may be said or written to the contrary—and, in the southern part of Upper California, would rise immediately if it were possible for Mexico to send even a small force into the country. Nothing keeps them quiet but the want of a proper leader and a rallying point.

I send you a map showing the positions occupied by the troops, the number at each station, and the estimated distance between the posts. You will perceive they are pretty well stretched out; but under existing circumstances it cannot well be avoided. We must keep up a show of troops, however small in numbers, at the different points occupied.

The United States ship Lexington will sail in a few days for Santa Barbara, to take Lieutenant Colonel Berston and two companies of the New York volunteers from that post to La Paz, the capital of Lower California, in obedience to instructions from the War Department.

The very large amount of ordnance and ordnance stores brought out by the Lexington and Colonel Stevenson's three ships, are landed at San Francisco and Monterey. They greatly embarrass me and cause me some uneasiness, being from necessity stored in different insecure buildings until places of greater security can be constructed.

I cannot too strongly impress upon the department the absolute necessity of sending an ordnance officer to report to me, as also an officer of the adjutant general's department. Mounted troops are greatly wanted in California, both to hold the country, preserve order, sustain the laws, and to keep in check the Indians, who are committing extensive depredations upon persons and property of both foreigners and natives, burning, killing, &c. Mounted troops can alone operate to advantage in this country.

A part of Captain Naglee's company, new York volunteers, have been mounted and sent out, but it is badly equipped. The proper equippage is not to be had in the country. I would respectfully ask that a full and complete set of cavalry equippage, including spurs and valises, to mount 150 men, may be sent to me as early as possible. The saddles, if not on hand, should be made by Grimsby, in St. Louis.

The Indians from the different missions have mostly fled to the mountains and joined the wild tribes, and from their knowledge of the country are enabled to do great mischief.

They might be reclaimed and placed between the settlements—which are very sparce—and the wild Indians; and thus be used as a barrier, by entering into some treaty stipulations with them, and placing among them some discreet sub-agents; but without a supply of Indian presents it is useless, at this time, to attempt anything of the kind. The Indians are very numerous.

It would be good policy to send to this place a large supply of Indian presents, such as will be really useful—not *trinkets* and *baubles*—and enter into a treaty with them.

There is one subject that I desire to bring to the serious consideration of the department and the executive; and that is, the speedy payment of the various claims in California against the United States, created since the hoisting of our flag in this country.

These claims are for horses and other property taken, and supplies furnished for the use of the troops that were at the time hastily collected, as well as for the payment now due to the men themselves and the various other debts that were necessarily contracted in carrying on operations. The troops thus hastily got together were discharged in April last, but from bad council, or from some other cause, they refused to be mustered into service under the volunteer acts of May and June, 1846, and therefore could not be paid by the army paymasters at all.

The claimants, natives and foreigners, are loud and clamorous, and excite a great deal of dissatisfaction and bad feeling in the country towards our government. They charge it with a want of good faith, violation of promises, &c., &c.

A speedy payment of these claims will do more towards reconciling the Californians to the change of flags, and be worth more to the United States than ten times the money it will take to pay the debt.

I would most earnestly recommend that some discreet *citizen*, who is in no way interested in those claims, be appointed, with a secretary, to investigate and adjudicate upon all claims presented against the United States. Those upon which he puts a favorable endorsement, authorize the disbursing officers, who should be supplied with ample funds, to pay at once.

Many of these claims, perhaps a great majority of them, are only evidenced by the receipt or certificate given for the property taken or amount claimed, by persons not in the service of the United States, but who were sent out by the authority of the land or naval commander at the time, to collect horses, saddles, &c., &c.; and I believe all the claims of the officers and men of the late California battalion of volunteers, are evidenced by the due bills given and signed by the pay and quartermaster of that corps, and a very great many claimants assert, and I believe truly, that their property was taken and no receipt or certificate given.

Treasury drafts, or the drafts of disbursing officers, are here twenty per cent. below par. Remove these claims, pay them off, and the disbursing officers can obtain money here for their drafts at par, and the people will become reconciled and satisfied.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. MASON,
Colonel 1st dragoons commanding.

Brigadier General R. Jones,
Adjutant General U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

No. 13.

COLONEL PRICE'S REPORT.

Head-quarrters Army in New Mexico,
Santa Fe, February 15, 1847.

Sir: I have the honor to submit to you a short account of the recent *revolution* in this territory, and a detailed report of the operations of the forces under my command consequent upon the rebellion.

About the 15th of December last I received information of an attempt to excite the people of this territory against the American government. This rebellion was headed by Thomas Ortiz and Diego Archuleta. An officer, formerly in the Mexican service, was seized, and on his person was found a list of all the disbanded Mexican soldiers in the vicinity of Santa Fe. Many other persons, supposed to be implicated, were arrested, and a full investigation proved that many of the most influential persons in the northern part of this territory were engaged in the rebellion. All attempts to arrest Ortiz and Archuleta proved unsuccessful, and these rebels have, without doubt, escaped in the direction of Chihuahua.

After the arrest above mentioned, and the flight of Ortiz and Archuleta, the rebellion appeared to be suppressed; but this appearance was deceptive.

On the 14th of January, Governor Bent left this city for Taos. On the 19th of the same month, this valuable officer, together with five other persons, were seized at Don Fernando de Taos by the Pueblos and Mexicans, and were murdered in the most inhuman manner the savages could devise. On the same day, seven Americans were murdered at the Arroya Honda, and two others on the Rio Colorado. The names of the unfortunate persons thus brutally butchered are as follows:

At Don Fernando de Taos.—Charles Bent, governor; Stephen Lee, sheriff; James W. Leal, circuit attorney; Cornelio Vigil, (a Mexican,) prefect; Narcues Beaubien, (son of the circuit judge;) Parbleau Harvimeah, (a Mexican.)

At the Arroya Honda.—Simeon Turley, Albert Turbush, William Hatfield, Louis Tolque, Peter Robert, Joseph Marshall, William Austin.

At the Rio Colorado.—Mark Head, William Harwood.

It appeared to be the object of the insurrectionists to put to death every American and every Mexican who had accepted office under the American government.

News of these events reached me on the 20th of January; and letters from the rebels calling upon the inhabitants of the Rio Abajo for aid, were intercepted. It was now ascertained that the enemy was approaching this city, and that their force was continually being increased by the inhabitants of the towns along their line of march.

In order to prevent the enemy from receiving any further reinforcements in that manner, I determined to meet them as soon as possible. Supposing that the detachment of the necessary troops would weaken the garrison of Santa Fe too much, I immediately ordered up from Albuquerque Major Edmonson, 2d regiment Missouri mounted volunteers, and Captain Burgwin, with their respective commands, directing Captain Burgwin to leave one company of dragoons at this post, and to join me with the other. Major Edmonson was directed to remain in Santa Fe.

Captain Giddings, company A, 2d regiment Missouri mounted volunteers, was also ordered to join me with his company, upon the arrival of Captain Burgwin.

Leaving Lieutenant Colonel Willock in command of this post, on the 23d of January I marched from this place at the head of companies D, Captain McMillen, K, Captain Williams, L, Captain Slack, M, Captain Halley, and N, Captain Barber, of the 2d regiment Missouri mounted volunteers, Captain Angney's battalion of infantry, and a company of Santa Fe volunteers, commanded by Captain St. Vrain. I also took with me four mounted howitzers, which I placed under the command of Lieutenant A. B. Dyer, of the ordnance. My whole force composed three hundred and fifty-three rank and file, and with the exception of Captain St. Vrain's company, were all dismounted. On the march, Captain Williams was taken sick, and the command of company K devolved upon Lieutenant B. F. White. On the 24th of January, at half-past one, p. m., our advance (Captain St. Vrain's company) discovered the enemy in considerable force near the town of Cañada, their position at that time being in the valley bordering the Rio del Norte. Preparations were immediately made by me to attack them; and it became necessary for the troops to march more rapidly than the ammunition and provision wagons could travel, in order to prevent the escape of the enemy, or to frustrate them in any attempt they might make to occupy commanding positions. As I entered the valley, I discovered them beyond the creek on which the town is situated, and in full possession of the heights commanding the road to Cañada, and of three strong-houses at the bases of the hills. My line of battle was immediately formed—the artillery, consisting of four 12-pounder mountain howitzers, being thrown forward on the left flank and beyond the creek, the dismounted men occupying a position where they would be, in some degree, protected by the high bluff bank of the stream from the fire of the enemy, until the wagon train could be brought up. The artillery opened on the houses occupied by the enemy, and on the more distant height, on which alone the guns could be brought to bear. The enemy, discovering the wagons to be more than a mile in the rear, sent a large party to cut them off; and it became necessary to detach Captain St. Vrain's company for their protection. This service was rendered in the most satisfactory manner. So soon as the wagon train had been brought up, I ordered Captain Angney to charge with his battalion of infantry, and dislodge the enemy from the house opposite the right flank, and from which a warm fire was being poured on us. This was done in the most gallant manner. A charge was then ordered to be made upon all the points occupied by the enemy in any force. Captain Angney, with his command, supported by Lieutenant White's company, charged up one hill, while Captain St. Vrain's company turned the same, in order to cut off the enemy when in retreat. The artillery, supported by Captains McMillen, Barber, and Slack, with their respective companies, at the same time took possession of some houses (enclosed by a strong corral densely wooded with fruit trees, from which a brisk fire was kept up by the enemy,) and of the heights beyond them. Captain Halley's company was ordered to support Captain Angney. In a few minutes my troops had dislodged the enemy at all points, and they were flying in every direction. The nature of the ground rendered pursuit hopeless; and it being near night, I ordered the troops to take up quarters in the town. The number of the enemy was about fifteen hundred. Lieutenant Irvine was wounded. In the charge my loss was two killed and six wounded. Of the killed, one was a teamster, who volunteered in Captain Angney's company. The loss of the enemy was thirty-six killed; wounded not ascertained. The next morning the enemy showed themselves in some force (I think not less than four hundred) on the distant heights. Leaving a strong guard in the town, I marched in pursuit of them; but they were so shy, and retreated so rapidly, that, finding it impossible to get near them, I returned to town.

While at Cañada a number of the horses belonging to Captain Slack's company were brought in by Lieutenant Holcomb.

On the 27th I advanced up the Rio del Norte as far as Luceros, where, early on the 28th, I was joined by Captain Burgwin, commanding company G, 1st dragoons, and company A, 2d regiment Missouri mounted volunteers, commanded by Lieutenant Boone. Captain Burgwin's command was dismounted, and great credit is due to him and his officers and men for the rapidity with which a march so long and arduous was performed. At the same time Lieutenant Wilson, 1st dragoons, who had volunteered his services, came up with a 6-pounder, which had been sent for from Cañada.

My whole force now comprised 479 rank and file. On the 29th I marched to La Joya, where I learned that a party of sixty or eighty of the enemy had posted themselves on the steep slopes of the mountains which rise on each side of the cañon, or gorge, which leads to Embudo. Finding the road by Embudo impracticable for artillery or wagons, I detached Captain Burgwin in that direction, with his own company of dragoons and the companies commanded by Captain St. Vrain and Lieutenant White. This detachment comprised 180 rank and file.

By my permission Adjutant R. Walker, 2d regiment Missouri mounted volunteers, accompanied Captain Burgwin. Lieutenant

Wilson, 1st dragoons, also volunteered his services as a private in Captain St. Vrain's company.

Captain Burgwin, pushing forward, discovered the enemy, to the number of between six and seven hundred, posted on the sides of the mountains, just where the gorge becomes so contracted as scarcely to admit of the passage of three men marching abreast.

The rapid slopes of the mountains rendered the enemy's position very strong, and its strength was increased by the dense masses of cedar and large fragments of rock which every where offered them shelter. The action was commenced by Captain St. Vrain, who, dismounting his men, ascended the mountain on the left, doing much execution. Flanking parties were thrown out on either side, commanded respectively by Lieutenant White, 2d regiment Missouri mounted volunteers, and Lieutenants McIlvaine and Taylor, 1st dragoons. These parties ascended the hills rapidly, and the enemy soon began to retire in the direction of Embudo, bounding along the steep and rugged sides of the mountains with a speed that defied pursuit. The firing at the pass of Embudo had been heard at La Joya, and Captain Slack, with twenty-five mounted men, had been immediately despatched thither. He now arrived and rendered excellent service by relieving Lieutenant White, whose men were much fatigued. Lieutenants McIlvaine and Taylor were also recalled; and Lieutenant Ingalls was directed to lead a flanking party on the right slope, while Captain Slack performed the same duty on the left. The enemy having by this time retreated beyond our reach, Captain Burgwin marched through the defile, and debouching into the open valley in which Embudo is situated, recalled the flanking parties, and entered that town without opposition, several persons meeting him with a white flag.

Our loss in this action was one man killed, and one severely wounded, both belonging to Captain St. Vrain's company. The loss of the enemy was about twenty killed and sixty wounded.

Thus ended the battle of the pass of Embudo.

On the 30th, Captain Burgwin marched to Trampas, where he was directed to await the arrival of the main body, which, on account of the artillery and wagons, was forced to pursue a more southern route. On the 31st I reached Trampas, and being joined by Capt. Burgwin, marched on to Chamisal with the whole command. On the 1st of February, we reached the summit of the Taos mountain, which was covered with snow to the depth of two feet; and on the 2d, quartered at a small village called Rio Chicito, in the entrance of the valley of Taos. The marches of the 1st and 2d were through deep snow. Many of the men were frost-bitten, and all were very much jaded with the exertions necessary to travel over unbeaten roads, being marched in front of the artillery and wagons in order to break a road through the snow. The constancy and patience with which the troops bore these hardships, deserve all commendation, and cannot be excelled by the most veteran soldiers. On the 3d, I marched through Don Fernando de Taos, and finding that the enemy had fortified themselves in the Pueblo de Taos, proceeded to that place. I found it a place of great strength, being surrounded by adobe walls and strong pickets. Within the enclosure and near the northern and southern walls, arose two large buildings of irregular pyramidal form to the height of seven or eight stories. Each of these buildings was capable of sheltering five or six hundred men. Besides these, there were many smaller buildings, and the large church of the town was situated in the northwestern angle, a small passage being left between it and the outer wall. The exterior wall and all the enclosed buildings were pierced for rifles. The town was admirably calculated for defence, every point of the exterior walls and pickets being flanked by some projecting building, as will be seen from the enclosed drawing.

After having reconnoitred the town, I selected the western flank of the church as the point of attack; and about 2 o'clock, p. m., Lieutenant Dyer was ordered to open his battery at the distance of about 250 yards. A fire was kept up by the 6-pounder and the howitzers for about two hours and a half, when, as the ammunition wagon had not yet come up, and the troops were suffering from cold and fatigue, I returned to Don Fernando. Early on the morning of the 4th, I again advanced upon Pueblo. Posting the dragoons under Captain Burgwin about 260 yards from the western flank of the church, I ordered the mounted men under Captains St. Vrain and Slack to a position on the opposite side of the town, whence they could discover and intercept any fugitives who might attempt to escape towards the mountains, or in the direction of Don Fernando. The residue of the troops took ground about 300 yards from the northern wall. Here, too, Lieutenant Dyer established himself with the 6-pounder and two howitzers, while Lieutenant Hassandaubel, of Major Clark's battalion light artillery, remained with Captain Burgwin, in command of two howitzers. By this arrangement a cross-fire was obtained, sweeping the front and eastern flank of the church.

All these arrangements having been made, the batteries opened upon the town at nine o'clock, a. m. At 11 o'clock, finding it impossible to breach the walls of the church with the 6-pounder and howitzers, I determined to storm that building. At a signal Capt. Burgwin, at the head of his own company, and that of Captain McMillin, charged the western flank of the church, while Captain Angney, infantry battallion, and Captain Barber and Lieutenant Boon, 2d regiment Missouri mounted volunteers, charged the northern wall. As soon as the troops above mentioned had established themselves under the western wall of the church, axes were used in the attempt to breach it; and, a temporary ladder having been made, the roof was fired. About this time Captain Burgwin, at the head of a small party, left the cover afforded by the flank of the church, and penetrating into the corral in front of that building endeavored to force the door. In this exposed situation, Captain Burgwin received a severe wound which deprived me of his valuable services, and of which he died on the 7th instant. Lieutenants McIlvaine, 1st United States dragoons, and Royall and Lackland, 2d regiment mounted volunteers, accompanied Captain Burgwin

nd,
win

into the corral; but the attempt on the church door proved fruitless, and they were compelled to retire behind the wall. In the meantime small holes had been cut into the western wall, and shells were thrown in by hand, doing good execution. The 6-pounder was now brought around by Lieutenant Wilson, who at the distance of two hundred yards, poured a heavy fire of grape into the town. The enemy during all this time kept up a destructive fire upon our troops. About half-past three o'clock the 6-pounder was run up within sixty yards of the church, and after ten rounds, one of the holes which had been cut with the axes was widened into a practicable breach. The gun was now run up within ten yards of the wall—a shell was thrown in—three rounds of grape were poured into the breach. The storming party—among whom were Lieutenant Dyer of the ordnance, and Lieutenants Wilson and Taylor 1st dragoons, entered and took possession of the church without opposition. The interior was filled with dense smoke, but for which circumstance our storming party would have suffered great loss. A few of the enemy were seen in the gallery where an open door admitted the air, but they retired without firing a gun. The troops left to support the battery on the north were now ordered to charge on that side. The enemy abandoned the western part of the town Many took refuge in the large houses on the east, while others endeavored to escape toward the mountains. These latter were pursued by the mounted men under Captains Slack and St. Vrain, who killed fifty-one of them, only two or three men escaping. It was now night, and our troops were quietly quartered in the houses which the enemy had abandoned. On the next morning the enemy sued for peace, and thinking the severe loss they had sustained would prove a salutary lesson, I granted their supplication, on the condition that they should deliver up to me Tomas—one of their principal men, who had instigated and been actively engaged in the murder of Governor Bent and others. The number of the enemy at the battle of Pueblo de Taos was between six and seven hundred. Of these, about one hundred and fifty were killed—wounded not known. Our own loss was seven killed and forty-five wounded. Many of the wounded have since died.

The principal leaders in this insurrection were Tafoya, Pablo Chavis, Pablo Montoya, Cortez, and Tomas, a Pueblo Indian. Of these, Tafoya was killed at Cañada; Chavis was killed at Pueblo; Montoya was hanged at Don Fernando on the 7th instant, and Tomas was shot by a private while in the guard-room at the latter town. Cortez is still at large. This person was at the head of the rebels in the valley of the Mora. For the operations in that quarter I refer you to the subjoined letters from Captains Hendley, separate battalion Missouri mounted volunteers, and Murphy, of the infantry, and Lieutenant McKamey, second regiment Missouri mounted volunteers.

In the battles of Cañada, Embudo, and Pueblo de Taos, the officers and men behaved admirably. Where all conducted themselves gallantly, I consider it improper to distinguish individuals, as such discrimination might operate prejudicially against the just claims of others.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

STERLING PRICE,

Colonel commanding the army in New Mexico.

The Adjutant General of the Army,

Washington, D. C.

List of killed and wounded at the battle of Cañada, January 24, 1847.

Names.	Rank.	Company.	Regiment or battalion.	Remarks.
Killed.				
Graham	Private	Company B	Infantry battalion.	
G. Messersmith	Teamster	Volunteered for the occasion.		In employ in quartermaster's department.
Wounded.				
Irvine	First lieut	Company A	Infantry battalion	Acting adjutant battalion.
John Pace	Private	Do	Do	Slightly.
Caspus	First sergeant.	B, Missouri artillery	Lt. Dyer's detach.	Do
Aulmon	Private	Do	Do	Severely.
Murphy	Do	C, Do	Do	
Mezer	Do	B, Do	Do	

List of killed and wounded at the battle of Embudo, January 29, 1847.

Killed.				
Papin	Private	Santa Fe volunteers	Capt. St. Vrain's company.	
Wounded.				
Dick	A negro	Gov. Bent's servant		Severely wounded.

List ef killed and wounded at Pyeblo de Taos, on the 4th February, 1847.

Names.	Rank.	Company.	Regiment or battalion.	Remarks.
Killed.				
Atkins	Teamster	Ammunition wagon		In employ of quartermaster.
Wounded.				
Alfred L. Caldwell	First sergeant	K, Lieut. White	2d reg. Mo. vols.	Mortally; since dead.
James Austin	Private	Do	Do	Do do
James W. Jones	Third corporal	Do	Do	Severely.
Robert C. Bower	Private	A, Lt. E. W. Boone	Do	Do
Samuel Lewis	Do	M, Captain Halley	Do	Slightly.
T. G. West	First lieut.	N, Captain Bacha	Do	Do
J. H. Callaway	Private	Do	Do	Do
John Nagle	Do	Do	Do	Do
John J. Lights	Do	Do	Do	Do
Samuel K. McMillan	Captain	D, Captain McMillan	Do	Do
Henry Fender	Private	Do	Do	Dangerously.
George W. Johnson	Do	Do	Do	Do
Robert Hewit	Do	Do	Do	Slightly.
George W. Houser	Do	Do	Do	Do
William Ducoing	Do	Do	Do	Do
John Mansfield	Lieutenant	L, Captain Slack	Do	Do
Jacob Noon	Private	Do	Do	Severely.
William Gibbins	Do	Do	Do	Slightly.

G. B. Ross	First Sergeant	G, Captain Burgwin	1st U. S. dragoons	Killed.
Brooks	Private	Do	Do	Do
Beebee	Do	Do	Do	Do
Leving	Do	Do	Do	Do
Hansuker	Do	Do	Do	Do
Captain Burgwin	Captain	Do	Do	Mortally; since dead.
J. Vamoe	Sergeant	Do	Do	Severely.
C. Ingleman	Corporal	Do	Do	Do
J. L. Leimeman	Do	Do	Do	Do
S. Blodget	Private	Do	Do	Do
S. W. Crain	Do	Do	Do	Do
R. Deets	Do	Do	Do	Do
G. F. Lichenberg	Do	Do	Do	Do
J. Truax	Do	Do	Do	Do; since dead.
Hagenbagh	Do	Do	Do	Do
Anderson	Do	Do	Do	Do
Beach	Do	Do	Do	Slightly.
Hutton	Do	Do	Do	Do
Hillman	Do	Do	Do	Do
Walker, 1st	Do	Do	Do	Do
Schnieder	Do	Do	Do	Severely; since dead.
Shay	Do	Do	Do	Do
Near	Do	Do	Do	Do
Brenner	Do	I, Do	Do	Do
Brelfeld	Do	B, Missouri artillery	Lt. Dyer's detach.	Do
Jod	Do	Do	Do	Do
Kohn	Do	Do	Do	Slightly.
Hart	Sergeant	Captain Angney	Infantry battalion	Killed.
Ferguson	Do	Do	Do	Badly.
Aull	Do	Do	Do	Do

List of killed and wounded at Pueblo de Taos, on the 4th of February, 1847—Continued.

Names.	Rank.	Company.	Regiment or battalion.	Remarks.
Van Volkenberg......	Lieutenant ...	B, Captain Angney..	Infantry battalion	Mortally; since dead.
Gold	Private	Santa Fe volunteers	Capt. St. Vrain's	Severely.
Michell.............	Do	Do	Do	Slightly.

In addition to the foregoing, Captain (Israel R.) Hendly was killed at the town of Mora on the 24th of January last, and on the same day three men were wounded at the same place.

HEAD-QUARTERS GRAZING DETACHMENT,
La Vegas, *January* 23, 1847.

SIR: Below is an account of the circumstances that have lately transpired in this region.

On the evening of the 20th instant, myself and Lieutenant R. J. Williams happened at this place just as the town had assembled in general council, to hear the same circular read that has been forwarded to you from Taos. The alcalde of this place declared against the insurrection, and stopped the express and forwarded the letter to you. Early the next day, I took possession of this place with part of my command, and have ordered the balance to join me today. Lieutenant McKarney has also joined me with his forces. I have ordered the different grazing parties to rendezvous their stock about seven miles below this place, and the men to report themselves here ready for service as quick as possible.

News reached this place this morning that Messrs Waldo, Culver, and two other Americans had been killed in Mora, and that a United States grazing party had been cut to pieces night before last. Yesterday morning I started Lieutenant Hawkins with thirty five men to find out what had become of some trains that I heard were on this side of the mountains, with orders to bring them in if possible, as I considered it of great importance that they should be brought in safe.

My movements so far have been in anticipation of your orders, and have been such as to place the whole force in this section for *offensive* and defensive operations. I ordered Lieutenant McKarney to bring up the balance of his forces and some grazers that are near him in this place. To-morrow I expect to go against Mora, with part of my forces, where it is reported that the Mexicans are embodied. Our ammunition is very short, there only being about 10 rounds of cartridges and 25 lbs. each of powder and lead—that I yesterday got from a Mr. Kid. It is of great importance that I should be quickly supplied.

If you will forward me one or two pieces of artillery well manned and plenty of ammunition, I pledge myself to subdue and keep in check every town this side of the mountains. Every town and village, except this (I did not give it time) and Qucoloti, have declared in favor of the insurrection. The whole population appears rife for the insurrection. I will try and keep you apprised of all movements in this quarter. It is said that a large force, probably one thousand men, are marching from Taos towards Santa Fe—Tomas, Cortez, and Archutella at their head. The Mora men, I do not know what leaders they have, but hope to be better able to tell you in a few days.

I am collecting all the provisions I can at this point, for I think you will find that troops must be kept here, as it would keep San Miguel Mora and surrounding country in check.

If you conclude to forward me the artillery, send me word and I will meet it. I want permission to purchase corn to feed from seventy to one hundred horses, as some mounted men will be required for two or three weeks. My force, by to-morrow or next day, will amount, including grazing parties and other Americans that have joined me for protection, to about 225 men—say 175 efficient men—out of which lieutenant Hawkins is now absent with 35 men.

Hoping that you may approve of what I have already done, and send me full instructions and plenty of ammunition.

I remain your obedient servant,
J. R. HENDLEY,
Captain Company G, Commanding at Vegas.

Colonel S. Price.

P. S. The express sent by Lieutenant Colonel Willock was attacked at San Bemal springs, and only escaped by deserting their mules and taking to the mountains afoot. The action against the population here, I would suggest, should be active and vigorous.

J. R. H.

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2 o'clock P. M. *January* 23, 1847.

Sir: An express has just arrived from Lieutenant Hawkins at the Mora river that he had met Captain Murphy escorted by a detachment of Captain Jackson's company. Lieutenant Hawkins will escort Captain Murphy from Mora to this place, and from here I will go with him myself until I meet an escort from Santa Fe, which I desire you will hurry on as fast as possible, and let them bring me the artillery if you conclude to send me any. Captain Jackson's men will return from the Mora to meet the trains which are one day's march from that place. No fresh news about the Mexicans, except Lieutenant Hawkins's report that a parcel of the Apache Indians have joined with the Mexicans; so Mr. Wells at the Mora has heard. The escorting of Captain Murphy will much impede my operations here.

Respectfully,
J. R. HENDLEY, *Captain, &c.*

Colonel S. Price.

Vegas, *January* 25, 1847.

Sir: The grazing parties of this part of the country have all assembled at Vegas and we are about 250 strong. We learned a few days since that there was a force of Mexicans assembled at Mora town and on yesterday we started up to that place, with a force of 80 men under the command of Captain Hendley, for the purpose of ascertaining their strength, and on our arrival we found that there were one hundred and fifty or two hundred men. We halted in the suburbs of the town and were consulting whether we would attack the town or not; and whilst we were consulting there, four Mexicans came running down out of the mountains. Six of us mounted our horses and aimed to cut them off from the town, but the Mexicans came running out to their relief; and at that time Captain Hendley ordered the company to mount and charge on them, and they fired on us two or three times and then retreated to their fort, and we cut off 15 and took them prisoners.

We kept up a firing for a considerable length of time. After killing from 15 to 20, we commenced burning and tearing down their houses and had succeeded in getting into one end of the fort—Captain Hendley, myself, and about ten more—and fired on them 10 or 12 times, when Captain Hendley received a shot and died immediately. We took him out of the room and carried him some 200 yards; it was then growing late, and being informed that there were from 300 to 500 troops started from that place on this morning for Santa Fe, and fearing that they might be called back, we retreated with our men and prisoners to Vegas, where we are well fortified, where we arrived with three men slightly wounded. If we had one or two pieces of artillery to scare them out of their dens, we could whip all the Mexicans this side of the ridge.

Yours in haste,
T. C. McKARNEY, *Lieutenant.*

Colonel S. Price.

Vegas, *January* 25, 1847.

I enclose to you Lieutenant McKarney's report of the battle of Mora town, which commenced this morning and lasted about three hours. I arrived here on the evening of the 23d, and did not think it prudent to leave until the command returned from Mora town, which has just returned, bringing the dead body of Captain Hendley, the only loss our side. The loss on the part of the Mexicans, so far as ascertained, is 15 killed and 15 prisoners, with whom I will commence my march on the 27th, and expect to arrive in Santa Fé on the 30th instant. There is but one provision train on this side of the Rantous mountains. It will encamp at the crossing of the Mora to-morrow night. Mr. Campbell has gone with 15 men to procure fresh cattle to assist it to this place. I have taken the responsibility to send Lieutenant Oxly, company O, 2d regiment, in command of 18 men from Mora, to protect the train, which I hope will prove satisfactory. Companies M and N, grazing camps, have been robbed of all their animals except five or six. No men killed. The animals at Bent's farm have all been taken—seven men killed at this camp—report says all volunteers, some of them belonging to Captain Jackson's company. The bearer of this will inform you of particulars not prudent to commit to writing.

Yours, respectfully,
W. S. MURPHY,
Captain Infantry Missouri Volunteers.

P. S. Romúlas Culver, of Chariton, Ludlow Waldo, of Jackson, Mr. Prewit, of Santa Fé, Lewis Cabano, of Missouri, and four or five in company were taken prisoners, robbed, and shot at Mora town on or about the 20th of the month. The leader of the forces at that place is by the name of Cortez.

Head-quarters 9th Military Department,
Santa Fe, *July* 20, 1847.

Sir: Since the insurrection of January and February last, a body of Mexicans and Indians, embodied for predatory purposes, have been very annoying along the line of the eastern settlements of this territory, where many of our grazing camps were established. They did not, however, venture an attack upon any of the detachments in that quarter until the 20th of May last, when the camp of Captain Robinson, separate battalion, Missouri mounted volunteers, was surprised, and about two hundred horses and mules were driven off. In this affair Captain Robinson lost one man killed and two wounded.

Information of these events was immediately sent to Major Edmonson, commanding at Vegas, who at once marched in pursuit of the marauders, whom he found, on the 26th, in a deep cañon on the Rio Colorado, or, more properly, the Canadian river. Major Edmonson entered the cañon, and a desultory fight ensued, for the particulars of which I refer you to the official report of the engagement, which is herewith sent. This unsuccessful attempt to recapture the lost animals has emboldened the Mexicans and Indians to commit further acts of aggression. On the 27th June, Lieutenant R. T. Brown, 2d Missouri mounted volunteers, with two volunteers and a Mexican guide, started in pursuit of some horses which had been stolen at Vegas. Lieutenant Brown found the animals at Las Vallas, a small village about fifteen miles south of Vegas, but, upon his seizing them, the Mexicans resisted and murdered the whole party. As soon as Major Edmonson was informed of the massacre of this party, he marched from Vegas, and, surprising the town, shot down a few who attempted to escape, and took about forty prisoners. These prisoners are now confined in this city awaiting their trial.

On the 6th of July, the grazing camp of Captain Morris's company (separate battalion, Missouri mounted volunteers) was attacked, Lieutenant Larkin and four men were killed, and nine wounded, and all the horses, besides property of every description, fell into the hands of the outlaws. Lieutenant Colonel Willock, commanding at Taos, immediately marched in pursuit of them, but at length, finding it impossible to overtake them, returned to Taos.

The forces under my command are now so much diminished by the departure of the companies whose terms of service have expired, that I consider it necessary to concentrate my whole command at this city. Rumors of insurrections are rife, and it is said that a large force is approaching from the direction of Chihuahua. I am unable to determine whether these rumors are true or false, but it is certain that the New Mexicans entertain deadly hatred against the Americans, and that they will cut off small parties of the latter whenever they think they can escape detection.

General orders, No. 14, have been received and promulged, and it is probable that three or four companies, composed of discharged volunteers, and teamsters formerly in the employment of the assistant quartermaster, may be mustered into the service of the United States at this city.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

STERLING PRICE,
Colonel Commanding the 9th Military Department.

The Adjutant General *of the Army,*
Washington, D. C.

Camp near Santa Clara Springs,
New Mexico, June 14, 1847.

Sir: In compliance with orders No. 187, the 16th May, I proceeded to Las Vegas with companies B and F, 2d regiment Missouri mounted volunteers, and the detachment La Clide rangers, commanded by Lieutenant Elliott. Upon my arrival at San Mogil, I was informed that a large party of Shian and Apache Indians had gone to the mouth of the Moro, on Red river, to join a marauding party of Mexicans and others, numbering three to four hundred, and commanded by the outlaw Cortez; and that small detachments were being sent into the settlements to commit depredations on the property of the citizens and American soldiers. On my arrival at Las Vegas, 20th May, being informed that a party of about fifty Indians were in the mountains thirty miles north, having with them about two hundred stolen animals, I despatched company F, Captain Horine in pursuit. On the same day company B, Captain Dent, was sent to disperse a marauding party, said to be about forty miles south of this place. On the evening of the same day I received information of the surprise of our grazing party, under Captain Robinson, near Wagon Mound, by a party of Indians and Mexicans, in which we lost one man (killed) and two wounded, and about two hundred and fifty horses; being destitute of mounted men, in consequence of the departure of the commands of Captains Horine and Dent on the morning previous, I immediately ordered in the grazing parties from the Ocato. I was thus enabled, by the use of some government animals, to mount between seventy-five and eighty men, with which command I reached Captain Robinson's camp on the evening of the 24th. I there found Captain Brown, (with twelve wagons laden with goods belonging to our sutlers, Messrs. Rich and Pomroy,) who had been attacked the previous day at Santa Clara Springs, about eight miles distant, by the Indians, who made a desperate effort to get possession of the wagons. Failing in that attempt, they drove his oxen out of reach of gunshot, and deliberately killed them to the number of between sixty and seventy. The killing of the cattle was doubtless intended to detain the wagons, and thus afford an opportunity to surprise and get possession of them. On the following morning, 25th, leaving about thirty men for the protection of the sutler's wagons, I organized into two scouting parties, one under charge of Captain Holoway, and the other under charge of Lieutenant Elliott, with direction to rendezvous at Santa Clara Springs the following night. We that day discovered where the enemy had concealed their animals, a few days previous, in the mountains, about fifteen miles south of Santa Clara Springs, but had left in the direction of Red river. On the following morning, after forming an advance or spy party, under command of Captain Holoway, company E, the remainder were formed into three platoons; No. 1 commanded by Captain Robinson; No. 2 by Lieutenant Elliot; and No. 3 by Lieutenant Brown, company F. Thus organized, I proceeded to follow the trail discovered on the day previous to the cañon of Red river. I entered it with Captain Robinson's command, leaving the commands of Lieutenants Elliot and Brown. Behind the company of spies, going some fifty minutes in advance in order to prevent surprise, descending into the cañon with great difficulty through the rocks, leading our horses and following the meanderings of the Indian trail about a half a mile, I discovered three Indians secreted behind the rocks, about two hundred yards from our trail. Supposing that a large number might be there secreted, and having myself the advantage of the ground, I ordered a halt until the rear of the command should arrive; whereupon the three Indians (who had, no doubt, been placed there as sentinels) made a rush for their horses, they being close at hand and ready saddled; they were immediately fired upon. Killing one of them and unhorsing another, the two remaining Indians mounted one horse and thus made their escape for the time. We then continued to descend to the bottom of the cañon, and with some difficulty effected a crossing of the river. Pursuing the track up the bank of the river we passed the two Indians above spoken of, who immediately made a desperate attempt to reach the main body of the enemy, (who were then in our rear,) but were immediately pursued and both slain before they could reach their party. The hills around us were, by this time, literally covered with Indians and Mexicans, who witnessed the tragedy and opened a fire upon us from every point occupied by them. The bottom of the cañon was so narrow as to expose our men to the fire of the enemy from the hills on either side, which were very rocky and so nearly perpendicular as to render a charge impossible. I determined to recross the river, in view of occupying some high points on the opposite side, which would at all times command the outlet from the canon; but the enemy, understanding the order, or anticipating it, got possession of the ford before the men could be rallied, who were somewhat scattered in the pursuit of the two Indians spoken of.

I then returned up the river some half mile and took possession of a point of rocks which was out of gun-shot reach from the hills on the opposite side of the river; but being too far from the river to command access to water, I determined to occupy a point more favorably situated, in passing to which Lieuts. Elliot, Miller, and Sursey, who were in the rear, discovered a large party of Mexicans rapidly descending the hill (who had escaped my notice) rallied about twenty men and kept them in check until the main body got possession of the point last designated. The men were immediately ordered to dismount, conceal their horses as far as possible, and take advantage of the rocks until the enemy should approach sufficiently near to enable us to make a charge, sending at the same time a detachment to the bank of the river to secure the water, and prevent the enemy passing up the cañon in our rear. Our troops being thus disposed of, the fight commenced at the three several points and continued without intermission about four hours, the enemy alternately advancing and retreating as new recruits arrived. About sun set, having driven beyond our reach the Indians and Mexicans, finding a large portion of the troops out of ammunition, many of our men having ceased firing for want of it, and knowing that we would necessarily have to fight our way out of the cañon, as the enemy occupied the passes, I determined to reach the open ground at the top of the cañon before dark, which was effected in good order, except in fording the river, when the enemy, anticipating our movement, were concealed in considerable numbers, opened a hot fire—wounding two of our men and killing several horses. After crossing the river we returned the fire of the Indians, and drove them back with the loss of five killed and several wounded. We then proceeded to the top of the hill in good order, reaching it at dark; whereupon our troops were immediately formed for action, but, no enemy appearing, we marched to water and encamped for the night, in view of returning to the cañon the following morning. Our number in the engagement was seventy-seven; the number of the enemy could not be correctly ascertained, but have been variously estimated at from four to six hundred. Our loss was one man killed and three slightly wounded, whilst the enemy's loss was reported at forty-one killed. The number of their wounded could not be ascertained, as they were removed off the field as fast as they fell. On consulting with the officers the next day (27th) and finding that that portion of our troops furnished by the grazing parties (composing much the largest portion of the command) were entirely out of ammunition, we were reluctantly compelled to suspend operations until a further supply could be obtained. Upon re-entering the cañon we found that the enemy had left on the night after the battle in great haste, leaving horses, cattle, camp equipage, &c.; not taking time to scalp or strip our man lost in the action, as is their custom. We pursued them with all possible despatch to their first camping ground in their retreat, where from appearances they had made a division of their property and forces. We contined to follow their traces many miles in the plains, until getting amongst large herds of mustang or wild horses it became impossible to track them further. Our horses being much fatigued and tender-footed, from our travel over the rocks, we returned to our present camp, near Wagon Mound. Since the 26th of May (as far as my knowledge extends) there has been no further depredations committed in, or marauding parties infesting, this portion of the territory.

Respectfully yours, &c.,

B. B. EDMONSON,

Major, Commanding Detachment.

Colonel S. Price,

Commanding Army in New Mexico.

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No. 14.

REPORT OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

Quartermaster General's Office,
Washington city, November 24, 1847.

Sir : In obedience to your order, I have the honor to report the operations of the department confided to my administration for the fiscal year terminating the 30th of June last.

The last annual report exhibited a balance in the hands of the several officers of the department of		$880,357 72
To which is to be added—		

1st, remittances, viz:

In the 1st quarter..................	$4,792,909 51	
In the 2d quarter	3,080,882 02	
In the 3d quarter..................	3,757,311 05	
In the 4th quarter..................	9,093,452 74	
		20,724,555 32

2d. miscellaneous.

Proceeds of sales of public property	49,550 32	
Money captured from the enemy...	19,694 82	
Received from customs in Mexico..	27,266 00	
		96,511 14
Making the amount to be accounted for............		21,701,424 18
From which are to be deducted—		

1st, expenditures, viz:

In the last fiscal year, the accounts for which were not received in time for the last report	$38,012 98
In the 1st quarter of the present fiscal year........................	4,124,388 71
In the 2d quarter of the present fiscal year...........................	2,913,258 81
In the 3d quarter of the present fiscal year...........................	2,285,464 37
In the 4th quarter of the present fiscal year........................	3,004,236 85
	12,365,361 72

2d. Money refunded to the treasury and cancelled drafts............	$25,017 00	
		$12,390,378 72
Leaving an apparent balance to be accounted for of		9,311,045 46
This balance will be reduced by the accounts of Lieutenant Colonel Hunt for the 3d and 4th quarters of the fiscal year, as exhibited by the summary statements of that officer, who is prevented from presenting his accounts for settlement by his attendance as a member of the general court martial now in session...........................		2,414,039 00
Leaving an actual balance of......................		6,897,006 46

Of this sum, it is ascertained that between three and four millions of dollars were in transitu, and did not come into the hands of disbursing officers until some time after the close of the fiscal year, though the whole amount was applicable to accounts and claims which had accrued within the year.

The expenditures connected with the operations of General Scott's army are known to have been heavy; but no accounts have yet been received from the officers of the department serving with it in the field, owing, no doubt, as well to the arduous aud constant duties devolved upon them, as to the communications with the army being commanded by the enemy.

Accounts are due from Lieutenant Colonel Mackay, in charge of the important depôt at St. Louis, for the 2d, 3d, and 4th quarters of the fiscal year; and from Captain Alexander Montgomery, serving with General Taylor's division, for the entire year. The heavy and responsible duties imposed upon these officers have no doubt caused the delay in presenting their accounts. Both have been ordered to this city to settle their accounts.

Being absent by your order, with the assent of the President, when the last annual report was made, that report, for the reasons stated by Colonel Stanton, then in charge of the office, was limited to an exhibit of the fiscal concerns of the department. In treating, therefore, of some of the matters properly embraced in this report, it will become my duty to go back to a period anterior to, or coeval with, the commencement of the war with Mexico. That war, suddenly forced upon us by the acts of the enemy, found us entirely unprepared in men, as well as in the means of equipment and movement. The sums which I had asked for the purpose of filling the store-houses with military supplies had been refused; and as late as the 8th of May, 1846, the appropriations for the department were limited to the wants of our small peace establishment.

On the 13th of May of that year the first appropriation was made with reference to a state of war. Then the duty devolved upon the department of providing immediately supplies and the means of transportation for three separate armies; *one* concentrating on the lower Rio Grande, *one* at San Antonio, Texas, and *the other* at Fort

Leavenworth, on the Missouri. Efficient officers were assigned to each army, who, as far as they had the power, made the resources of the country available for the service in the shortest possible time.'

The army concentrated at Fort Leavenworth, from its proximity to States abounding in supplies and means of transportation, was more readily and speedily put in motion than the others; but its line of operations, extending to Santa Fe, a distance of more than eight hundred miles, vast means were required to enable it to move, as well as to keep up its supplies. Without including the purchases of Lieutenant Colonel Mackay, whose accounts, as reported above, have not been received, there have been furnished for the transportation of that army, and its reinforcements and supplies, four hundred and fifty-nine horses, three thousand six hundred and fifty-eight mules, fourteen thousand nine hundred and four oxen, fifteen hundred and fifty-six wagons, and five hundred and sixteen pack-saddles.

There is a great difficulty in keeping up the supplies for the troops in New Mexico. The Indians of the plains have committed many depredations on the trains; they have driven off all the cattle of some of them, and have killed many of the drivers. Unless an imposing mounted force be employed against them, and they be severely chastised, it will soon be impossible to send supplies on that route.

In concentrating at San Antonio the army intended to operate towards Chihuahua, great difficulties had to be surmounted. On the best information which could be obtained at the time, Port la Vacca was selected as the most eligible point for a depot; thence to San Antonio the distance was about one hundred and sixty miles, over a road tolerably good in dry weather, but almost impassable in wet weather. An idea may be formed of the amount of supplies required for that army, and the difficulty of getting them forward, from the fact that eleven hundred and twelve wagon loads were taken from the depôt at La Vacca to San Antonio, and that near five hundred wagons were employed in the transportation of the troops and supplies of the army.

Having served on the southern frontier when a youth, and having paid much attention to the affairs of the adjoining country afterwards, I was well acquainted with the geography, as well as the resources of the several Mexican States. I knew that if Chihuahua was the object, it could not be reached with a wagon train, and that any operations on that route, embarrassed by a train, must be without results. I therefore took it for granted that wagons would not be used much beyond the Rio Grande, and relied almost entirely on the talents and intelligence of the officers of the department, and the experience of the general in command, to make the resources of the country available both as regards supplies and the means of transportation; to carry out these views; which I understood you, as well as the President, to approve, Captain Davis, a gentleman well acquainted with the language and resources of the country, who had been appointed an assistant quartermaster, was attached to that army with instructions, an extract from which accompanies this report.

The general entertaining different views, organized a large train, which it would have been impossible to take over any direct route from San Antonio to Chihuahua; but which, on the route on which he ultimately moved, enabled him to take supplies, I have been informed, sufficient for his army for sixty days—being responsible for the operations which he directed, he had the undoubted right to adopt and carry out his own plans; and I regret only that in doing so, he found it necessary to divert from their proper destination from a hundred to a hundred and fifty wagons intended for General Taylor.

As regards the army on the Rio Grande, almost insurmountable obstacles were to be overcome. The means of transportation it was known would depend upon the measures to be adopted by the general. Colonél Cross had organized a train of about three hundred wagons before his death; that train, with the known resources of north Mexico in mules and carts, and in the absence of all knowledge of the plans of the general, was mainly relied on here for land operations during the summer. For the operations which it was understood were contemplated by the government in the autumn, measures were promptly taken to provide all the necessary means. The navigation of the Rio Grande was an important element in connexion with any operations—to what extent it was navigable, or what description of boats were suitable, was entirely unknown here. General Taylor, as late as the 21st of May, seemed to be doubtful how far it could be made available. All the steam transports which he required were sent forward as soon as it was possible under the circumstances to send them; but the great distance of the Rio Grande from the Mississippi, and the difficulty and danger of navigating the gulf of Mexico with boats adapted to shallow rivers, caused great delay in getting some of the boats to their destination.

To supply the army on the Rio Grande, the general in command found it necessary to occupy as depots Point Isabel, where a hospital and extensive store-houses have been erected; and Brazos Santiago, and the mouth of the Rio Grande, where extensive store-houses and work-shops have been erected, and where arrangements have been made for taking out of the water and repairing steamboats and other vessels. In addition to these works a bridge has been erected over the Boca Chica, by which trains are enabled to pass directly from the Brazos to the mouth of the river.

Soon after my arrival at New Orleans, Tampico fell into our hands, and an officer of the department was detached thither with funds and supplies, and with instructions to ascertain and report upon the resources of the surrounding country.

Early in the fiscal year, transportations and supplies were provided for a force ordered to proceed from the Atlantic around Cape Horn to California.

When the Executive determined to send an army to Vera Cruz, measures were promptly taken by Colonel Stanton here to provide the supplies due from this department for the expedition; and the engineers being without funds, the supplies required by that department also, with the transportation for the troops, ordnance, subsistence, and other stores ordered from the posts on the Atlantic, the Colonel also provided by the order of the War Department, the lighters for disembarking on the coast of Mexico.

For the troops ordered from the Western States, and the posts and stations on the Gulf of Mexico, the means of transportation, with the supplies due from the department, were, under the orders of General Scott, directed by me.

The season at which the operations were undertaken presented such difficulties, in consequence of almost incessant storms, as to render success extremely doubtful; but the plans of the general were so definite, and had been so fully explained to me, as well in conversation as in the memoranda which he caused to be given to me, that every difficulty was ultimately surmounted; and though delays occurred which no human efforts could prevent, the army with abundant supplies for twenty-five thousand men, (the force General Scott expected,) a remount for the dragoons who had lost their horses, and draught animals for a hundred wagons required for the seige; was placed in the harbor, and before the works at Vera Cruz.

These measures were accomplished not without great expense, On a careful review of all the difficulties which presented themselves, I considered it to be my duty to the army and the country to trust as little as possible to chance—duplicate supplies as well as means of sea transportation were, in some instances, accordingly provided; the propriety of this course will be seen in the fact that of several hundred vessels employed as transports from all points, more than forty were lost.

In relation to the land transportation for General Scott's army, the general and I agreed in opinion that we must rely on the country about to become the theatre of operations for two-thirds of the draught animals, and on the United States and North Mexico for the other third. These expectations were well founded at the time. The country extending from Orizaba to Huasiqualco abounded in horses, mules and cattle; it was covered by Alvarado and Thlacotalpan. An expedition was sent under General Quitman against those cities, to open and secure the resources in their rear; but an injudicious movement in anticipation of General Quitman, in which arrangements were made for the surrender of those cities without securing the resources behind them, defeated the objects of the general and the expectations of the department, and threw us back upon New Orleans, Brazos, Santiago and Tampico, for most of the draught animals required. This caused delay as well as a heavy additional expense; and it enabled General Santa Anna, after the battle of Cerro Gordo, to avail himself of those resources, by means of which he commanded the communications with the army, during the whole summer.

Since the fall of Puebla, large supplies, as well as many draught and pack animals, have been obtained in the enemy's country; and since the fall of the capital, arrangements have been made to clothe the whole force. At the date of his last report, Captain Irwin had a thousand persons employed preparing materials and making clothing. The only very serious difficulty experienced by the officers of the department in the field was in obtaining the necessary funds whilst the enemy commanded the communications; but that difficulty no longer exists. Since the occupation of the capital, drafts on this office or on New York, which had previously been resorted to as far as possible in the payment of the public creditors, are now not only readily negotiated, but are sought after by those who have funds to transfer to this country or to Europe; and on them it is believed any required amount may be obtained.

The greatest difficulty experienced throughout the war—and it is one that still exists—is the obtaining of the force required in the various and widely extended operations of the department. The several armies have been so small, that but little assistance could be derived from them; the consequence has been, that mechanics, teamsters, laborers, and all other operatives, amounting at times to several thousand men, have been hired at high rates of wages, and taken at a heavy expense to the points where their labors have been required. Few have been found willing to engage for a period beyond six months, and very few re-engage; the result has been, and still is, that by the time they become qualified to render efficient service, they claim their discharge, often during the most critical and important operations, and where it is impossible to supply their places.

This evil—and I consider it by far the greatest attending the present state of the service—can be remedied only by corps organized to serve during the war. The expense of every description of labor would be thus reduced fully one-third, and the efficiency of the department would be more than doubled. I earnestly recommend that such corps be organized, subject to the laws which govern the army, and entitled to all the advantages secured to the troops of the line.

The financial arrangements of the department have throughout been so made as to relieve the treasury as far as possible from the difficulty, responsibility, and cost of transporting specie. Payments to a large amount have been made here, and in the principal Atlantic cities, on the certificates of officers at the depots and in the field; in addition to which the drafts drawn on the quartermasters at New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, and on this office, all of which have been promptly paid, have amounted, since the commencement of the war, to seven millions seven hundred and ninety-six thousand four hundred and twenty-six dollars.

The expenditures of the department show how vast has been the amount of its business. From reports already received and accounts examined, it is ascertained that eleven thousand five hundred and forty-nine horses have been purchased for the artillery, cavalry, and for draught; and exclusively for transportation, twenty-two thousand nine hundred and seven mules, sixteen thousand two hundred and eighty-eight oxen, six thousand eight hundred and eighty-six wagons, fifty-four steam vessels, four ships, two barks, eight brigs, thirty-four schooners, and two hundred and one scows, life and surf boats, besides two or three hundred wagons and carts, four or five thousand pack mules, and several hundred sail and steam vessels that had been hired. These means, with the vast supplies required, have been collected from a territory exceeding in extent the whole of Europe. And the results of the proper application of them by the generals in command, have been a series of brilliant achievements unsurpassed in military history. Every movement has been an onward movement without a single check. With our nearest depots farther from the sources of supply than Algiers is from Toulon or Marseilles, we accomplished more in the first six months of our operations in Mexico, than France, the first military power in Europe, has accomplished in Africa in seventeen years. And heavy as the expenditures unquestionably have been, there is not another instance in the last two centuries in which so much has been accomplished by any other nation, in so short a time, with so small a force and at so little cost.

The war has thus far borne heavily upon the officers of the department. Most of them have suffered from the effects of yellow fever and other diseases of the climate. *One* of them, Captain Martin, has lost an arm in battle; *three*, Colonel Cross, Captain Graham, and Captain Armstrong, have been killed; and *four*, Captain Hetzel, Major Smith, Captain Churchill, and Captain Fenner, (acting,) have died of disease contracted in the performance of most important duties.

Captain Hetzel, one of the ablest officers in the army, took a prominent part in organizing the means for General Scott's campaign. He organized the depot at Vera Cruz; and after the march of the army, remained in charge of it, where he continued to perform duties ten times more important and responsible than those of any officer of his rank in the line, until worn out by labor and broken down by disease, he was obliged to quit his post, and died on his way to join his family. Major Smith succeeded him, and in the midst of his usefulness was cut down by the vomito. Captain Churchill, in charge of the depot at Point Isabel, fell a victim to the same disease.

These officers had an enemy to grapple with far more terrible than the Mexican battalions, and evinced as high courage in the unshrinking performance of their laborious duties as any who fell in battle. I respectfully, but earnestly, recommend their helpless families to the consideration of Congress and the justice of the country.

Trains have been cut off by the enemy, and many wagon-masters, teamsters, and muleteers, have been killed and wounded on those occasions, as well as in battle. I recommend the wounded, and the families of the killed, to the justice and bounty of the country.

The estimates for the present fiscal year were made for a force of thirty-six thousand four hundred men. Taking into consideration the circumstances of the service at that time, and the measures then contemplated by the government, they were minimum estimates for that force. The department has been required to provide for more than fifty thousand men; and it also has been called upon to supply the deficiencies of other departments, and to provide horses and equipments for volunteer cavalry and artillery, neither of which was contemplated in the estimates. Besides, the high prices of bread-stuffs in Europe, and the great demand for vessels to transport them, enhanced greatly the prices of forage and all other supplies, as well as of labor and freights. The consequence of all which will be an arrearage to be provided for, to enable the department to meet the demands upon it to the close of the year, which I estimate at five millions six hundred thousand dollars.

The estimates which I have presented for the service of the next year, are, as they will be found to be under any state of things likely to exist, minimum estimates; but I can well imagine how they might be reduced. If by combining sound policy with military energy, we cut off north from south Mexico, encourage the States of the north to form a separate confederacy under the protection of the United States—restore their commerce, encourage the working of the mines, secure protection for the people in life, liberty and property, we shall not only rid ourselves of the hostility of those States, but secure their resources, and perhaps a portion of their force in our operations against the south. If in addition to this, south Mexico, as conquered, be organized into governments under officers of the United States—contributions be levied equal to the taxes heretofore paid to the Mexican government, and be received in labor, military supplies, and means of transportation, where money cannot be obtained—fair, but not extravagant, prices be paid for every thing else required, ample supplies could be secured, and our operations be carried on at little more than half the expense they have thus far cost the country.

As to terminating the war, we have only to will it and it is done. But it is not by presenting ourselves to Mexico as a divided people, or as doubtful of the justice of our cause, that so desirable a result is to be achieved. The Mexican leaders, when I was in Mexico, misled by the course of some of our public journals, were looking to our elections with as much solicitude as the parties in our country were. Those leaders would not have ventured upon war with us single handed—they expected a powerful European intervention—a portion of them, particularly among the clergy, still expect it. General Almonte (I was informed from a source that left no doubt on my mind of the truth of it) had induced the belief that such an intervention was certain. We have already taught Mexico that patriotism is not confined to party with us; that when the high interest and honor of the country are concerned, all other considerations go for naught. We must now let her, as well as Europe, understand that the American people will tolerate no such intervention as she expects. We have only to do this, and to put into requisition the power and resources of the country, apply them with our united energies; let the civil chiefs of all parties, representing truly the spirit of the people, lead as gallantly here as the generals and other officers of all parties have led, and are leading, in the field; let the generals have the means of following up their victories, so as not to lose the moral influence of them upon the enemy, and we shall have a peace in six months, as lasting and advantageous as it will be glorious to the country and the age.

With high consideration, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

THS. S. JESUP,
Maj. Gen. and Quartermaster Gen.

The Hon. W. L. Marcy, *Secretary of War.*

Extract from instructions to Capt. Davis.

Quartermaster General's Office,
Washington, August 13, 1846.

Sir: Having been appointed an assistant quartermaster in the army of the United States, you are assigned to duty with the division concentrating at San Antonio de Bexar, in the State of Texas. You will proceed without delay to New Orleans and report to Lieut. Col. Hunt, deputy quartermaster general at that city, who may have despatches to forward, or some other duty which he may desire you to perform on the route. You will go thence to San Antonio, via Lavaca Bay, in Texas. Should Major Thomas be at Linville, you will report to him and perform any duty he may require you to perform on the route thence to your destination. On your arrival at San Antonio you will report for duty to the senior officer of the department present, and to the general or other officer in command. Should the general in command of that division approve the measure, I propose that the Camanche chief, Santa Anna, who was recently here, with any other chiefs, who, through his influence, can be employed, be taken into the service of the department; also the Lapan chiefs. With the aid of those chiefs I propose that you shall keep the army supplied with horses, mules and beef cattle. The principal officer of the quartermaster's department will be instructed to pay liberal prices for all that may be delivered.

The policy of the measure must necessarily be decided on by the general in command, from a view of all the circumstances of the service; and, if approved, it must be carried out under such regulations as he, or the principal officer of the department by his order, may prescribe. * * * * *

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Relying on your energy, intelligence and capacity, I entertain not a doubt of your entire success, should my views accord with those of the general in command.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

THS. S. JESUP,
Quartermaster General.

Capt. Charles W. Davis,
Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Army, Washington City.

No. 15.

ORDERS RESPECTING MILITARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

WASHINGTON, *March* 23, 1847.

SIR: The government of Mexico having repeatedly rejected the friendly overtures of the United States to open negotiations, with a view to the restoration of peace, sound policy and a just regard to the interests of our own country, require that the enemy should be made as far as practicable to bear the expenses of a war, of which they are the authors, and which they obstinately persist in protracting.

It is the right of the conquerors to levy contributions upon the enemy in their seaports, towns, or provinces, which may be in his military possession by conquest, and to apply the same to defray the expenses of the war. The conqueror possesses the right also to establish a temporary military government, over such seaports, towns, or provinces, and to prescribe the conditions and restrictions upon which commerce with such place may be permitted. He may, in his discretion, exclude all trade, or admit it with limitation or restriction, or impose terms, the observance of which will be the conditions of carrying it on. One of these conditions, may be the payment of a prescribed rate of duties on tonnage and imports.

In the exercise of these unquestioned rights of war, I have on full consideration determined to order that all the ports or places in Mexico, which now are, or hereafter may be, in the actual possession of our land and naval forces by conquest, shall be opened while our military occupation may continue, to the commerce of all neutral nations, as well as our own, in articles not contraband of war, upon the payment of prescribed rates of duties, which will be made known and enforced by our military and naval commandants.

While the adoption of this policy will be to impose a burden on the enemy, and at the same time to deprive them of the revenue to be derived from trade at such ports or places, as well as to secure it to ourselves, whereby the expenses of the war may be diminished; a just regard to the general interests of commerce, and the obvious advantages of uniformity in the exercise of these belligerent rights, requires that well-considered regulations and restrictions should be prepared for the guidance of those who may be charged with carrying it into effect.

You are therefore instructed to examine the existing Mexican tariff of duties and report to me a schedule of articles of trade to be admitted at such ports or places as may be at any time in our military possession, with such rates of duty on them, and also on tonnage, as will be likely to produce the greatest amount of revenue. You will also communicate the considerations which may recommend the scale of duties which you may propose, and will submit such regulations as you may deem advisable in order to enforce their collection.

As the levy of the contribution proposed as a military right, derived from the laws of nations, the collection and disbursement of the duties will be made under the orders of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy by the military and naval commandant at the ports or places in Mexico which may be in possession of our arms. The report requested, is therefore necessary in order to enable me to give the proper directions to the War and Navy Departments.

JAMES K. POLK.

To the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March* 30, 1847.

SIR: Your instructions of the 23d instant have been received by this department, and in conformity thereto, I present you herewith, for your consideration, a scale of duties proposed to be collected as a military contribution during the war, in the ports of Mexico in possession of our army or navy by conquest, with regulations for the ascertainment and collection of such duties, together with the reasons which appear to me to recommend their adoption.

It is clear that we must either adopt our own tariff, or that of Mexico, or establish a new system of duties. Our own tariff could not be adopted, because the Mexican exports and imports are so different from our own, that different rates of duties are indispensable in order to collect the largest revenue. Thus, upon many articles produced in great abundance here, duties must be imposed at the lowest rate in order to collect any revenue; whereas many of the same articles are not produced in Mexico, or to a very inconsiderable extent, and would therefore bear there a much higher duty for revenue. A great change is also rendered necessary by the proposed exaction of duties on all imports to any Mexican port in our possession from any other Mexican port occupied by us in the same manner. This measure would largely increase the revenue which we might collect. It is recommended, however, for reasons of obvious safety, that this Mexican coastwise trade should be confined to our own vessels, as well as the interior trade above any port of entry in our possession, but that in all other respects, the ports of Mexico held by us should be freely opened at the rate of duties herein recommended to the vessels and commerce of all the world. The ad valorem system of duties adopted by us, although by far the most just and equitable, yet requires an appraisement to ascertain the actual value of every article. This demands great mercantile skill, knowledge and experience, and therefore, for the want of skilful appraisers—a class of officers wholly unknown in Mexico—could not at once be put into successful operation there. If also, as proposed, these duties are to be ascertained and collected as a military contribution through the officers of our army and navy, those brave men would more easily perform almost any other duty, than that of estimating the value of every description of goods, wares, and merchandise.

The system of specific duties already prevails in Mexico, and may be put by us into immediate operation; and if, as conceded, specific duties should be more burdensome upon the people of Mexico, the more onerous the operation of these duties upon them, the sooner it is likely that they will force their military rulers to agree to a peace. It is certain that a mild and forbearing system of warfare, collecting no duties in their ports in our possession on the gulf, and levying no contributions, whilst our armies purchase supplies from them at high prices, by rendering the war a benefit to the people of Mexico rather than an injury, has not hastened the conclusion of a peace. It may be, however, that specific duties, onerous as they are, and heavy contributions, accompanied by a vigorous prosecution of the war, may more speedily ensure that peace which we have failed to obtain from magnanimous forbearance, from brilliant victories, or from proffered negotiation. The duties, however, whilst they may be specific, and therefore more onerous than ad valorem duties, should not be so high as to defeat revenue.

It is impossible to adopt, as a basis, the tariff of Mexico, because the duties are extravagantly high, defeating importation, commerce, and revenue, and producing innumerable frauds and smuggling. There are also sixty articles, the importation of which into Mexico is strictly prohibited by their tariff, embracing most of the necessaries of life, and far the greater portion of our products and fabrics.

Among the sixty prohibited articles are sugar, rice, cotton, boots, and half-boots, coffee, nails of all kinds, leather of most kinds, flour, cotton yarn and thread, soap of all kinds, common earthenware, lard, molasses, timber of all kinds, saddles of all kinds, coarse woolen cloth, cloths for cloaks, ready-made clothing of all kinds, salt, tobacco of all kinds, cotton goods or textures, chiefly such as are made by ourselves, pork fresh or salted, smoked or corned, woolen or cotton blankets or counterpanes, shoes and slippers, wheat and grain of all kinds. Such is a list of but part of the articles whose importation is prohibited by the Mexican tariff. These prohibitions should not be permitted to continue, because they exclude most of our products and fabrics, and prevent the collection of revenue. We turn from the prohibitions to the actual duties imposed by Mexico. The duties are specific throughout, and almost universally by weight, irrespective of value, are generally protective or exorbitant, and without any discrimination for revenue. The duties proposed to be substituted are moderate when compared with those imposed by Mexico, being generally reduced to a standard more than one-half below the Mexican duties. The duties are also based upon a discrimination throughout for revenue, and, keeping in view the customs and habits of the people of Mexico, so different from our own, are fixed in each case at that rate which, it is believed, will produce in the Mexican ports the largest amount of revenue.

In order to realize from this system the largest amount of revenue, it would be necessary that our army and navy should seize every important port or place upon the Gulf of Mexico, or California, or on the Pacific, and open the way through the interior for the free transit of exports and imports, and especially that the interior passage through the Mexican isthmus should be secured from ocean to ocean, for the benefit of our commerce, and that of all the world. This measure, whilst it would greatly increase our revenue from these duties, and facilitate communication between our forces upon the eastern and western coast of Mexico, would probably lead, at the conclusion of a peace, to results of incalculable importance to our own commerce, and to that of all the world.

In the meantime, the Mexican government monopoly in tobacco, from which a considerable revenue is realized by Mexico, together with the culture there which yields that revenue, should be abolished, so as to diminish the resources of that government, and augment our own by collecting the duty upon all the imported tobacco. The Mexican interior transit duties should also be abolished, and also their internal government duty on coin and bullion. The prohibition of exports, and the duties upon exports, should be annulled, and especially the heavy export duty on coin and bullion, so as to cheapen and facilitate the purchase of imports, and permit the precious metals, untaxed, to flow out freely from Mexico, into general circulation. Quicksilver and machinery for working the mines of precious metals in Mexico, for the same reasons, should also be admitted duty free, which, with the measures above indicated, would largely increase the production and circulation of the precious metals, improve our own commerce and industry, an that of all neutral powers.

In thus opening the ports of Mexico to the commerce of the world, you will present to all nations with whom we are at peace, the best evidence of your desire to maintain with them our friendly relations, to render the war to them productive of as little injury as possible, and even to advance their interests so far as it safely can be done, by affording to them, in common with ourselves, the advantages of a liberal commerce with Mexico. To extend this commerce, you will have unsealed the ports of Mexico, repealed their interior transit duties which obstruct the passage of merchandise to and from the coast; you will have annulled the government duty on coin and bullion, and abolished the heavy export duties on the precious metals, so as to permit them to flow out freely for the benefit of mankind; you will have expunged the long list of their prohibited articles, and reduced more than one-half their duties on imports, whilst the freest scope would be left for the mining of the precious metals. These are great advantages which would be secured to friendly nations, especially when compared with the exclusion of their commerce by rigorous blockades. It is true, the duties collected from these imports would be for the benefit of our own government; but it is equally true, that the expenses of the war, which Mexico insists upon prosecuting, are borne exclusively by ourselves and not by foreign nations. It cannot be doubted but that all neutral nations will see, in the adoption of such a course by you, a manifestation of your good will towards them, and a strong desire to advance those just and humane principles which make it the duty of belligerents, as we have always contended, to render the war in which they are engaged as little injurious as practicable to neutral powers.

These duties would not be imposed upon any imports into our own country, but only upon imports into Mexico, and the tax would fall upon the people of Mexico in the enhancement to them of the prices of these imports. Nearly all our own products are excluded by the Mexican tariff, even in time of peace; they are excluded also during the war, so far as we continue the system of blockading any of the ports of Mexico, and they are also excluded, even, from the ports not blockaded in possession of Mexico; whereas, the new system would soon open to our commerce all the ports of Mexico as they shall fall into our military possession. Neither our own or foreign merchants are required to send any goods to Mexico, and if they do so voluntarily, it will be because they can make a profit upon the importation there, and therefore, they will have no right to complain of the duties levied in the ports of Mexico upon the consumers of those goods—the people of Mexico. The whole money collected would inure to the benefit of our own government and people, to sustain the war, and to prevent, to that extent, new loans and increased taxation. Indeed, in view of the fact that the government is thrown upon the ordinary revenues for peace, with no other additional resources but loans to carry on the war, the income to be derived from the new system, which it is believed will be large if these suggestions are adopted, would be highly important to sustain the credit of the government, to prevent the embarrassment of the treasury, and to save the country from such ruinous sacrifices as occurred during the last war, including the inevitable legacy to posterity of a large public debt and onerous taxation. The new system would not only arrest the expensive transfer and ruinous drain of specie to Mexico, but would cause it, in duties and in return for our exports, to reflow into our country to an amount, perhaps, soon exceeding the nine millions of dollars which it had reached in 1835, even under the restrictive laws of Mexico, thus relieving our own people from a grievous tax and imposing it where it should fall, upon our enemies, the people of Mexico, as a contribution levied upon them to conquer a peace as well as to defray the expenses of the war; whereas, by admitting our exports freely, without duty, into the Mexican ports which we may occupy from time to time, and affording those goods, including the necessaries of life, at less than one-half the prices which they had heretofore paid for them, the war might in time become a benefit instead of a burden to the people of Mexico, and they would therefore be unwilling to terminate the contest. It is hoped also that Mexico, after a peace, will never renew her present prohibitory and protective system, so nearly resembling that of ancient China or Japan, but that liberalized, enlightened, and regenerated by the contact and intercourse with our people, and those of other civilized nations, she will continue the far more moderate system of duties resembling that prescribed by these regulations.

In the meantime it is not just that Mexico by her obstinate persistence in this contest should compel us to overthrow our own financial policy and arrest this great nation in her high and prosperous career. To re-impose high duties would be alike injurious to ourselves and to all neutral powers, and unless demanded by a stern necessity, ungenerous to those enlightened nations which have adopted cotemporaneously with us a more liberal commercial policy. The system you now propose of imposing the burden as far as practicable upon our enemies, the people of Mexico, and not upon ourselves or upon friendly nations, appears to be most just in itself, and is further recommended as the only policy which is likely to hasten the conclusion of a just and honorable peace.

A tonage duty on all vessels, whether our own or of neutral powers, of one dollar per ton, which is greatly less than that imposed by Mexico, is recommended in lieu of all port duties and charges. Appended to these regulations are tables of the rates at which foreign money is fixed by law, as also a separate table of currencies by usage, in which a certificate of value is required to be attached to the invoice. There is also annexed a table of foreign weights and measures reduced to the standard of the United States, together with blank forms to facilitate the transaction of business.

It is recommended that the duties herein suggested shall be collected exclusively in gold or silver coin. These duties can only be collected as a military contribution through the agency of our brave officers of the army and navy, who will no doubt cheerfully and faithfully collect and keep these moneys and account for them, not to the treasury, but to the Secretaries of War or of the Navy respectively.

It is recommended, that these duties be performed by the commandant of the port, whether naval or military, aided by the paymaster or purser or other officer, the accounts of each being countersigned by the other, as a check upon mistakes or error, in the same manner as is now the case with the collector and naval officer of our several principal ports, which has introduced so much order and accuracy in our system. It is suggested that, as in some cases, the attention of the commandant of the post might be necessary for the performance of other duties, that he be permitted to substitute some other officer, making known the fact to the Secretaries of War, or of the Navy, and subject to their direction.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, you obedient servant,

R. J. WALKER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

To the PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, *March* 31, 1847.

SIR: Being charged by the constitution with the prosecution of the existing war with Mexico, I deem it proper, in the exercise of an undoubted belligerent right, to order, that military contributions be levied upon the enemy in such of their ports or other places as now are, or may be hereafter, in the possession of our land and naval forces by conquest: and that the same be collected and applied towards defraying the expenses of the war. As one means of effecting this object, the blockades at such conquered ports will be raised, and they will be opened to our own commerce and that of all neutral nations, in articles not contraband of war, during our military occupation of them; and duties on tonnage and imports will be levied and collected through the agency of our military and naval officers in command at such ports, acting under orders from the War and Navy Departments.

I transmit to you herewith, for your information and guidance, a copy of a communication addressed by me to the Secretary of the Treasury on the 23d instant, instructing him to examine the existing Mexican tariff, and to report to me, for my consideration, a scale of duties which he would recommend to be levied on tonnage and imports in such conquered ports, together with such regulations as he would propose as necessary and proper, in order to carry this policy into effect, and also a copy of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, made on the 30th instant, in answer to my communication to him. The scale of duties, and the regulations for their collection as military contributions exacted from the enemy, recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury in this report, have been approved by me.

You will, after consulting with the Secretary of War, so as to secure concert of action between the War and Navy Departments, issue the necessary orders to carry the measure proposed into immediate effect.

JAMES K. POLK.

To the SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *April* 3, 1847.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 31st March, ultimo, with the papers which accompanied it; and respectfully inform you, that, after consultation with the Secretary of War, I have addressed to the officers commanding the naval forces of the United States in the Pacific ocean and in the Gulf of Mexico respectively, letters of instruction conforming to your directions, of which I herewith enclose a copy.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. Y. MASON.

To the PRESIDENT.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *April* 3, 1847.

SIR: On the receipt of intelligence of the military conquest and occupation of California by the forces of the United States, Commodore Stockton, in command on that station, was instructed by orders from this department under date of the 5th November last, to admit the commerce of our own citizens and of neutrals, excluding contraband, into such ports and places as were in actual military occupation, on the payment of moderate duties, within the limits prescribed by the tariff laws of the United States. After the occupation of Matamoras, and subsequently of Tampico, instructions were given in regard to the import and export trade of those places. By these instructions, the import trade was confined to cargoes in American bottoms, which had paid duties in a customhouse of the United States, and which, without drawback, were cleared or transhipped to one of the ports so occupied by our forces. Mexico still obstinately refuses to negotiate for the restoration of peace. The President has determined to place the trade of all such ports and places of the enemy, in the Pacific ocean and Gulf of Mexico, as are or may be in our actual military occupation, on a footing more favorable to neutral commerce, and better calculated to secure a contribution to be used in carrying on the war, and in relief of our own treasury. The considerations which have induced the President to direct this order, in the exercise of a belligerent right, are fully stated in the papers, copies of which are herewith enclosed. He has availed himself of the commercial knowledge and practical acquaintance with the subject of trade of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the officers attached to the Treasury Department, for the details of his orders through the War and Navy Departments, for military duty, under an acknowledged right of war. As the commander-in-chief of the army and navy, he has approved the schedule, and makes it obligatory on you in carrying his orders into effect. They derive no authority from the Treasury Department, which has no control over the subject, but having been examined and adopted by the President, he has determined to cause them to be carried into effect by the officers of the army and navy, in the occupation of such portions of the enemy's territory. Thus adopted and made public, our own citizens and neutrals have full notice of the terms on which their trade will be admitted, and our officers furnished with a safe guide to protect them against the consequences of a want of practical knowledge and the confusion incident to a want of uniformity and system.

In conformity to his directions, I now instruct you to cause the system to be carried into effect, with a due observance of the schedule of articles to be admitted, of the rates of duty prescribed, and of the regulations prepared at the Treasury Department, which have received the President's approval. In regard to the regulations, I deem it necessary only to add to this general reference, that you will give to the thirteenth a liberal interpretation. The policy of the whole system is to obtain contribution from the people of Mexico, by the imposition of an indirect exaction from them; and it is desired that our own brave officers, soldiers, sailors, and marines, shall bear no part of this burden. The article has been carefully prepared to protect these meritorious men from any increase of price by reason of the duty, and you will, in its execution, so construe it as to accomplish this result, without giving to the suttlers the actual benefit of drawback on articles not sold to our own officers and men for their use.

Where a port or place is in our possession, and is garrisoned by a land force, the commanding officer of which is not below the rank of colonel, the duty of collecting and accounting for the duties will be performed under his authority and direction, the naval force present affording all the aid in its power to enforce the collection of the duties. At all other ports where a naval force is present, the duty will be performed by the senior naval officer present, under your direction; but if in your operations against the enemy, or by stress of weather or other accident, the naval force is withdrawn, the performance of this duty will devolve on the highest army officer on duty whatever may be his rank. When you have reason to believe that the public service will be best subserved by such a course at any particular port where, under these instructions, the naval officer present would be authorized to act, you will, by orders to such naval officer, direct that he shall leave the performance of the duty in the hands of the army officer in command of such port or place.

You will use the most diligent care to see that the moneys collected by officers under your command are accounted for and paid over at short intervals according to the regulations, for public use, to the pursers, or a disbursing officer of the army, where it may be best to promote the public interest by paying over to one or the other. You will require that the receipts of the officer to whom such payment shall be made are promptly attested as vouchers. You will cause separate weekly accounts in detail to be returned to you, showing the receipts, from whom and for what, and the payments of money by the officers under your command respectively charged with the collection of duties, and transmit to this department, after your approval, such accounts, with a general statement, at least once a month.

The disbursing officers to whom the moneys collected may be paid will be required to settle separate accounts, and be held to a strict accountability for the same. The money so collected and paid over, will be subject to disbursement on public account, for the army or navy, in the prosecution of the war, under the direction of the officer of the army or navy, under whose orders the disbursing officer may be acting.

It is possible that in the practical execution of these orders, notwithstanding the care with which they have been prepared, you may find that modifications may be judicious in attaining the great objects in view, if so, you will suggest them for consideration by the department.

The President directs me to impress on you, and the officers under your command, his earnest desire that the duties now imposed shall be performed by the officers of the army and navy in a spirit of cordial co-operation and good will, that all collisions may be avoided, and that the utmost care be observed to prevent confusion in the accounts.

It is obviously a necessary means of giving full effect to this system, that the ports of the enemy through which supplies may enter for their consumption, must, as far as practicable, be seized and held by us. . After the anticipated success of the joint attack on Vera Cruz, it is expected that you will employ the forces under your command in accomplishing these objects.

You will rigorously blockade such ports as you may not deem it best to capture and hold; that, excluded from them, lawful foreign commerce seeking ingress into Mexico may readily find admission through those ports held by us, on the moderate and reasonable conditions imposed.

Thus, by holding those which can be most advantageously occupied, and blockading the other ports on the Mexican coast, the whole commerce for the supply of Mexico must pass through our lines, and pay to us the contributions which it is the purpose of the President to exact from the enemy, who become the purchasers for consumption; and with the comparatively moderate duties now proposed to be collected, while we hold possession, no neutral, with a lawful cargo, will probably hesitate between voluntarily paying them and incurring the risk attendant on an attempt to break the blockade.

It is confidently hoped that the execution of these orders, promising benificent results to commerce, and exacting from the enemy a portion of the means necessary to maintain the war, will not be without its influence, in impressing on them that the true interests of Mexico will be promoted by a speedy and honorable peace.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. Y. MASON.

To the Officer,
Commd'g the U. S. naval forces in the Gulf of Mexico.

Washington, *March* 31, 1847.

Sir: Being charged by the constitution with the prosecution of the existing war with Mexico, I deem it proper, in the exercise of an undoubted belligerent right, to order that military contributions be levied upon the enemy in such of their ports or other places as now are, or may be hereafter, in the possession of our land and naval forces by conquest; and that the same be collected and applied towards defraying the expenses of the war. As one means of effecting this object, the blockade at such conquered ports will be raised, and they will be opened to our own commerce and that of all neutral nations, in articles not contraband of war, during our military occupation of them; and duties on tonnage and imports will be levied and collected through the agency of our military and naval officers in command at such ports, acting under orders from the War and Navy Departments.

I transmit to you, herewith, for your information and guidance, a copy of a communication addressed by me to the Secretary of the Treasury on the 23d instant, instructing him to examine the existing Mexican tariff, and to report to me, for my consideration, a scale of duties which he would recommend to be levied on tonnage and imports in such conquered ports, together with such regulations as he would propose as necessary and proper, in order to carry this policy into effect, and also a copy of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, made on the 30th instant, in answer to my communication to him. The scale of duties, and the regulations for their collection as military contributions exacted from the enemy, recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury in this report, have been approved by me.

You will, after consulting with the Secretary of the Navy, so as to secure concert of action between the War and Navy Departments, issue the necessary orders to carry the measures proposed into immediate effect.

JAMES K. POLK.

To the Secretary of War.

War Department,
Washington, April 3, 1847.

Sir: I herewith enclose to you a copy of the President's letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, and the report, the proposed scale of duties, and the regulations from the Treasury Department, prepared pursuant to his directions. The rates of assessment upon the tonnage of vessels, and upon articles of merchandise which may be received into Mexican ports while in possession of our forces, have been approved of by him, and he has directed, as you will perceive by his letter of the 31st of March, (a copy of which is herewith sent,) that the necessary orders should be issued from this department to collect the several sums proposed as military contributions to be drawn from the enemy as the consumers of the merchandise admitted into those ports. You are hereby directed to take the necessary measures, so far as the agency of the officers of the army is required to carry the orders of the President into effect. His objects and views in resorting to this kind of contribution, are sufficiently explained in the accompanying papers. The enforcement of his orders is necessarily committed to the naval and land forces now operating in the enemy's country.

I also transmit to you a copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Navy of this date, prepared by the direction of the President, giving instructions to the naval officers who may be engaged in carrying out the orders on this subject. This letter designates the circumstances under which the duties required will be executed by the officers of the navy, or by those of the army. So far as it has reference to duties to be executed by the officers of the army, it is sanctioned by this department, and you are hereby directed to cause it to be observed. The general directions therein contained are alike applicable to the officers and persons connected with each branch of the public service.

It is particularly enjoined that care should be taken to give full effect to the *thirteenth regulation.* If properly carried out, it will effectually secure the officers of the army and navy, and our soldiers, sailors, and marines, against an advance in the price of the articles which they may need for their own use, by the operation of the proposed measure of raising contributions from the enemy.

The contributions referred to in the foregoing instructions are not all those which it may be proper to levy upon the enemy. As the Mexicans persist in protracting the war, it is expected that, in the further prosecution of it, you will exercise all the acknowledged rights of a belligerent, for the purpose of shifting the burden of it from ourselves upon them. The views of the government, in this respect, were presented to General Taylor in a despatch from this department of the 22d September, 1846, a copy of which, so far as relates to this subject, is herewith sent to you, with the direction that these views may be carried out under a discretion similar to that given to him. The enemy should be made to realize that there are other inducements to make them desire peace, besides the loss of battles, and the burden of their own military establishments. The right of an army, operating in an enemy's country, to seize supplies, to forage, and to occupy such buildings, private as well as public, as may be required for quarters, hospitals, storehouses, and other military purposes, without compensation therefor, cannot be questioned; and it is expected that you will not forego the exercise of this right to any extent compatible with the interest of the service in which you are engaged.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. MARCY,
Secretary of War.

Maj. Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, *Commanding.*

Extract of a letter to General Taylor, (referred to in the Secretary's instructions,) dated

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 22, 1846.

It is far from being certain that our military occupation of the enemy's country is not a blessing to the inhabitants in the vicinity. They are shielded from the burdens and exactions of their own authorities, protected in their persons, and furnished with a most profitable market for most kinds of their property. A state of things so favorable to their interest, may induce them to wish the continuance of hostilities.

The instructions heretofore given have required you to treat with great kindness the people, to respect private property, and to abstain from appropriating it to the public use without purchase at a fair price. In some respects this is going far beyond the common requirements of civilized warfare. An invading army has the unquestionable right to draw its supplies from the enemy without paying for them, and to require contributions for its support. It may be proper, and good policy requires, that discriminations should be made in imposing these burdens. Those who are friendly disposed, or contribute aid, should be treated with liberality; yet the enemy may be made to feel the weight of the war, and thereby become interested to use their best efforts to bring about a state of peace.

It is also but just that a nation which is involved in a war to obtain justice, or to maintain its just rights, should shift the burden of it, as far as practicable, from itself, by throwing it upon the enemy.

Upon the liberal principles of civilized warfare, either of three modes may be pursued in relation to obtaining supplies from the enemy. First, to purchase them on such terms as the inhabitants of the country may choose to exact; second, to pay a fair price, without regard to the enhanced value resulting from the presence of a foreign army; and, *third*, to require them as contributions, without paying or engaging to pay therefor.

The last mode is the ordinary one, and you are instructed to adopt it, if in that way you are satisfied you can get abundant supplies for your forces: but should you apprehend a difficulty in this respect, then you will adopt the policy of paying the ordinary price, without allowing to the owners the advantages of the enhancement of the price resulting from the increased demand. Should you apprehend a deficiency under this last mode of dealing with the inhabitants, you will be obliged to submit to their exactions, provided, by this mode, you can supply your wants on better terms than by drawing what you may need from the United States. Should you attempt to supply your troops by contributions, or the appropriation of private property, you will be careful to exempt the property of all foreigners from any and all exactions whatsoever. The President hopes you will be able to derive from the enemy's country, without expense to the United States, the supplies you may need, or a considerable part of them; but should you fail in this, you will procure them in the most economical manner.

War Department,
Washington, April 12, 1847.

Sir: Presuming that every considerable Mexican port on the gulf coast is now in our military possession, it is expected that no time will be lost in putting into full operation at each of them (which is kept open for commerce) the system of contributions directed to be carried into effect in my letter to you of the 3d inst.

With the importance of having the instructions therewith sent enforced at once, you cannot be too deeply impressed. The measure is adopted as the undoubted right of war, and the execution of it is consequently devolved upon your land and naval forces.

Great care will be taken to select trustworthy and well qualified persons to discharge the various duties required. So far as these duties are devolved on the army, the persons employed will be taken from those now in, or connected with the military service. As the ports will be open to all neutral nations, it will be necessary that some of them should be acquainted with the Spanish or French language, and that good clerks and experienced accountants should be detailed on this duty. A sufficient number of such can, I trust, be readily found in the regular army and staff departments, or among the volunteers.

You are directed to require that the moneys received be paid over at short intervals, and, if practicable, daily, to the disbursing officers of the army; that proper vouchers for the payment and receipt thereof be given in each case; and that accurate accounts in detail be kept, and full returns of all the proceedings, under the orders and instructions, on this subject, be made to this department as often as once in each month by the officer having the charge of the business at each point. From the persons collecting the money at the ports, and the disbursing officers into whose hands it may come, a rigid account of all they may receive will be required.

By the order of the President, I have sent copies of the rates of duties, regulations, and my letter of instructions to you, to the commanding officers at Matamoras, Tampico, Vera Cruz, and Alvarado, with directions to have them at once carried out at each of those places, or at such of them where the duties shall devolve on the officers of the army. This step is taken with a view to expedite the establishment of the system, but is not intended to interfere with your duties in regard to it, or to dispense with your supervision or such arrangements as you may deem useful and proper to carry into full effect the orders of the President, in this important matter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. MARCY,
Secretary of War.

Major Gen. Winfield Scott,
Commanding U. S. army in Mexico.
Vera Cruz, Mexico.

War Department, *April* 13, 1847.

Sir: I transmit for your information and government the accompanying instructions and regulations on the subject of the trade with the Mexican ports in our military possession. With a view to simultaneous action, copies have been sent direct to the several commanders of such ports, including Matamoras, which is within the limits of your command. You are requested to take such measures as will cause these instructions and regulations to be carried into effect at Matamoras, and at such other ports in Mexico as may hereafter come under your military control.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. MARCY,
Secretary of War.

Major General Z. TAYLOR,
Commanding &c., &c., Saltillo, Mexico.

[Extract.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *May* 10, 1847.

SIR:

* * * * * *

I herewith send you a printed copy of my letter of the 3d of April last to Major General Scott, together with a copy of the President's letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, the secretary's report, the proposed scale of duties and regulations for collecting duties at the ports in the enemy's country in our military occupancy. All the instructions given to General Scott are enjoined upon you, and immediately on the receipt of the copy of them, herewith sent, you will take the necessary measures to carry them out at each Mexican port on the Pacific in our military possession. You will observe my [letter] to Major General Scott, of the 3d of April, and in that of the Secretary of the Navy of the same date to the officer commanding the naval forces in the gulf of Mexico, which was framed on consultation with me, that the two branches of the service are to co-operate in carrying into effect the regulations, instructions, &c. The duties required of each are designated, and a cordial co-operation is invited and expected. Since these instructions were issued, they have been so far modified as to exempt from the tonnage duty, therein presented, all vessels chartered by the United States to transport supplies of any description to our naval and land forces; but should such vessels have on board merchandise for the purpose of trade, they will be subject to tonnage duty though a part of the cargo be government supplies.

Whaleships or vessels engaged in trade in other parts of the Pacific or more distant seas, will probably call for refreshments or supplies at ports in our possession. It is not intended that they should be subjected to tonnage or revenue duty unless they land portions of their cargo for the purpose of trade. Every facility should be afforded them in the prosecution of their long and adventurous voyages.

It is understood that vessels engaged in the trade with California have usually entered and paid their duties at Monterey, and have then received a permit to visit all the parts on the coast to sell their outward cargoes, and collect homeward ones. With reference to this arrangement, vessels which left home in the United States before the commercial regulations of April last were issued, will be required to pay duties at each port on only so much of their respective cargoes as may be landed at such port. After full consideration the President has decided that a previous payment to Mexico will not exempt a vessel or cargo of any nation from the operation of the regulations and tariff herewith communicated.

You will please to avail yourself of all opportunities of communicating with this department in relation to every thing connected with your command, or with the state of things in California.

Copies of instructions and regulations in reference to collecting duties at the Mexican ports in our possession, are herewith sent to enable you to supply each collector with one.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. MARCY,
Secretary of War.

Brigadier General Stephen W. Kearny,
Commanding U. S. Army in California.

TARIFF OF DUTIES

On imports and tonnage, and regulations for collecting the same in such of the ports of Mexico as may be now, or hereafter, in our military possession by conquest; prepared by the Secretary of the Treasury, and accompanying his report to the President of the United States, dated 30*th March*, 1847.

All ports or places in Mexico that now are, or hereafter may be, in the possession of the army or navy of the United States, upon the gulfs of Mexico or California, or the Pacific ocean, or upon any of the navigable rivers or waters connected with any or either of the said gulfs or ocean, are opened to our commerce and to that also of all other nations, in all vessels, except Mexican, subject to the regulations and restrictions herein prescribed.

First. Within twenty-four hours after the arrival of any vessel, the master must produce to the military or naval officer in command of the port, a manifest of the cargo of such vessel, specifying the marks, numbers, and description of packages; by whom shipped, and to whom consigned; which manifest, if the vessel be from a port in the United States, shall be certified by the collector of the port from whence the shipment is made; if from any other port, by the consul or commercial agent of the United States, if any there be; otherwise, by a consul of any nation at peace with the United States. If no such manifest be produced, the vessel shall be subject to a penalty of *one dollar* per ton registry measurement, in addition to the tonnage duty hereinafter prescribed.

Second. There shall be paid by the master of every vessel arriving at the ports or places aforesaid, a tonnage duty of *one dollar* per ton registry measurement, in lieu of all other port charges; the registry of the vessel to be deposited with the consul of the nation to which such vessel may belong, if any there be; otherwise, with the commandant of the port, until the master shall have complied with all the regulations herein prescribed.

Third. Vessels arriving at any of the ports or places aforesaid, in the possession of our military or naval forces, will be required to unlade their entire cargo at such port or place, but no vessel, except those registered in the United States and owned wholly by a citizen or citizens of the United States, will be permitted to transport coastwise any goods, wares, or merchandize, the growth, produce, or manufacture of one port, State, or department of Mexico, or of any other country, into another port, State, or department, the coastwise cargo being subject to the same duties as in other cases, and any violation will subject the vessel to seizure and confiscation.

Fourth. Upon all goods, wares, and merchandize, imported into any of the aforesaid ports or places of Mexico in the possession of our military or naval forces, from other ports aforesaid in Mexico, or from ports or places in the United States or foreign countries, of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Mexico, or of the United States, or of foreign countries, there shall be levied, collected, and paid in cash, the following rates of duty, that is to say:

On all manufactures of cotton or of cotton mixed with any other material, except wool, worsted or silk in the piece, (excepting shawls and handkerchiefs,) not exceeding thirty-six inches wide..................	Five cents per running yard.
(And for every additional inch in width, one-fourth of one cent per running yard additional duty.)	
On cotton trimming laces, cotton insertings and trimmings, tapes, cords, galloons, tassels, and all other manufactures of cotton, or of cotton mixed with any other material except wool, worsted, or silk, not otherwise especially mentioned and provided for.....	Forty per cent. ad valorem.
On cotton shawls or rebosas..........................	Thirty per cent. ad valorem.
On cotton handkerchiefs, not over one yard square.....	Six cents each.
(If over that size, one-fourth of one cent per running yard each additional inch in width.)	
On cotton yarn and twist..............................	Eight cents per pound.
On cotton thread and balls............................	Twenty-five cents per pound.
On cotton thread on spools............................	Six cents per dozen spools.
On all manufactures of silk mixed with any other material, in the piece or otherwise including every article of which silk is a component material, not otherwise specially enumerated, also, including sewing silk, silk hosiery, and silk millinery, except bonnets and caps..	Three dollars per pound.
On all manufactures of hemp, grass and flax, in the piece, not otherwise specially enumerated and provided for, and not exceeding thirty-six inches wide..	Six cents per running yard.
(And for every additional inch in width, one-fourth of one per cent. running yard additional duty.)	
On cables and cordage.................................	Five cents per pound.
On twince and packthread..............................	Four cents per pound.
On linen thread.......................................	Twenty-five cents per pound.
On flax hemp, or grass bags, not exceeding one yard square in size..	Twelve and one-half cents each.
(If exceeding that size, twelve and one-half cents per square yard of material.)	
On cotton bagging, gunny bagging, and all other bagging and matting of all kinds............................	Five cents per running yard.

On linen handkerchiefs, not over one yard square	Twelve and one half cents each.
(If over that size, one half cent per running yard for each additional inch in width.)	
On hemp, flax, Sisal or India grass, coir or jute, India, Sun and Manilla	One cent per pound.
On all manufactures of wool or worsted, or of wool and worsted combined, in the piece, not otherwise specially enumerated and provided for, and not exceeding thirty-six inches in width	Fifty cents per running yard.
(And for every additional inch in width, one and one-half cents per running yard additional duty.)	
On shawls of wool or worsted	Thirty per cent. ad valorem.
On blankets and counterpanes of wool or of wool and cotton mixed, not exceeding six feet square	One dollar each.
If over six feet square, and not exceeding ten feet square	Two dollars each.
If exceeding ten feet square, prohibited—to prevent frauds.	
On flannels, baizes, and bockings, not exceeding sixty inches in width	Twenty cents per running yard.
On oil cloth, and oil floor-cloth, not exceeding seventy-two inches in width	Fifty cents per running yard.
On carpets and carpetting not exceeding thirty-six inches in width	Forty cents per running yard.
On all manufactures of goats' hair or mohair in the piece, not exceeding thirty-six inches in width	Fifteen cents per running yard.
(And for every additional inch in width, one-half cent per running yard additional duty.)	
On pig iron	One half cent per pound.
On bar iron, rolled or hammered, and on old or scrap iron	One and one-half cents per pound.
On nails, spikes, tacks, brads and sprigs	Four cents per pound.
On sheet, rod, hoop, and all other descriptions of rolled and hammered iron, and on cables, anchors, and anvils	Four cents per pound.
On castings of all descriptions not otherwise enumerated	Three cents per pound.
On cutlery, say pocket knives, scissors, razors, and table cutlery, and on all other manufactures of iron and steel, except those prohibited, (see article fifth,) and including iron and steel wire, and cap and bonnet wire	Forty per cent. ad valorem.
On copper, in pigs or bars, old copper, sheathing copper, brass in pigs or bars, old brass, zinc or spelter in pigs, bars, or sheets, and on steel in bars not over one inch square, intended only for mining purposes	Two cents per pound.
On tin, in sheets, pigs or bars	Four cents per pound.
On all manufactures of copper, brass, tin, zinc or spelter, pewter and German silver, except such as are prohibited by article fifth	Thirty per cent. ad valorem.
On brown sugar	Three cents per pound.
On sugar candy	Ten cents per pound.
On syrup of sugar	Two cents per pound.
On all other descriptions of sugar	Five cents per pound.
On molasses	Five cents per gallon.
On fish, pickled or salted, in barrels	One dollar per barrel.
if in half barrels	Sixty-two and one-half cents each.
if in quarter barrels or kegs	Forty cents each.
On fish smoked or salted, dried cod fish, and on beef and pork salted or pickled, in barrels or half barrels	Two cents per pound.
On smoked and jerked beef	One cent per pound.
On smoked hams and bacon	Six and one-quarter cents per lb.
On tongues	Ten cents per pound.
On butter	Six cents per pound.
On lard and cheese	Four cents per pound.
On rice	Two cents per pound.
On Indian meal	One half cent per pound.
On Indian corn	Ten cents per bushel.
On wheat, rye, oats, and all other grain	Forty cents per bushel.

On potatoes	Twenty cents per bushel.
On rye meal and oat meal	One cent per pound.
On wheat flour in barrels or half barrels	Two dollars per barrel of one hundred and ninety-six pounds.
(If flour be imported in any other description of packages than in barrels or half barrels, or if imported in bags or sacks, the duty shall be one cent per pound.)	
On apples	One dollar per barrel.
On biscuit and ship bread	Three cents per pound.
On tobacco, stem or leaf	Four cents per pound.
On segars	Five dollars per thousand.
On cigarritos, or paper segars	Five dollars per thousand.
On snuff	Fifty cents per pound.
On chewing tobacco and smoking tobacco	Ten cents per pound.
On hewn timber, boards, plank, or scantling	Ten dollars per thousand feet.
On shingles	Two dollars per thousand.
On laths	Fifty cents per thousand.
On pitch, tar, rosin, and turpentine	One dollar and fifty cents per barrel.
On printed books, bound, half-bound, or in sheets, or pamphlets	Fifty cents per pound.
On blank books	Twenty cents per pound.
On writing paper of all kinds	Twelve and one-half cents per lb.
On sand paper	Seven cents per pound.
On brown or straw wrapping paper	Three cents per pound.
On playing cards	Twenty-five cents per pack.
On window glass	Ten cents per pound.
On looking glasses, looking glass plates, on glass ware of all kinds, except those specially mentioned otherwise; and on China ware, stone ware, and earthen ware	Forty per cent. ad valorem.
On demijohns	Three dollars per dozen.
On black or green glass bottles, not exceeding the capacity of one quart each	Three dollars per gross.
if exceeding that capacity	Five dollars per gross.
On brandy, if imported in pipes of not exceeding one hundred and twenty gallons each	Sixty dollars per pipe.
if in half pipes of not exceeding sixty gallons each	Thirty dollars a half pipe.
On brandy, if in quarter casks of not exceeding thirty-two gallons each	Sixteen dollars a quarter cask.
, if in Indian barrels or octavos of not exceeding twenty gallons each	Ten dollars per package.
On whiskey	Three cents per pound.
On all other spirits not otherwise specially mentioned	Six and a quarter cents per pound.
On cordials, in bottles, of not exceeding two and one-half gallons to the dozen	Four dollars per dozen, which includes the duty on bottles.
On brandy and other distilled spirits, in bottles, of not exceeding two and one-half gallons to the dozen	Three dollars per dozen, which includes the duty on bottles.
On gin, in square bottles, (in cases,) of not exceeding three gallons to the dozen	Four dollars per dozen, which includes the duty on bottles.
On wines of every description, in casks or bottles	Twenty-five cents per gallon, and twenty per cent ad valorem.
Provided, always, That wine in quart bottles, or in those of smaller capacity, shall always be considered as containing two and one-half gallons to the dozen bottles, and shall pay duty accordingly; if in bottles of larger capacity, or in demijohns, the duty shall be estimated on the quantity contained therein, at the rates above named; the bottles containing the wine, in all cases, paying an additional duty, if quarts or smaller, of three dollars per groce, if of larger size, five dollars per groce, and demijohns, three dollars per dozen.	
On brandy and other spirits in demijohns	One dollar per gallon.
The same rules to be applied to brandy and other spirits when imported in demijohns or in bottles of greater capacity than two and one-half gallons to the dozen, as are made for wines.	
On vinegar	Fifteen cents per gallon.
On beer, ale, porter, and cider, in quart bottles	One dollar per dozen, which includes the duty on bottles.

On beer, ale, porter, and cider, in pint bottles	Fifty cents per dozen, which includes the duty on bottles.
On beer, ale, porter, and cider, in casks, or any other description of packages other than those above named	Twenty-five cents per gallon.
In all cases of liquids, imported in casks or barrels, the duty shall be levied on the capacity of the cask or barrel, without any regard to any deficiency of its contents.	
On paints of all descriptions, and painters' colors, dry or ground, in oil, (except water colors in boxes) and on varnish	Four cents per pound.
On tortoise shell	One dollar per pound.
On maccaroni and vermicelli; and on almonds, and all other nuts	Four cents per pound.
On sardines and anchovies	Twenty-five cents per pound.
On preserved meats and fish, in cans or firkins	Twelve and one half cents per lb.
On sausages	Ten cents per pound.
On coffee, currants, figs, prunes, cocoa, raisins, and dates	Three cents per pound.
On ginger, cinnamon, cassia, and cloves	Fifty cents per pound.
On teas	Forty cents per pound.
On pimento and black pepper	Eight cents per pound.
On salt	Fifteen cents per bushel.
On anthracite and bituminous coal, and on charcoal	One dollar per ton.
On whale, sperm, linseed, and olive oils, and on all other oils, except perfumery	Five cents per pound.
On wax and sperm candles	Twelve and one half cents per lb.
On tallow candles	Six and one quarter cents per lb.
On beeswax of all kinds	Twelve and one half cents per lb.
On tapers	Fifteen cents per pound.
On spirits of turpentine	Twenty-five cents per gallon.
On soap of all kinds, except perfumery	Five cents per pound.
On gold watches	Ten dollars each.
On silver watches	Three dollars each.
On wearing apparel, comprising all articles of clothing worn on the person, except those specially enumerated and provided for, on millinery articles, say caps, collars, cuffs, braids, and other ornaments for the hair, curls, ringlets, and all similar articles, (except of silk)	Forty per cent. ad valorem.
On hats for men and boys, of straw, fur, or silk	One dollar each.
On boots and bootees for men, women, and children, of whatever material composed	One dollar per pair.
On shoes and slippers, for men, women, and children, of whatever material composed	Thirty cents per pair.
On bonnets for women and children, of all descriptions, except silk, and on silk caps for women and children.	One dollar each.
On silk bonnets for women and children	Two dollars each.
On hosiery, say caps, gloves, cuffs, mits, socks, stockings, shirts and drawers, of whatever material composed, except silk	Thirty per cent. ad valorem.
On silk hosiery	Three dollars per pound.
On caps for men and boys, made of fur, leather, cloth, or straw, and on leather shirts and drawers	Fifty cents each.
On umbrellas, parasols, and sun shades, composed of silk	One dollar each.
On umbrellas, parasols, and sun shades, if of any other material	Fifty cents each.
On epaulets and wings	One dollar per pair.
On coaches, carriages, harness of all kinds, saddlery, household furniture, musical instruments, artificial flowers, fancy boxes of all kinds, pocket books, purses, bead bags, perfumery, perfumed soap, cosmetics of all kinds, engravings, paintings, beads, rosaries, alabaster and spar ornaments, toys, paper hangings, opium, camphor	Forty per cent. ad valorem.
On raw cotton	Two cents per pound.
And on each and every article not specially enumerated and provided for herein	Thirty per cent. ad valorem.

Fifth. The following goods, wares, and merchandise, are to be considered contraband of war, and the importation thereof is strictly prohibited, under a penalty of seizure and confiscation of the goods, and of the vessel in which said goods may be found:

Gunpowder; saltpetre;
Gun-cotton;
Lead;
Sulphur, and brimstone;
Cannon, swords, dirks, lances, spears, bowie knives, rifles, muskets, side arms and fire arms, and all other arms, implements, instruments, and munitions of war.

And the importation of the following goods is prohibited, under penalty of forfeiture:

Steel in bars, plates, sheets, or other form, except in bars less than one inch square, intended for mining purposes.

Sixth. When the duties are imposed by weight, no allowance will be made for tare or draft; in that case the duty will be computed on the gross weight, including the weight of the cask, barrel, box, bag, or other package, and no allowance will be made for any deficiencies, leakage, or breakage, or damage sustained on the voyage of importation, or otherwise. Whenever a doubt exists as to the rate of duty to be collected on any article, the highest rates which would be charged upon articles or fabrics which it resembles in character, material, texture, or the use to which it may be applied, will be taken.

Seventh. The consignee of goods, wares, or merchandise, imported under these regulations, must produce to the United States commanding officer, naval or military, at the port, as the case may be, an entry, invoice, and bill of lading thereof; in the entry the marks, numbers, description, and contents of packages, and the quantity and market value thereof, and of each package, must be distinctly stated. The invoice must describe the goods, and the weight, measure, or other quantity in each package, and the value thereof, in the principal markets of the country from whence the importation is made, together with all charges, until laden on board, at the port or place of shipment; which value shall be verified by the oath of the owner or purchaser, and shall be of the form hereafter prescribed, (see form 1;) which oath, if the goods are imported from the United States, shall be administered by the collector of the port from whence the importation is made; if from a foreign port, or a port in Mexico, by a consul or commercial agent of the United States, if any there be, otherwise by a consul of any nation at peace with the United States.

Invoices must be made out in the currency of the country from whence imported; the value whereof, if not fixed by the laws of the United States, must be stated in a certificate of form 2, to be granted by a consul of the United States, if any there be, otherwise by the certificate of two or more merchants residing at the port of shipment.

Goods fraudulently invoiced, and all goods landed or attempted to be landed, without permit, shall be confiscated.

The commandants of the port will receive all duties and pay over the same the day succeeding to the paymaster or purser, if any such there be at the port, and if not, then to the highest officer present of the quartermaster or commissary's department, and if none such be present, then to such other officer as may be designated by the commandant, who may also detail such non-commissioned officers, sailors or marines, or other persons, as may be necessary to aid in carrying into effect these regulations.

Eighth. All goods, wares, and merchandize, upon which the duties have not been paid within thirty days after the arrival of the vessel, will be taken possession of by the commandant, at the expense and risk of the owner or consignee thereof, and will be sold at public auction under the direction of said commandant, five day's public notice being first given in a public newspaper, if any there be, otherwise by the public notice usually given at such port. From the proceeds of such sale the duties and expenses will be deducted, and the residue thereof, if applied for within ten days, will be paid to the owner or consignee of the goods so sold, otherwise said moneys will accrue to the government of the United States.

Ninth. All goods, wares and merchandize, subject to confiscation, will be sold in like manner within ten days after the seizure.

Tenth. Upon goods, wares and merchandize, the invoices of which are not verified in the manner prescribed in the seventh article of these regulations, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the importation thereof, besides the duties herein prescribed, an addition thereto of one-fourth the amount of said duties.

Eleventh. If the port or place of original destination in Mexico named in the manifest be not in the possession of the United States forces, the vessel may enter at any other port or place in Mexico in such possession.

Twelfth. If upon the unlading of the cargo any package or article specified in the manifest shall be found wanting, the vessel shall be subjected to an additional penalty of one dollar per ton; and if any goods, wares, or merchandize, shall be found on board and not included in the manifest, the same shall be forfeited to the use of the United States, and if the value thereof shall exceed the sum of one thousand dollars, the vessel shall be seized and confiscated.

Thirteenth. The following goods, wares, and merchandize, are exempted from duty, to wit: Machinery and machines to be used for mining purposes in the gold or silver mines of Mexico:

Quicksilver.

All articles the sole property of the United States imported into any of the aforesaid ports of Mexico for the use of the United States army or navy, in American vessels owned, chartered, or freighted by the government of the United States.

Whenever any goods are imported by sutlers, and the duties paid by them, as is required by these regulations, and when the sutler shall first prove to the satisfaction of the commandant of the port that said sutler has actually sold any of said identical goods so imported by him, to any officer, soldier, sailor, or marine, for their own actual individual use and consumption, and not as merchandize for resale, then and in that case the duties so actually paid, on said goods so sold to any officer, soldier, sailor, or marine, as aforesaid, shall be refunded to said sutlers; but before refunding the money so collected, it shall be the duty of the council of administration, which, under the direction of the commandant of the post, fixes the price of sutler's goods, in determining the price of any of said goods so sold as aforesaid by them, to deduct the duty so paid from the price, with a view to avoid imposing any of the burdens of the duties herein prescribed upon the army or navy of the Union. And all officers' individual stores introduced for their own actual use, and equipments required by law, are exempt from duty.

Fourteenth. Upon the arrival of any vessel within the ports aforesaid, a sentinel or sentinels should be at once placed on board to prevent frauds upon the revenue. When the tonnage duty has been paid, passengers can be permitted to land with their baggage, provided no dutiable or prohibited articles are found therein. There will be required from the consignee of any goods imported in such vessel, an entry as per form 3, to be deposited with the commandant of the port, also an invoice verified as hereinbefore required.

The commandant of the port will direct the paymaster, purser, quartermaster, assistant quartermaster, commissary, assistant commissary, or other disbursing officer of the United States, who may be serving at such post or place, to estimate the duties, and, upon the payment of the same in cash to the commandant, he will grant a permit of form 4, which the paymaster, purser, or other officer, will countersign, who will also keep a record of the amount received, to be compared with a similar record to be kept by the commandant who receives the duties.

When the paymaster, purser, or other officer, is unable to ascertain the amount of duties until the goods are weighed, gauged, or measured, the commandant will take a deposite equal at least to the estimated duties; and any amount which, when the duties are correctly ascertained, may appear to be overpaid, he will return to the importer.

Fifteenth. Whenever the commandant, paymaster, purser, or other officer, has reason to suspect that any goods are fraudulently invoiced, he shall institute such an examination as in his opinion may be proper and necessary. All goods which may remain on board at the expiration of ten days from the arrival of the vessel should be warehoused on shore under the directions of the commandant, and if the duties are not paid at the expiration of thirty days after such arrival, they must be sold under the regulations prescribed herein.

The currencies and weights, gauge, and measures, of various countries, with their equivalent in the United States standard, will be found in the table annexed.

The commandant will require the paymaster, purser, or other officer, to transmit to the Secretary of War or Navy, on the first of each month, a statement as per form 5, showing the amounts received by him, the vessel in which imported, and by whom paid:

also a weekly statement of the moneys received, and a statement of goods sold at auction, as per form 6.

Sixteenth. All government monopolies for revenue or income, and all prohibitions, except as herein mentioned, of imports into any of the said ports of Mexico, and all duties on exports, or prohibitions of exports, and all interior transit duties, and all auction and retail taxes or duties on imports on the sale thereof, any law, usage, or custom of Mexico to the contrary notwithstanding, are hereby annulled and abolished.

Seventeenth. The commandant will use and occupy for the transaction of business, and for the storage of imports, all public buildings in the ports aforesaid; and if such buildings shall not be found sufficient for the purposes indicated, he will require the Mexican authorities to furnish him with additional buildings free of charge to the United States.

Eighteenth. Prior to the departure of vessels from the ports aforesaid, the paymaster, purser, or other officer, as the case may be, will require the master to produce to him a manifest of the outward cargo of such vessel, specifying the marks, numbers, description, and contents of packages, and the value thereof, as per form 7, a copy of which, signed by the said paymaster, purser, or other officer, and countersigned by the commandant, will be granted to the master, together with a clearance to be endorsed thereon as per form 8.

No clearance will be granted to any vessel of the United States to any other port or place in Mexico, except such port or place be in possession of the United States. The exportation of goods from any port or place in Mexico in our possession, the importation of which is prohibited by these instructions, is also strictly prohibited.

Nineteenth. These regulations apply at once to Matamoras, Tampico, St. Francisco, and Monterey, (in California,) &c., &c., and such other ports or places as may, from time to time, come into our possession, as soon as possession is taken.

All goods brought into the United States from any of the said ports or places in Mexico, will of course be chargeable with duty in the United States, but no drawback will be allowed on exports from any of the said Mexican ports or places.

Moneys to be collected under these instructions to be paid over to the paymaster, purser, or other officer, to be retained by him under the directions of the commandant, as a military contribution, subject to the order of the War and Navy Departments, but no fees, charges, commission, or compensation of any kind, to be paid or allowed for the performance of any of the duties prescribed in these regulations.

Twentieth. All the duties directed in these regulations to be performed by the commandant of any port or place in our military possession, may be devolved by such commandant on any subordinate officer, to be designated by him, who shall perform the same, subject to the supervision and control of such commandant. The apportionment and distribution of the duties to be performed by the officers of the army and navy, should be made with the approval of the President of the United States, by the Secretaries of War and of the Navy.

R. J. WALKER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Treasury Department, *March* 30, 1847.

FORM 1.

I, *John Brown*, do solemnly, sincerely, and truly *swear or affirm*, that I am the *owner or purchaser* of the goods, wares, and merchandise, described in the *within or annexed* invoice; that the fair market value of said goods in the principal markets of the country of production thereof, at the present time, including all costs for bleaching, dyeing, pressing, and packing, and for inland transportation, and all other charges, to the place of shipment, (amounting to *three thousand Bremen rix dollars*,) is correctly stated in said invoice. And I further swear, that the quantity is truly stated therein. So help me God.

Signed, JOHN BROWN.

[L. S.] Sworn to before me this 22d of March, in the year 1847, at the United States consulate at *Bremen*.

A. B., *Consul.*

FORM 2.

I hereby certify that the value of the *franc of Switzerland*, in which currency the *annexed or within* invoice is made out, is equal to *twenty-seven* cents United States currency.

[L. S.] Given under my hand and seal of office, at the United States consulate at *Basle*, this 22d of March, in the year 1847.

A. B., *Consul.*

FORM 3.

Entry of merchandise imported by John Brown, in the ship Fosca Helena, from Bremen.

Marks.	Nos.	Packages and contents.	Quantity.	Value at specific rates.	Value at 40 per cent.	Value at 30 per cent.	Value at 20 per cent.	Value at compound duties.	Total.
J. D......	1 to 14	14 pipes brandy........	1,400 galls.	$1,400 00	....	....	....	....	$1,400.00

TAMPICO, *March* 22, 1847.

Duty—14 pipes, at $60—$840

Signed, JOHN BROWN.

FORM 4.

John Brown having paid the duties (amounting to $840) on

J. D.—1 to 14—14 pipes brandy,

imported by him in the ship Fosca Helena, from Bremen, permission is hereby given to land the same.

C. D., *Paymster.*
A. B., *Commandant.*

TAMPICO, *March* 22, 1847.

FORM 5.

Statement of revenue collected at the port of Tampico during the month ending March 31, 1847.

Date of arrival.	Vessels' names.	Where from.	Consignee.	Value of imports.	Duty paid.	Penalties paid.	Proceeds of goods confiscated.	Proceeds of goods sold for duties.	Total.
1847.									
March 23...	Ship Fosca Helena.....	Bremen....	John Brown........	$1,400 00	$840 00	....	....	....	$840 00
Do......	Do.............	do......	Tonnage duty.......	....	130 00	....	....	....	120 00
Do......	Do.............	do......	Tonnage penalty....	....	....	$130 00	....	....	130 00
Do......	Do.............	do......	Confiscated.........	600 00	....	....	$600 00	....	600 00
Do......	Do.............	do......	Sold for duties......	1,000 00	400 00	....	....	$600 00	600 00
									2,300 00

Signed, C. D., *Paymaster.*

Countersigned, A. B., *Commandant.*

FORM 6.

Statement of goods sold at the port of Tampico during the month ending March 31, 1847.

Date of arrival.	Name of vessel.	Where from.	Consignee.	Gross sales.	Duty.	Other charges.		Net proceeds.
March 23....	Ship Fosca Helena..	Bremen.......	Unknown...........	$1,000 00	$400 00	$25 00	....	$575 00
Do......	do...........	do........	Confiscated.........	600 00	....	40 00	....	560 00
								1,135 00

Signed, C. D., *Paymaster.*
Countersigned, A. B., *Commandant.*

FORM 7.

Manifest of the cargo of the ship Fosca Helena, which was laden on board at the port of Tampico, and bound for Bremen.

Marks.	Nos.	Description of packages and contents.	Quantity.	Value.	Name of shipper.	Name of consignee.

TAMPICO, *March* 25, 1847.

FORM 8.

We certify that the master of the ship *Fosca Helena* has deposited a manifest of the cargo of said vessel with the United States authorities at this port, of which the within in a true copy.

Permission is hereby granted for said vessel to sail for the port of *Bremen.*

Signed, C. D., *Paymaster.*
Countersigned, A. B., *Commandant.*

TAMPICO, *March* 25, 1847.

The rates at which foreign money or currency is fixed by law.

Franc of France and Belgium	$0 18 6-10
Florin of Netherlands	40
Florin of southern states of Germany	40
Guilder of Netherlands	40
Livre Tournois of France	18½
Lira of the Lombardo Venitian Kingdom	16
Lira of Tuscany	16
Lira of Sardinia	18 6-10
Milrea of Portugal	1 12
Milrea of Azores	83⅓
Marc-banco of Hamburg	35
Pound sterling of Great Britain	4 84
Pound of British provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Canada	4 00
Pagoda of India	1 84
Real-vellon of Spain	5
Real plate of Spain	10
Rupee company	44½
Rupee of British India	44½
Specie dollar of Denmark	1 05
Rix dollar or thaler of Prussia and the northern States of Germany	69
Rix dollar of Bremen	78¾
Rouble, silver of Russia	75
Specie dollar of Sweden and Norway	1 06
Florin of Austria	48½
Ducat of Naples	80
Ounce of Sicily	2 40
Tale of China	1 48
Leghorn livres	16

Currencies by usage, in which a certificate of value is required to be attached to the invoice.

Current marc	$0 28
Crown of Tuscany	1 05
Florin of Prussia	22¾
Florin of Basle	41
Florence livre	15
Geneva livre	21
Jamaica pound	5 00
Leghorn dollar	90
Livre of Catalonia	53½
Livre of Neufchatel	26¼
Paper rouble varies from 4 roubles 65 copecks to 4 roubles 84 copecks to the dollar.	
Rix dollar of Saxony	69
Rix dollar, Rhenish	60⅝
Swiss livre	27
Scuda of Malta	40
Turkish piastre	05

Table of foreign weights and measures, reduced to the standard of the United States.

AMSTERDAM.

100 lbs. 1 centner	108.93 lbs.
Last of grain	85.25 bushels.
Ahm of wine	41.00 gallons.

Amsterdam foot	0.93 foot.
Antwerp foot	0.94 foot.
Rhineland foot	1.03 feet.
Amsterdam ell	2.26 feet.
Ell of the Hague	2.28 feet.
Ell of the Brabant	2.30 feet.

CHINA.

Tail	1⅓ oz.
16 tails 1 catty	1⅓ lbs.
100 catties 1 picul	133¼ lbs.

DENMARK.

100 lbs. of centner	110.28 lbs.
Barrel or toende of corn	3.95 bush.
Viertel of wine	2.04 gals.
Copenhagen or Rhineland foot	1.03 feet.

ENGLAND.

Old ale gallon	1.22 gals.
Imperial gallon	1.20 gals.
Old wine gallon	1.00 gals.
Quarter of grain, or 8 imperial bushels	8.25 bush.
Imperial corn bushel, or 8 imperial gallons	1.03 bush.
Old Winchester do.	1.00 bush.
Imperial yard	36.00 inches.
Troy lb	144-175 lbs. avoid.

FRANCE.

Metre	3.28 feet.
Decimetre, (1-10th metre)	3.94 inch.
Velt	2 00 gals.
Hectolitre	26.42 gals.
Decalitre	2.64 gals.
Litre	2.11 pints.
Kilolitre	35.32 feet.
Hectolitre	2.84 bush.
Decalitre	9.08 qu'rts.
Millier	2.205 lbs.
Quintal	220.54 lbs.
Kilogramme	2.21 lbs.

FLORENCE AND LEGHORN.

100 lbs., or 1 cantaro	74.86 lbs.
Moggio of grain	16.59 bush.
Barille of wine	12.04 gals.

GENOA.

100 lbs., or peso grosso	76.87 lbs.
100 lbs., or peso sottile	69.89
Mina of grain	3.43 bush.
Mezzerola of wine	39.22 gals.

HAMBURG.

Last of grain	89.64 bush.
Ahm of wine	38.25 gals.
Hamburg foot	0.96 foot.
Ell	1.92 feet.

MALTA.

100 lbs. 1 cantar	174.50 lbs.
Salma of grain	8.22 bush.
Foot	0.85 foot.

NAPLES.

Cantara grosso	196.50 lbs.
Cantara picolo	106.00 lbs.
Carro of grain	52.24 bush.
Carro of wine	264.00 gals.

NETHERLANDS.

Ell	3.28 feet.
Mudde of Zak	2.84 bush.
Vat hactolitre	26.42 gals.
Kan litre	2.11 pints.
Poud kilogramme	2.21 lbs.

PORTUGAL.

100 pounds	101.19 lbs.
22 pounds (1 arroba)	22.26 lbs.
4 arrobas of 22 pounds (1 quintal)	89.05 lbs.
Alquiere	4.75 bush.
Mojo of grain	23.03 bush.
Last of salt	70.00 bush.
Almude of wine	4.37 gals.

PRUSSIA.

100 pounds of 2 Cologne marks each	103.11 lbs.
Quintal, 110 pounds	113.42 lbs.
Sheffel of grain	1.56 bush.
Oftoar of wine	18.14 gals.
Ell of cloth	2 19 feet.
Foot	1.03 feet.

ROME.

Rubbio of grain	8.36 bush.
Barih of wine	15.31 gals.

RUSSIA.

100 pounds of 32 laths each	90.26 lbs.
Chertwert of grain	5.95 bush.
Medro of wine	3.25 gals.
Petersburg foot	1.18 gals.
Moscow foot	1.10 gals.
Pood	36 lbs.

SICILY.

Cantaro groso	192.50 lbs.
Cantaro sottile	175 00 lbs.
100 lbs	70.00 lbs.
Salma grossa of grain	9.77 bush.
Salma generale	7.85 bush.
Salma of wine	23.06 gals.

SPAIN.

Quintal or 4 arrobas	101.44 lbs.
Arroba	25.36 lbs.
Arroba of wine	4.43 gals.
Tranega of grain	1.60 bush.

SWEDEN.

100 lbs., or 5 lispunds	73.76 lbs.
Kan of can	4.42 bush
Last	75.00 bush
Cann of wine	69.09 gals.
Ell of cloth	1.95 feet

SMYRNA.

100 lbs. (1 quintal)	129.48 lbs.
Oke	2.83 lbs.
Quiltal of grain	1.46 bush.
Quintal of wine	13.50 gals.

TRIESTE.

100 lbs	123.60 lbs.
Stajo of grain	2.34 bush.
Orna or eirner of wine	14.94 gals.
Ell for woolen	2.22 feet.
Ell for silk	2.10 feet.

VENICE.

100 lts. freso grosso	105.18 lbs.
100 lts. peso sattile	65.04 lbs.
Moggio of grain	9.08 bush.
Anifara of wine	137.00 gals.

War Department, *Washington, May* 10, 1847.

Sir: I am directed by the President to modify the instructions to you of the 3d of April last, directing the collection of contributions in the form of duties on ships and merchandise admitted into the ports in the enemy's country, of which we have military possession, so far as to exempt from tonnage duties all vessels chartered by the United States to convey supplies of any and all descriptions to our army or navy, and actually laden with such supplies; but, if any vessel has on board other articles of merchandise than government supplies, it will not be entitled to such exemption, but must, like any other vessel, pay tonnage duties according to former instructions.

Copies of this letter have been sent to the commanding officers at Vera Cruz, Tampico, and Alvarado, with directions to adopt the above modification without waiting for any specific instructions from you.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

W. L. MARCY,
Secretary of War.

Major General Winfield Scott,
Commanding U S. army in Mexico.

Treasury Department, *June* 10, 1847.

Sir: In compliance with your directions, I have examined the questions presented by the Secretary of War, in regard to the military contributions proposed to be levied in Mexico, under the tariff and regulations sanctioned by you on the 31st of March last, and respectfully recommend the following modifications, namely:

1st. On all manufactures of cotton, or of cotton mixed with any other material except wool, worsted and silk in the piece, or in any other form, a duty, as a military contribution, of thirty per cent., ad valorem.

2d. When goods, on which the duties are levied by weight, are imported into said ports in the package, the duties shall be collected on the net weight only; and, in all cases, an allowance shall be made for all deficiencies, leakage, breakage, or damage, proved to have actually occurred during the voyage of importation, and made known before the goods are warehoused.

3d. The period named in the eighth of said regulations, during which the goods may remain in warehouse, before the payment of duties, is extended from thirty to ninety days, and, within said period of ninety days, any portion of the said goods on which the duties, as a military contribution, have been paid, may be taken, after such payment, from the warehouse, and entered free of any further duty at any other port or ports of Mexico in our military possession, the facts of the case, with a particular description of said goods, and a statement that the duties thereon have been paid being certified by the proper officer of the port or ports of reshipment.

4th. It is intended to provide by the treaty of peace that all goods imported during the war into any of the Mexican ports in our military possession, shall be exempt from any new import duty or confiscation by Mexico, in the same manner as if said goods had been imported and paid the import duties prescribed by the government of Mexico.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. J. WALKER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

To the President.

June 11, 1847.

The modifications as above recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury, are approved by me, and the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy will give the proper orders to carry them into effect.

JAMES K. POLK.

War Department, *Washington, June* 15, 1847.

Sir: It has been deemed proper to modify, in some respects, the scale of duties and the regulations in relation to the trade with the Mexican ports in the military occupation of the United States. I, herewith, send you a printed copy of the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury to the President, suggesting these alterations, and a copy of the President's order sanctioning them, and directing that they be put in force. I have sent copies of that letter and order to Colonel Wilson, at Vera Cruz, and to Colonel Gates, at Tampico, with directions to give effect to the order as soon as received at those places.

Yours, respectfully,

W. L. MARCY,
Secretary of War.

Major General Scott, *&c.*, *&c.*
Major General Taylor, &c., *&e.*

Circular to the commanding officers of Vera Cruz, Tampico, and Matamoras, Mexico.

The President has directed a modification of the duty levied on books imported into the Mexican ports in possession of the forces of the United States. The duty hereafter will be twenty per cent. *ad valorem* upon books of all kinds, in lieu of the present duty. The modified duty will be levied upon all books delivered to the importers or their agents after the receipt of this order.

W. L. MARCY,
Secretary of War.

War Department, *July* 31, 1847.

Circular to the commanding officers of Vera Cruz, Tampico, and Matamoras.

Whenever duties imposed as military contributions on goods imported at ports and places in Mexico, in our military occupation, shall remain unpaid during the period limited by the regulations of March 31, 1847, as modified by the order of June 11, 1847, and it shall appear to your satisfaction that the said goods could not be disposed of at public auction for their prime cost, as shown by the invoice, you are authorized to suspend such sale, with the consent of the parties interested, until more favorable circumstances occur; provided you have reason to believe that, after a reasonable delay, the goods may be sold for prime cost.

W. L. MARCY,
Secretary of War.

War Department, *August* 10, 1847.

War Department,
Washington, *October* 13, 1847.

Sir: In instructions dated 10th of May last, sent to General Kearney, then in California, it was stated that vessels engaged in the trade with California, *which left home in the United States before the commercial regulations of April last issued*, would be required to pay duties at each port on only so much of their respective cargoes as might be landed at such port. It has been determined that this permission should be extended to vessels, American or foreign, without regard to the time when they sailed. You will therefore direct those who are employed by the authority of the commanding officer of the land forces in California to conform to the above modification.

I herewith send you an extract of a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the United States collector at Boston, directing the manner of executing the regulation in regard to this subject.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

W. L. MARCY,
Secretary of War.

Col. R. B. Mason,
Commanding U. S. Army in California.

Extract of a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the U. S. Collector at Boston, dated May 10, 1847.

* * * * * * * *

In respect to the coasting trade between the ports in California, it is to be remarked that the regulations confine the privilege to *American* vessels only. This coastwise trade is to be understood as authorising *American* vessels only to take in at one or more ports foreign merchandise on which duty under the regulations has been paid, as also, articles of the growth or production of California or Mexico, and carry the same, to be landed at any other ports in our possession in said country.

Any vessels, American or foreign, arriving at a port in California, that may not be able to dispose of her entire cargo at said port, may enter and pay duty and charges on any part of the same landed thereat, and may then proceed to one or more ports in said country in the actual possession of the United States forces, and land the residue of her cargo on due entry and payment of duties thereon. In all such cases, the military officers in command at the ports where portions of the cargo may be landed and the duties paid, should certify on the manifest the quantity, character, and description of goods landed at their respective ports, and the amount of duties collected thereupon.

All export duties being abolished under the regulations, it follows that any vessel making up a cargo for exportation from California to the United States ports, or the ports of any foreign country in amity with the same, may proceed from one or more ports within said country to collect and take in her cargo free of duty or charges. * * * * * * *

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
November 16, 1847.

SIR: With a view to augment the military contributions now collected by the Departments of War and of the Navy, under your order of the 31st of March last, I recommend that the export duty exacted before the war by the government of Mexico be now collected at the port of exportation by the same officers of the army or navy of the United States in the Mexican ports in our possession who are authorized to collect the import duties; abolishing, however, the prohibition of export established in certain cases by the Mexican government, as also all interior transit duties; dispensing, also, with the necessity of any certificate of having paid any duty to the Mexican government.

The export duty would then be as follows: on

Gold coined or wrought	3 per cent.
Silver coined	6 per cent.
Silver wrought, with or without certificate of having paid any duty to the Mexican government	7 per cent.
Silver refined or pure, wrought in ingots, with or without certificate of having paid the Mexican government duty	7 per cent.
Gold unwrought, or in a state of ore or dust	3 per cent.
Silver unwrought, or in a state of ore	7 per cent.

Where gold or silver, in any form, is taken from any interior Mexican city in our military possession, the export duty must be paid there to the officer of the United States commanding, and his certificate of such prepayment must be produced at the Mexican port of exportation; otherwise a double duty will be collected upon the arrival of such gold or silver at the Mexican port of exportation. Whenever it is practicable, all internal taxes of every description, whether upon persons or property, exacted by the government of Mexico, or by any department, town, or city thereof, should be collected by our military officers in possession, and appropriated as a military contribution towards defraying the expenses of the war, excluding, however, all duties on the transit of goods from one department to another; which duties being prejudicial to revenue, and restrictive of the exchange of imports for exports, were abolished by your order of the 31st of March last.

Yours, most respectfully,

R. J. WALKER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

To the PRESIDENT.

NOVEMBER 16, 1847.

The modifications and military contributions, as above recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury, are approved by me, and the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy will give the proper orders to carry them into effect.

JAMES K. POLK.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 17, 1847.

SIR: I herewith transmit to you an order made by the President, dated the 16th instant, requiring the collection of an export duty on gold and silver, and, whenever it is practicable, all internal taxes of every description, whether upon persons or property exacted by the government of Mexico, or by any department, town, or city thereof, to be collected by our military officers in possession, except transit duty referred to in said order.

You will take proper measures and give the necessary directions to carry this order into effect to the utmost practicable extent.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. MARCY,
Secretary of War.

Major General W. SCOTT.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 17, 1847.

SIR: I herewith transmit to you an order made by the President, dated the 16th instant, requiring the collection of an export duty on gold and silver, and, whenever it is practicable, all internal taxes of every description, whether upon persons or property exacted by the government of Mexico, or by any department, town, or city thereof, to be collected by our military officers in possession, except transit duty referred to in said order.

You will take proper measures and give the necessary directions to carry this order into effect to the utmost practicable extent.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. Y. MASON,
Secretary of the Navy.

Commodore M. C. PERRY,
Commanding U. S. squadron, Gulf of Mexico.

Amounts reported to have been collected, as military contributions, by officers of the army at Mexican ports in the military possession of the United States forces.

At Vera Cruz, to October 31, 1847*	$297,473 10
At Tampico, to October 31, 1847	154,390 80
At Matamoras, to October 31, 1847	75,284 90
At Saltillo, to August 31, 1847	3,661 66
	530,810 46

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* Exclusive of the return for a part of the month of July, not yet received.

Amounts reported to have been turned over for disbursement to officers of the army and navy.

To officers of the army—	
In the pay department	$186,389 13
In the quartermaster's department	102,274 51
In the subsistence department	131,107 94
In the recruiting service	2,093 00
In the ordnance service	200 00
Army—total	422,064 58
To officers of the navy	15,757 75
For mail service	900 00
	$438,722 33

No. 16.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE.

Office Commissary General of Subsistence,
Washington, November 9, 1847.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this department during the past year.

The army (both regulars and volunteers) has been supplied with good and wholesome subsistence at all points, and in great plenty. The provisions were purchased in the open market, at points from which they could readily, and without delay, be transported to the several depots on the frontiers of Mexico.

The column of the army under the immediate command of Major General Scott, since it penetrated into the interior of Mexico beyond Jalapa, has been almost wholly supplied with subsistence from the country in the vicinity of its operations. Owing to the active service, difficulty of communication, and inexperience of many of the officers doing duty in this department, the accounts have not been rendered with that promptness and correctness which are desirable.

Means have been taken to enlighten the inexperienced, and to impress upon all the necessity of a prompt settlement of their accounts. It is trusted that for the future there will be less cause of complaint in this particular.

The prices paid for supplies, under all the circumstances, are deemed to be reasonable.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. GIBSON, *C. G. S.*

Hon. Wm. L. Marcy,
Secretary of War.

No. 17.

REPORT OF THE PAYMASTER GENERAL.

Paymaster General's Office,
November 22, 1847.

Sir: I have the honor to lay before you the annual report of the transactions of the pay department for the last fiscal year.

There were in the hands of the officers of the department on the 30th of June, 1846		$938,047 40
And the amount received by them from the treasury and other sources, exclusive of transfers from one paymaster to another, was		8,578,209 12
Making the total to be accounted for during the year ending the 30th of June, 1847		9,516,256 52
Of which there was expended—		
In paying regular troops	$1,941,756 84	
In paying volunteers	5,723,273 51	
In paying the military academy	87,359 99	
Total		7,752,390 34
Leaving a balance to be accounted for on the 1st of July, 1847, of		1,763,866 18

to be applied to future payments.

Of this sum there still remains $582,676 to be accounted for; all of which has no doubt been expended, but the accounts have not yet reached this, owing to the remote distances of several paymasters, and the difficulty of transmitting large masses of public papers with safety.

Major Kirby, senior paymaster with General Scott's army, reports, on the 27th October, that the army in the city of Mexico was paid to the 31st of August, and will be paid to the 31st of October soon after muster. The troops at Vera Cruz appear, from the accounts of the paymaster stationed at that place, to have been paid to the 31st of August; and, as there were sufficient funds there, they have no doubt been paid to the 31st of October.

Lieutenant Colonel Randall, deputy paymaster general, reports, on the 1st of October, General Taylor's army all paid to the 31st of August, except the troops at Saltillo; and that two paymasters would leave Monterey in a few days, and complete the payment of the whole to the same time.

The regular troops, composing part of General Price's command, in New Mexico, have been paid to the 30th of June, and the accounts received. Ample funds have since been received at Santa Fe to pay all the troops in New Mexico to the close of the present year, and I presume the payments have been made to the latest date practicable. The twelve-months' volunteers, composing the remainder of General Price's command, were discharged, returned to the United States, and paid off at Fort Leavenworth.

The paymasters in California report, on the 9th of June, that they are prepared to pay, immediately after muster, all troops on the Pacific to the last of June, with the exception of the Mormon battalion, whose service would expire on the 15th of July, and these would be paid in full as soon as discharged. They also report having made arrangements for procuring funds to meet all demands against the department to the close of the present year; it is therefore probable the companies are fully paid at this time.

The troops remaining in the United States, consisting principally of recruiting parties, have all been paid to late dates. I am happy to add that the disbursing officers of the department, as well as those superintending the payment of the different armies, have not only been faithful and energetic, but singularly fortunate in their official transactions during the year. The great difficulty the department had to contend with was the transportation of suitable funds; all payments having to be made in specie. This has been relieved to a considerable extent since the army, under the command of the general-in-chief, reached the city of Mexico, where the disbursing officers have been able to procure specie in exchange for drafts upon the United States. This I think may be increased to an extent equal to the wants of the army; provided the market for the sale of drafts be left open and no monopoly granted. There is, no doubt, a large amount of foreign capital yet in Mexico waiting an opportunity for transfer. The capitalists will, of course, seek the safest and cheapest means of effecting it. It will not, therefore, be necessary to contract with any particular brokers or capitalists to purchase our drafts, which afford the greatest facilities, as the transfer cannot be either cheaply or safely made but by consent of the United States, they having perfect control over the subject. There is also, I understand, in addition to foreign capital, a large amount of secreted specie and bullion belonging to natives who wish to have it placed to their credit in some safe deposite beyond the reach of the Mexican government, whose necessities require every dollar in the country that can be seized. The effect of granting a monopoly would be to prevent such Mexicans availing themselves of the opportunity afforded by our drafts for transferring their hidden treasure; as they must, in doing so, place themselves at the mercy of the agent through whom the negotiation is to be effected, and who might compel them to consent to any terms he chose to impose, to prevent his informing the Mexican government. Whereas, if left free to select an agent in whom they had confidence, to negotiate the transfer for them, they would not hesitate to disinter their buried treasure.

The difficulty of procuring funds in California still exists, and paymasters have to obtain them from pursers of the navy; but as this is not always convenient, I would respectfully suggest that an arrangement for the army to obtain funds by drafts on Europe, similar to that which is now practised by the navy on foreign stations, be authorized. This will require the action of Congress.

Much difficulty has been felt in settling the travelling allowances of discharged volunteers for want of official tables of distances between different places in the United States. The post office tables were formerly used in settling with discharged soldiers, but they are no longer published by that department, and the routes have been so much changed since the publication of the last edition, that these do not furnish a true guide. As the travelling allowance of the troops is an important item in the annual expense of the army, and great dissatisfaction felt, by the volunteers especially, for want of official tables by which to estimate it, I would respectfully suggest that application be made to Congress for authority to have such tables constructed. Perhaps a board composed of officers of the topographical engineers and persons in the employment of the post office department, could best effect it.

It would be a convenience to the service, as well as to the department, if paymasters, appointed during the recess of the Senate, and those whose terms of office are renewed during the recess, were not required to give a second bond on confirmation by the Senate, unless specially required by the President. Such paymasters have to bond twice for each term, whereas, those appointed, or whose appointments are renewed during the session, have to give but one. Whenever a bond is renewed, the department is deprived of the services of the officer for a long time, especially when he is distant from his bondsmen and from Washington; as he must make a final settlement of his accounts under the first bond, and have the second accepted before he can be furnished funds under it.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. TOWSON,
Paymaster General.

To the Hon. W. L. Marcy,
Secretary of War.

No. 18.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER.

Engineer Department,
Washington, November 18, 1847.

Sir: I have the honor to present my annual report, exhibiting the condition of the branches of the public service entrusted to this office.

MILITARY DEFENCES.

From personal examination within the year of most of the fortifications under construction, or repair, and an active correspondence with the officers or other persons in charge of the remainder, I am enabled to state that the utmost has been accomplished in the prosecution of the plan of defence, that a judicious system of operations would allow with the limited means at command. The officers of the corps of engineers in charge of the works have displayed their customary ability, zeal, and watchfulness over the public interests—maintaining at all times, as respects their pecuniary or other responsibilities, a strict and satisfactory accountability.

But the advancement toward completion of the system of defence, has not been as great as this department, on presenting its last year's report, anticipated; although, from the great reduction in the estimate there offered, a progress materially less than in the preceding years, was provided for. The reduced estimates for fortifications for the year ending June 30th next, amounting to $495,600 passed the Senate, but was not acted on by the House of Representatives; and, instead thereof, a much smaller sum was given under the head of contingencies of fortifications. With the grant just mentioned, and the balance remaining, in some cases, of former appropriations, the works of the season have been prosecuted—restricting labors, however, to matters of urgency, and so directing them as to lessen as much as possible, injuries or loss arising from entire suspension in some cases, and a greatly retarded progress in others.

While the attention of the nation is fixed upon the events of a war, carried on by us in a distant country, and which involves no present exposure or risk upon our own shores, there is a chance that our own actual weakness and exposure at home may be disregarded; or at least, that under the heavy expenditures entailed by the distant contest, there may be a disposition to postpone all outlays upon the home defences, because the necessity for these defences may, possibly, be remote. But, to say nothing of the suddenness with which international troubles often arise, of which our history affords several striking instances within the past few years, it is proper to keep in memory the important fact, that our weakness and exposure are not of a nature to be guarded against by sudden resorts. How great soever may be the latent power of the country; how ready and apt in a moment of need, to display itself in a patriotic devotion of blood and treasure; still the multitude of brave hearts upon the shore, until properly shielded and armed, will avail little in resisting or repelling hostile squadrons. No temporary expedients can be relied on to perform the office of the formidable defences, which science and experience have contrived and sanctioned; and, in the preparation of these defences, time is one of the indispensable elements.

In regard to certain fortifications, although their importance to the system of defence can hardly be overrated, it may be said to be impossible to press them to completion before the lapse of a number of years. The fort at the Rip Raps in Hampton Roads, Fort Sumter, in Charleston harbor, &c., &c., are examples. In these, the subsidence of the foundations must be made to cease by the imposition of adequate weights, before the superstructure can be finished. No matter how tedious the process, the result must be patiently awaited; because there is no other way of securing a foundation in the proper situation; and because should the superstructure be finished before the subsidence shall be at an end, the expenditure thereon would probably prove to be a mere waste of money. In other important works, too, the total estimates being large, the annual allowance, under any probable scale of appropriations, can be only a small proportion thereof; and consequently many years must be consumed in the erection. Moreover, in all formidable defences, the nature of the structures prohibits very rapid execution: it would on this account be impracticable, within the few months that would amply suffice to bring a fleet, with hostile purpose, upon the coast, to begin and bring to completion batteries competent to successful resistance.

These considerations, briefly adduced, and others which I might urge with emphasis, show the importance of prosecuting the plan of permanent defence even in times of pressure upon the treasury, with annual grants adequate not only to the maintenance, in good condition, of our existing defences, but also to a progress in the system that if not what we might desire, shall, at least be sensible.

The appropriations for fortifications have not kept pace with the requisitions of the executive in the annual estimates. Had the amounts thus asked during the last nine years been appropriated, the country would have enjoyed a security now, such as it cannot hope to have in less then seven years—supposing the future average annual grants to be equal to the past. But although much remains to do, and a steady perseverance in the work is demanded by high and pressing considerations, it is very satisfactory to look at the extent to which the defensive preparations have already been carried, and to know that perseverance in the system up to this time, has placed many of the most important points upon our sea-board—which were a few years since wholly defenceless—in comparative security.

In concluding this part of my report, I must express the hope that the amount of the estimate for fortifications for the coming year, namely, $490,600, having been reduced, in the desire to lessen the charge upon the treasury, to the least sum that was deemed to be consistent, with the advantageous progress, and a judicious application of labor, may be granted at an early day, so that arrangements may be made for a commencement of work at the opening of the fiscal year.

The estimate above mentioned is less, by upwards of $400,000, than the sum of the estimates handed in by the engineer officers; whose calculations were based, respectively, upon the system of operations that would be most advantageous to the public interest at each work.

Several new fortifications should be begun upon important points of the coast; which works have been recommended to Congress by appropriate committees thereof, as well as by the executive. But, though under present circumstances, I do not offer special estimates for them, they are severally presented in the sequel of this report, as deserving the favor of Congress.

No estimates are now presented to cover the expenses of engineer labors with the army in Mexico. Whether the forces of the United States are to continue the prosecution of active operations there; or are to content themselves with holding possession of the sea ports and principal interior cities; or are to fall back upon frontier lines—still, in either case, and indeed in any but an entire abandonment of Mexican territory, expenditures, more or less considerable, (as the case may be,) will be indispensable in the erection, repair, or modification of such military works as pertain to the corps of engineers. But it is thought that estimates for these purposes had better be kept back, until the events of the war, or the declared course of the government, shall dictate as to their nature.

Barracks and defensive works near Detroit, Michigan.

This fort has been completed during the last year, and is now in good condition for defence. A shot furnace has been partially built, and will be completed this fall. But the operations, since the completion of the defences, have been confined principally to the construction of the portion of the officers' quarters commenced previous to the date of my last report. The walls and roof of three sets of quarters and kitchens have been completed; two sets of quarters, with three sets of kitchens, are finished, except putting up handrails of stair-ways, putting in the cast iron backs and jambs of fireplaces, and applying the last coat of paint to the woodwork.

Although it is desirable that the completion of the barracks, of which the foundations of a part only have been laid, and the construction of the additional quarters, store-houses, &c., designed for this post, should be carried to completion at an early day, the sum now asked (the same as was asked for last year) contemplates the completion of a portion only.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1847......	$1,500
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1848......	1,500
Estimate of the amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849......................	15,000

Defensive works near Buffalo, N. Y.

The labors of the year upon the redoubt at Black Rock may be stated as follows: Completing the banquettes and terrepleins of the tower and covert-way, the construction of a drain from the cellar of the tower, and finishing an artesian well, which affords an abundant supply of water for the garrison. This work is now ready for its armament, and efficient for defence.

Early last year, owing to springs and quicksands, slides occurred in the sodding of the counterscarp, which will involve some expenditure in restoring the slopes to their proper form and giving them permanence.

A fortification on the south side of Buffalo creek has not yet been commenced, owing partly to delay in securing a title to the site, and partly to uncertainty as to the plans of harbor improvement yet to be adopted. A site has, however, been selected, surveyed and permanently marked, of which the title has now been cleared. This work will constitute an important part of the defences of Buffalo harbor, and it is hoped the construction may be begun early next year.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1847.....	$28,300
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1848.....	28,300

No appropriation asked for next year.

Fort Niagara, New York.

A subsidence of some of the heavier masses of earth forming the embankments of this work, and the decay of a portion of the kyanized timber ties, have rendered the expenditure of a small amount necessary in repairs. The operations comprise, also, the repair of the jettees along the lake shore, and the extension of similar works on the river shore. The high river-slopes have been extended, repaired and sodded; the parade has been regulated and drained, and decayed ties in the timber revetment of the northeast bastion have been renewed, which involved some other repairs.

Though this fort is in an efficient and defensible condition, it will require further appropriations to complete the necessary barracks and store-houses, and to substitute gun traverses and centres of a permanent nature, for the timber ones now going to decay. A grant for these objects is not, however, urged at present.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1847......	$3,800
Probable amount to be expended by the 30th June, 1848...	3,800

No appropriation is now requested.

Fort Ontario, Oswego, N. Y.

This fort is now in good condition, and ready for its entire armament and for defence. The labor upon the work for the year comprises the grading and thatching of the higher slopes of the lake and river bank; constructing drains to convey off surface water; digging an additional well for furnishing water to the garrison, and applying some small repairs to the quarters.

The fort has been placed in the charge of a fort-keeper, by whom the banks, and the work generally, have been kept in order.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1847......	$3,250
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1848......	3,250

No further appropriation is now asked for this work.

Fortifications at the outlet of Lake Champlain.

The progress made in the construction of this work has not been great since the 30th of September, 1846, for the want of means. The larger part of the work done within that time was executed during the months of October and November of that year. The slight labors of the past spring and summer have been devoted to the erection of works for the better preservation of the masonry and embankments during the suspension of active operations. The total amount of masonry built since the 30th September, 1846, is 601 cubic yards. This was laid on the piers of bastion 6, on the stairway, arches and roofing of bastion E, and on curtain No. 4. No additions were made to the remaining bastions and curtains. On the roofs of the arches along curtains 1 and 5, an asphaltic covering has been laid to the extent of 174 superficial yards, and about 1,800 cubic yards of earth have been added to the embankments of the coverface.

Economy in the construction, as well as other considerations of importance, renders it desirable that this work should be advanced to completion with as little delay as possible. With this view, an estimate of $70,000 was made last year by the local engineer. In compliance, however, with your wishes that our expenditures should be kept as low as would be consistent with a judicious progress, that amount was reduced last year more than one-half in the estimates presented by this office, and it is now still further reduced, although the loss of a year increases the necessity for rapid progress.

Balance in the treasary on the 30th September, 1847.....	$3,800
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1848.....	3,800
Estimate of the amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849.....................	20,000

Fort at the narrows of the Penobscot, Maine.

Operations at this work have been suspended since the close of the working season of 1846. A vigorous prosecution of the first objects of attention, viz: the rock excavation of the site and embankment of the glacis, during the month of October, and until the 25th of November last, resulted in the removal of 6,000 yards of stone, (4,000 yards of which were placed in the enrochment covering the northeast and southeast fronts,) and in the embankment of 5,800 yards of earth. A considerable portion of the stone required for the sustaining wall of north glacis was cut and hauled to the vicinity of its site.

It is proposed during the ensuing year to continue the rock excavation and glacis, and to prepare stone for the walls, for which objects an appropriation is requested.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1847......	$400
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1848......	400
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849......................	10,000

Fort Preble, Portland harbor, Maine.

No progress has been made at this work since the withdrawment of the working force, about the 20th of November, 1846. At that date, the soldiers' barracks and officers' quarters were nearly completed; the extension of one of the principal batteries needed only the sodding of its rampart slope, and placing traverse rails for its four gun platforms; the hospital remains in the same condition as at the date of the last annual report.

It is desirable, during the ensuing year, to complete the barracks, quarters, and hospital, with their exterior arrangements; to finish the extension of one of the batteries; to erect a store-house and shot furnace, and enlarge the site of the fort by the purchase of additional land. For these objects an additional appropriation is recommended.

There is no balance applicable to this work.

Estimate of amount required to be appropriated, for work upon the fort, and for increase of site, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849.......................................	$9,000

Fort Scammel, Portland harbor, Maine.

Labors on this work continued till about the 15th November, 1846. At that time the embankment of the battery was nearly completed; some 300 running feet of breast-height wall had been built, and 35 pintle stones laid.

It is proposed, during the following year, to complete the battery, and also to build the projected permanent wharf, for which the stone has been already delivered.

For these objects an additional appropriation is requested.

Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1847	$10,000

Fort McClary, Portsmouth harbor, New Hampshire.

No changes have been made in this work since the date of my last annual report.

It is not proposed to call for an additional appropriation for this fort, at the present time.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1847	$2,100
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1848	2,100

Fort Constitution, Portsmouth harbor, New Hampshire.

Nothing has been done upon this work, during the past year. It is in good order, and, in all essential respects, is fully prepared for defence. No further appropriation is requested.

Sea-walls of Deer island, Boston harbor, Massachusetts.

No work has been required to be done upon these walls since the date of the last annual report, and to any future repairs there remains applicable $315 18.

Protection of Lovell's island, Boston harbor, Massachusetts.

The sea-wall remains in the condition reported last year. It has stood the test of four winters without having sustained any injury. It having been found that stone for the catch-gravels proposed to be built could not be obtained without paying unusual prices for it, their construction is deferred in the hope that the required material may be procured next year on more favorable terms.

The unexpended balance of funds applicable to the above object is deemed sufficient.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1847	$1,500
Probable amount to be expended by the 30th June, 1848	1,500

Sea-wall on the Great Brewster, Boston harbor, Massachusetts.

In submitting my annual report, I have for several years past felt it my duty to bring this subject to the notice of the War Department; and I now repeat the recommendation of last year.

In 1840, a careful survey was made, by order of this office, of the islands in Boston harbor which require protection from the wash of the sea. Their preservation is indispensable as covers of the anchorages and roadsteads, and also to the maintenance of requisite depths in the channels. Estimates, also, were made at the same time of the cost of constructing the appropriate sea-walls. For one of these, (namely, Lovell's island,) which was of the most imperious necessity, Congress made the requisite appropriation, and the work has been done, as before stated. The report of the officer who made the survey and estimates, shows the necessity of a sea-wall on the Great Brewster island, one on Long island head, and one on Gallop island; each of these, especially the first two, affording sites for important batteries. The last two being less urgent, may be postponed, but the first mentioned demands immediate attention. On the 12th December, 1843, I addressed to the Secretary of War a communication urgently inviting attention to the subject, and expressing the hope that an appropriation might be made at the earliest day in the session practicable. For further detail I beg leave to refer to that letter.

The two houses of Congress have concurred no less than three times in making an appropriation for this work, but unfortunately the items of appropriation were embraced in bills which failed to receive the executive sanction. The case only becomes the more pressing with the lapse of time.

It may not be amiss to state that it appears, from surveys made respectively in 1820 and 1840, that 5.67 acres had been washed away from the island in the interval, being a quantity about equal to one-fourth of the whole island at the latter period.

The estimate from this office includes a request for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849, of $40,000.

Repairs of Fortifications on Governor's island, Boston harbor, Massachusetts.

A force consisting of thirty to forty laborers, eight horses, and a yoke of oxen, was employed during May and June, in clearing away and preparing for the repairs and modifications.

A contract has been made for all the hammered stone required for the tower, including loop-holes, gateway, and parade wall—to be delivered at such times as admits of the completion of that structure in 1849.

It is proposed next year to proceed with excavations and to collect materials.

Balance in the treasury 30th September, 1847........	$14,000 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1848..	14,000 00
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for the fortifications and for the erection of barracks on Governor's island, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849..	15,000 00

Fort Independence, Boston harbor, Massachusetts.

Besides the fitting up of the casemates, designed for officers' and soldiers' quarters, and for magazines, there remained at the date of my last report the following work to be done. To take down the old wooden buildings, and grade their sites; to lay a paved walk around the parade, and to complete the arrangements for the drainage; to build two shot furnaces, and to finish the pavement in rear of the sea-wall.

To save expense, these operations are postponed till next year, when they can be executed with the aid of machines, teams, and other facilities furnished from the other works in the harbor.

There remains an unexpended balance applicable to the above objects, and no appropriation is asked for.

Balance in the treasury on 30th September, 1847......	$15,400 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1848..	15,400 00

Fort Warren, Boston harbor, Massachusetts.

Measures were in progress last winter, having in view the completion of the entire masonry during the present season. Responsible individuals had engaged to furnish the stone required to complete the breast-height wall of the main work. About three-fourths of the stone required to complete the parade wall, was at the work ready to be put up. These preparations were suspended, however, as soon as it was ascertained that there would be no specific appropriations for fortifications.

Operations the current year have resulted in covering with bituminous mastic 4,000 square yards of casemate roofs on front No. 3; completing the embankment of the terreplein over the same; forming 200 lineal yards of parapet; sodding the exterior slope on front No. 2; left face and flank of No. 1, and half of right face No. 3; laying 12,500 superficial feet of asphalt floors, including those of ten casemates designed for soldiers' quarters, the doors and windows for which are nearly finished. The masonry of demi-line, is also completed.

Within the coming year, it is desirable to complete the parade wall, breast-height wall, and the entire masonry, except the façades of the main postern; also to complete all the earth work, and the arrangements for mounting all the guns.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1847

Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849 .... $30,000 00

Fort Adams, New port harbor, Rhode Island.

The principal operations on this work for the past year, comprise the preparation of stone bases for the outer pillars of gallery on the west front; sodding the parapet slope on the southeast and southwest fronts of crown work, laying 937 square feet of flagging on side-walks; mowing, regulating, and sowing grass seed on the slopes and terrepleins, and preparing for foundation of wall at the east end of permanent wharf, where the water is very deep and where the foundation prepared with the diving bell, under a contract, proved defective.

The prominent objects of labor for the next year, are the completion of permanent walls for the wharf, a failure to do which during the coming season would probably involve a large additional expenditure; the completion of granite bases of the pillars of the west front gallery; pointing the arches on the west and east fronts; continuing the blocking course on the counterscarp of the enciente; and the regulation, repair, and preservation of the slopes of the main work, outworks, and redoubts. For these purposes an appropriation is necessary.

No balance in the treasury.

Estimate of the amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849............... $20,000 00

Fort Griswold, New London harbor, Connecticut.

Nothing remains to be done to complete the advanced battery of this work, except strengthening the pintle centres, and building a wall around the magazine. The portion of the appropriation remaining unexpended and applicable to this work, it is believed, will be sufficient to finish the battery.

No further sum is asked.

Fort Trumbull, New London, Connecticut.

The operations upon this work for the past year have been confined chiefly to the stone, brick, and concrete masonry of the casemates of the north front; the masonry of the parade and scarp walls of the north curtain; laying traverse circles and pintle centres for the barbette batteries; building the stone parapets of the bastions; paving gun room casemates; completing bakery in north-east bastion; building breast-height walls of parades of exterior battery; erecting a furnace for heating shot; pointing stone and brick masonry; building sea-walls at foot of esplanade slopes; repairing block-house and constructing a magazine therein; finishing quarters; sodding banquettes and banquette slopes; asphalting roofs of casemates; embanking terrepleins of north curtain, and repairing the requisite machinery.

The amount of work executed during the year, is 823 cubic yards of stone masonry in mortar; 889 cubic yards of dry stone masonry; 226 cubic yards of brick masonry; 387 cubic yards of concrete masonry; 10,360 superficial feet of stone cutting; 2,501 cubic yards of earth removed; 1,560 square yards of sodding; 240 square yards of asphalt covering, and a considerable amount of carpentry and smithery in finishing quarters and repairing machinery.

The magazines of this work are now ready for use; the gun-rooms and quarters of the garrisons are secured against bombardment; many of the essentials for the defence and convenience of the fort are finished or in progress, and all the batteries, except for mortars, are ready for service. Although a considerable extent of labor is still requisite for the entire completion of this work, embracing a variety of details, it may now be considered in a very efficient state of defence.

This fort might, with ease and advantage, be completed during the next fiscal year; and for this purpose the officer in charge has asked for the remainder of the original estimate, namely, $53,000; but the estimate of this office is restricted to the amount requested last year.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1847..	$11,000 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1848..	11,000 00
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849..................	10,000 00

Fort Schuyler, Long Island Sound, New York.

The labors on this work were continued throughout the fall of 1846, and were applied to the construction of the stone masonry of the interior face of the ramparts; setting the traverse circles of the barbette batteries; coping the interior face of the rampart along the gorge; and constructing oblique arches, increasing the width of the terreplein at the intersection of the gorge with adjacent water fronts. Some labor in addition to the above, was applied to grading the terreplein over the quarters; laying concrete floors in the bastion casemates of the gorge; setting brass fastenings to the doors and ventilators of the magazines, and making window frames and sashes for the quarters.

Early last spring the work was resumed, and during the past summer, many parts of the fort most essential to defence have been completed. The pintle irons for the lower tier of gun carriages have been fitted; iron traverse plates laid; the masonry of the parade wall completed; the terrepleins regulated; a portion of the barbette traverse circles set; the plastering of the officers' quarters finished, and excavations made, and the masonry commenced for coal vaults in front of the quarters.

The above operations comprise the construction of 1,077 cubic yards of stone masonry; 22 cubic yards of brick masonry; 3,444 square yards of plastering; 36,733 square feet of stone-cutting; 123 cubic yards of concrete masonry; 1,712 cubic yards of excavation and embankment; and 202 square yards of bituminous mastic for roofing.

This work is now in such a condition that every gun of its contemplated armament may be placed in position, and the ramparts, both of the land and water fronts, are susceptible of defence. What remains to be done is of great importance, however, to the preservation and durability of the fort, and in providing the necessary accommodations for a garrison, suited for a continued residence of both officers and men. To perfect these in the most economical manner, the work should be pushed at once to completion. With this view, and considering the great importance in other respects of finishing the fort at an early day, it would be very desirable to obtain an appropriation of the necessary amount, namely, $50,000, as requested by the engineer officer in charge; but the estimate of this office is confined to the same amount as last year.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1847......	$2,500
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1848......	2,500
Estimate of the amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849......................	10,000

Governor's island, New York harbor.

Fort Columbus.—The operations on this work, which is in good condition for defence, have been directed with a view to its preservation, to making some minor repairs, renewing the drawbridge, &c.

Castle William.—All the most essential repairs to this work have been perfected: the two magazines have been made bomb-proof during the last year.

South battery.—The magazine and barrack connected with this battery have been placed in good repair. The work is in good condition for defence, and the barrack has been occupied by troops for a portion of the past year.

Permanent wharf.—This wharf is finished and supplied with a heavy cast-iron crane. A good macadamised road-way has been made on the wharf, and the crane repaired and strengthened so as to make it efficient in the shipment of heavy ordnance from the island.

No appropriation is asked for these works.

Repairs of Fort Wood, Bedlpw's island, New York.

The additions and improvements to this work, which were in progress at the date of my last report, have been advanced to the full extent of the means applicable to these purposes. The labor of the year has been applied to building the eastern barrack from its foundation, to include its progress to the lathing and plastering; flooring, plastering, and casing the windows of the western barrack; raising the unfinished portions of the scarp-wall of the fort to the height of the coping, and laying part of the latter; pointing the scarp and counterscarp walls; building 240 running feet of sea-wall from its foundation to the coping, and raising 275 running feet of another part, two feet higher; coping the latter portion and filling the joints with asphalt; excavating in the ditch to the extent of two thousand cubic yards, and embanking the earth behind the sea-wall; regulating the glacis, and preparing the barbette batteries for the reception of the armament.

Many portions of the masonry recently executed are in exposed conditions, and will suffer much injury if not carried speedily to completion. To finish what is now far advanced, to make necessary additions to the sea-wall, and to place the important defences on this island in a state of full efficiency, at an early day, an appropriation is requested, by the engineer officer, for the next fiscal year, of $50,000. The estimate of this office is nevertheless restricted to the amount asked for last year.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1847.....
Estimate of the amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849.................... $10,000

Fort Hamilton, New York harbor.

The operations on this work have been suspended during a portion of the year, by the necessity of vacating nearly all parts of the fort for the use of the New York volunteers, and to make provision for recruits enlisted for the general service. Some work has been done, however, which comprises the construction of the esplanade wall on the water front; filling in the earth behind this wall; removing the decayed shed-roof along the interior of the western front, and introducing a copper gutter under the coping; putting up a wrought iron railing along the interior coping of this front; paving the casemates of the southern caponier; constructing copper roofs for three shot furnaces; repairing the brick work of a portion of the embrasures; placing an asphalt covering over a portion of the casemates; and executing many matters of minor detail.

The year's operations have resulted in the construction of 447 cubic yards of stone masonry; 90 cubic yards of brick masonry; 778 cubic yards of excavation and embankment; 1,200 square yards of sodding; 2,833 square feet of asphaltic roofing, and 1,080 square feet of stone-cutting.

The funds remaining unexpended and available for this work, it is believed, will be sufficient for all the repairs and improvements immediately demanded for its efficient preservation.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1847...	$10,000 00
Probable amount to be expended by the 30th June, 1848	10,000 00

No appropriation is asked for next year.

Repairs of works on Staten island, New York harbor.

Under the authority of an act of Congress, 8th of August, 1846, making appropriations for certain defensive works, negotiations were entered into with the commissioners of the land office of the State of New York, for the purchase of the grounds and fortifications belonging to that State at the narrows, on Staten island, which resulted in the purchase of the same, and the title to these lands is now vested in the United States.

Preliminary measures, including surveys, &c., being completed, the necessary work-shops were erected, and the labors of construction commenced, with the establishment of a coffer dam enclosing the foundations of the portion of the work which is to stand in the water. This coffer dam has been extended to the length of 815 feet; is 15 feet wide, and from 11 to 18 feet high, enclosing the entire site on the river fronts. A quantity of stone has been received for building the scarp walls, 3,695 cubic feet of which have been cut, and are ready for use. Two cranes for receiving materials have been erected, and other machinery required in the construction prepared.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1847..	$51,611 04
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1848...	51,611 04

No appropriation is asked for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1849.

Batteries Hudson and Morton, Staten island, New York,

Are in good condition, and require no further appropriation at present. The same should be said of *Fort Lafayette*, on the Long island side of the narrows.

Sandy Hook.—The fortification designed for this important site, should receive the sanction of Congress at an early day. Without now presenting an estimate to that end, I beg leave to refer to several previous communications urging the great necessity of these works for the protection of New York bay.

Fort Mifflin, Delaware river.

This work has been for several years occupied by garrisons, and is believed to be in good condition for service.

Fort Delaware, Delaware river.

The title of the island on which this work is to stand, which has been in question for many years, is now under discussion before an arbitrator selected with the approbation of all the parties, and it is hoped will soon be adjusted. Should the decision be in favor of the United States, the money in the treasury applicable to the work will prevent the necessity of a further appropriation this year. But if adverse, Congress may have to provide the means of extinguishing the opposite claims.

Fort McHenry, Baltimore harbor, Maryland.

The repairs and changes required to make this fort efficient were executed some years ago. It is garrisoned, and needs no present appropriation.

Fort on Sollers' Point flats, Baltimore harbor.

Jurisdiction over the site of this work was obtained from the State of Maryland at the last session of her legislature, and an officer has been ordered to Baltimore to take charge of the operations. He has been engaged in staking out the position of the fort, and making the necessary preliminary arrangements for the commencement of the work early next spring.

For the prosecution of the operations for the next fiscal year, the following appropriation is requested by the officer in charge, viz: $50,000. But in the desire to keep the estimates as low as will be in any way consistent with important progress, I have adopted less than one-third of that amount.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1847..	$29,000 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1848..	29,000 60
Estimate of the amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849..............	15,000 00

Fort Madison, Annapolis harbor, Maryland.

There has been but little done at this work since the date of my last report. The limited operations of the year comprise the construction of the parapet of the main face of the water front, which has been nearly completed, including the masonry of the breast-height wall, sodding the slopes of the parapet, and laying a portion of the traverse circles.

Since the close of operations in November, 1846, the public property at the fort has been under the immediate charge of an agent residing at the place.

It is thought best to keep this work suspended for the present.

Repairs of Fort Washington, Maryland.

The labors of the past year upon this work have been applied to grading the parade, terrepleins, and portions of the ditch; sodding banquette slopes and repairing the sodding at the points; completing the draw-bridge and doors of the main entrance; constructing doors for the posterns and casemates; repairing guard rooms and prisons; adapting the embrasures of the northeast flank to carronades; laying traverse circles; paving areas around the quarters and magazines; building stone steps from the parade to the batteries and to the casemates of the northeast front; pointing different parts of the masonry, and fitting some of the casemates for store rooms.

It was hoped that, with the pains taken in newly arranging and sodding all the injured slopes, the tendency to slide and wash, which has always been such a source of injury, and even danger, to this work, had been overcome; but the flood of rain which fell on the 7th October, doing such extensive damage to roads, dams, bridges, &c., all over this region, was not without its effects upon the unstable banks of this fort, producing some slides which, however, do not endanger the foundations, and will be soon repaired.

This fort is now in a condition for defence, and all additional repairs deemed necessary for the preservation and efficiency of the work will be completed, it is hoped, without calling for another appropriation.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1847...	$4,500 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1848...	4,500 00

No further appropriation is now asked.

Fort Monroe, Hampton Roads, Virginia.

The operations on this work during the past year advanced without interruption, and comprised the completion of the sea wall at the salient of the glacis coupé on fronts No. 4 and 5; building the counterscarp slope wall on front No. 7; the reconstruction of the main bridge on front No. 7, and the erection of a small bridge over the tide-lock; completing the excavations on the ditch; also the pavements of the same; embanking and grading the glacis of the main work, commencing on front No. 2, and extending on fronts 2, 1, 7, and 6, terminating at the tide-lock; regulating the roof drainage of the advanced battery; laying the pavements of a rampart connecting the terraplein of the advanced battery with the roadway on the glacis, and building a portion of the sea wall on front No. 6 for the protection of the glacis coupé.

The boring in the artesian well, which is in progress for supplying water to the garrison, has been but little advanced during the past year. The depth of 232 feet has been reached with eight-inch pipes, but here the resistance became so great to further penetration that it was decided to substitute a smaller pipe, of five inches, for the greater depths. These pipes have been contracted for, and with these it is hoped that the depth necessary for giving an abundant supply of water for the use of the garrison can be attained.

A considerable amount of labor is still requisite to the entire completion of all the operations at this work; these comprise the completion of the sea walls on front No. 6; grading and sodding glacis coupé of that front; excavating the ditches of the redoubt forming the scarp and counterscarp slopes, rampart, &c., of this advanced work, together with many minor details. The officer in charge has prepared an estimate for completing all these important objects, but I am restricted to an amount nearly two-thirds less.

No balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1847.

Estimate of the amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849..............	$20,000 00

Fort Calhoun, Hampton Roads, Virginia.

Since the date of my last report, nothing has been done at this work. In consequence of a long succession of stormy weather, the usual soundings for determining the subsidence of the mass of stone on which it is situated have not been yet completed. The observations of last year show a subsidence of less than three-fourths of an inch; but this was considered too great to authorize the commencement of the permanent work.

The timbers sustaining the loading over the piers are, in many instances, entirely decayed; efforts will be made to replace the most important pieces of these timbers, to keep the mass resting as much as possible upon the foundations.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1847......	$20,000
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1848......	10,000

No appropriation is now asked.

Fort Macon, Beaufort harbor, North Carolina.

The operations upon this fort for the past year have been slight, and have been such only as were demanded for the proper police of the work, and for its preservation from injury, such as removing sand which had accumulated in the ditches, clearing rubbish from the interior of the fort, lackering exposed iron work, &c., &c.

The necessary funds have been derived from the appropriation for contingencies of fortifications. The work is in an efficient condition, and

No further appropriation is now asked.

Preservation of the site of Fort Macon, North Carolina.

Nothing has been done to the site of Fort Macon during the past year. No material change has occurred to the site: it is in good condition, and

No further appropriation is now asked.

Repairs of Fort Caswell, North Carolina.

Much of the masonry has been repointed; the terreplein, and banquette of the covered ways, the remaining half of the counterscarp slope, and a portion of the glaces, have been filled up to their true planes. The grass slopes have been preserved from injury, &c., &c.

Funds for these purposes have been derived from the appropriation for contingencies of fortifications—and it is proposed to draw upon the same fund for some additional repairs which remain to be executed.

No further appropriation is asked.

Preservation of the site of Fort Caswell, N. C.

The jettee near the wharf has been extended back to the glacis coupé of the fort. The dike bounding the advanced ditch has been thoroughly repaired, giving it a width of twelve or fifteen feet, and raising it to a height of four and a half feet above the level of the tides, and three catch-sands have been constructed upon the beach.

Funds for these operations have been derived, in part, from the appropriation for contingencies of fortifications. No further work is now proposed; but the beach will require constant observation, and should there be any unfavorable action, remedies must be applied without delay.

No appropriation is now asked.

Fort Moultrie, Charleston harbor, S. C.

This work is in good condition. No work has been done on it within the year—none is at present needed.

Preservation of the site of Fort Moultrie, Charleston harbor, South Carolina.

The break-water, under construction for the preservation of the site of this fort, has been pushed forward as rapidly as was consistent with economy and the limited means applicable to the work. During the year, four hundred and sixty-eight running feet have been added to its length, and the grillage located and partially loaded for two hundred and sixty feet further. Six hundred feet still remain to be constructed.

The north end of the island, beyond the influence of the finished work, has been washed away at an alarming rate during the past season; unless this action be arrested, by a rapid extension of the break-water, some of the most valuable buildings on that side of the island will be undermined and destroyed within the next year. An appropriation equal to the estimate for the completion of this work, is demanded by a judicious economy; but I restrict myself to the amount asked for last year.

No balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1847.	
Estimate of the amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year, ending 30th June, 1849..............	$10,600 00

Dike on Drunken-Dick shoal, Charleston harbor, S. C.

About two hundred feet have been added to the length of this dike since the 30th September, 1846, and the outer extremity is now within seventy-five feet of the terminus. The effects of the work are very satisfactory; the sand on the sea side has increased, and is increasing as the dike advances. The deep curve of the island, known as the "Curlew Ground," is fast filling up, and thus far the results more than meet the calculations made before the work was commenced. An estimate for the completion of the dike has been submitted by the officer in charge, which he deems quite sufficient, if the amount can be applicable for the next fiscal year; but, if the prosecution of the work be deferred for the want of means, a greater amount will be required, as the lighters now in use for receiving and transporting material, will not last more than another year—to renew them will involve a considerable expenditure. But although I consider it my duty to make this statement in full reliance on its accuracy, I do not feel authorized to ask a larger appropriation than was solicited last year.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1847..	$15,500 00
Probable amount to be expended by the 30th June, 1848,	15,500 00
Estimate of the amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year, ending 30th June, 1849.............	15,000 00

Fort Sumter, Charleston harbor, South Carolina.

The labors upon this fort have been continued since my last report; the masonry, with other parts of the work, has been very considerably advanced. The scarp wall of the battery fronts has been raised ten feet; that of the gorge nine feet; the casemate piers four feet, and the piers of the gallery five feet; the lower tier of embrasures finished; on the landing, seven thousand superficial feet of flagging have been laid; loop holes of the first story, and sills of second story of gorge laid; covering flags of cisterns prepared, and there are on hand ready for use nearly all the cut stone steps and landings.

An artesian well has been commenced, and carried to the depth of three hundred and twenty-three feet—it is hoped an abundant supply of water may be obtained for the garrison by this process.

The officer in charge urges the advantage, in point of economy, of carrying this work rapidly to completion; and states that the advanced condition of the fort, and the abundant supply of materials on hand, will enable him to employ, judiciously, a large force; and that the contingent expenses, which form an important part of the cost of all works, are nearly as great for a limited as for an extended scale of operations. Concurring entirely in these views, I must still restrict my estimate to the amount asked for last year.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1847..	$15,200 00
Probable amount to be expended by June 30, 1848....	15,200 00
Estimate of the amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year, ending 30th June, 1849..............	20,000 00

Preservation of the site of Fort Johnson, Charleston harbor, S. C.

The breakwater has been completed as far as could be done with the funds applicable to its construction. It is now in a condition to afford protection for some time to the public lands at this point. The southern portion of the work was subjected to a storm before the concrete in rear of the stone wall was fully set, by which it was considerably injured, and the part of the breakwater erected many years ago of wood, for the protection of the north-east and north side of the fort, is decaying, and will ultimately require to be replaced by stone work to give permanence.

A future appropriation will probably be needed for both wharf and breakwater, but none is now asked for.

Fort Pulaski, Savannah river, Georgia.

At the date of my last annual report, the main work and its immediate outworks were in readiness to receive their armaments; yet much remained towards finishing the defensive arrangements and preparing the permanent quarters for a garrison. The labor of the past year has been mainly directed to the accomplishment of these objects.

The following, besides various smaller, yet important matters, comprises what has been done, viz: the slopes of the rampart and parapet of the demi-line, and of the glacis, adjusted and sodded; banquettes constructed on the terrepleins of the main work; the main draw-bridge and portcullis made; deficient pointing in the masonry supplied; the landings of the stairways protected by an iron railing; the postern paved with stone; the main gates completed; the casemate quarters of both officers and men finished, and a piazza in front of them erected.

Though this work and its outworks are so well advanced, the detached battery remains roughly embanked; some labor must be bestowed upon it before it can be rendered serviceable. Some other matters require early attention, which, though not immediately connected with the defence of the work, are necessary to the protection of the buildings and property on the island, and to the accommodation and convenience of the garrison: the first of these is, the strengthening of the dikes to secure the island against overflow; the second, to provide a good and safe landing for boats and vessels by renewing the platforms at the end of the permanent wharf. Towards these objects our estimates include the sum that was estimated to be sufficient last year.

No balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1847.
Estimate of the amount required to be appropriated for
the fiscal year, ending 30th June, 1849.............. $8,000 00

Repairs of Fort Jackson, Savannah river, Georgia.

The labors upon this work having been suspended during the summer of 1846, were resumed in December last, and continued through the winter and following spring. The operations of the year have been principally directed to the following objects: excavating and driving the piles for the foundations of the new scarp wall; building the foundations and walls of a magazine; laying the coping on the parade wall of the old battery; placing the iron traverse circles for the guns; enlarging and strengthening the surrounding dikes with the view of securing the necessary space for the future operations on the work from overflow, and to procuring and cutting stone for future use in the construction.

The old battery is now in readiness for its guns, and the operations by the coming year will be, to establish the grillages and foundations of the new scarp and counter-scarp walls, and the foundations of quarters for officers and soldiers. These foundations are below the water level; their preparation will be attended with considerable expense, consequent upon contending against a head of water. These expenses would be about the same from year to year should the work be protracted for the want of means; it is therefore desirable, and it will be attended with great economy, to complete this portion of the construction in one season, and it is with this view that the estimate below has been submitted.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1847....	$300 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1848....	300 00
Estimate of the amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year, ending 30th June, 1849................	20,000 00

Proposed fort for the entrance of Cumberland sound, Georgia.

Although all practicable steps have been taken to secure the title to a site for this work, the object has not yet been accomplished. Without such title, and without a cession of jurisdiction from the State—which it is supposed will be granted by the legislature—a commencement of this work could not be made.

There is a balance in the treasury of former appropriations of..	$19,472 56
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1848...	19,472 56

No further appropriation is now asked.

Repairs of Fort Marion and sea-wall, St. Augustine, Florida.

A very little work has been necessary in the way of repairs; but generally every thing is in good order.

No appropriation is asked.

Pensacola harbor, Florida.

In relation to the importance of this harbor for national purposes, and the necessity of opening communications with the interior, I beg leave to refer to my previous annual reports.

Fort McRee, Pensacola harbor, Florida.

This work is in a most efficient state. A small amount of labor has been applied to different parts of the work within the past year, namely: laying new traverse irons for the batteries of the lower casemates; pointing with mortar and mastic; painting, and constructing jettees in front of the work to deflect the waves and current of the sea from the site.

It must be here stated that the old mouth of the lagoon which lies behind the fort, being closed by a storm in September last, some mischievous person caused a new one to open in dangerous proximity to the fort; and that these jettees were constructed for the purpose of checking encroachments which threatened the foundations of the fort.

Early in the month of August last, the officer in charge reported that, although the shore immediately in front of the site was for the present preserved, and even extended by the temporary works above mentioned, the shore and point of land nearer the mouth of the lagoon were gradually washing away. A special board of engineer officers was immediately ordered to examine into the character of these encroachments, and devise a remedy for any injury already done to the site, and a plan for preventing the future action of the sea. This board, after a full examination of the changes which had taken place at different points of the shore, has reported the necessity of prompt measures being taken to ensure the safety of the work. An extension of the temporary jettees which have been built, and the construction of others of the same character, will most probably ensure for a time the safety of the site, and not only afford satisfactory results, but indicate the best forms and positions for works durable in their nature, and designed to give permanent security.

An estimate of the cost of these necessary constructions has been prepared, and an appropriation of the amount is now asked as indispensable to the preservation of this important fort.

No balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1847.

Estimate of the amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year, ending 30th June, 1849................	$50,000 00

Fort Pickens, Pensacola harbor, Florida.

But little labor was required to preserve all parts of this work in a good condition during the past year. The slight injuries sustained by the pavements in dismounting and remounting the armament have been repaired; the glaces have also been repaired at all points where gullies had been formed by the rains.

A leakage has been discovered in some of the casemate arches, which, though small, will cause injury to the work, if not checked in time. It is proposed to cover the pavements of the terrepleins over these arches with a coat of mastic; but these, and any other operations, if found necessary within the year, will be executed out of the grant for contingent expenses. No specific appropriation is now asked.

There is no balance in the treasury to the credit of this work.

Fort Barrancas, Pensacola harbor, Florida.

The main fort is completed, and is reported by the officer in charge to be in a good condition for defence.

Operations have been continued upon the advance redoubt of this work during the past year, and much of the more difficult and expensive parts of this construction have been executed. The counterscarp of the redoubt is completed, with exception of the coping, together with its gallery and casemates of reverse fire. Nearly all the earth necessary to the formation of the glaces has been placed in position. The galleries of communication under the ditch have been completed; the scarp of the northwest bastion raised to the height of the cordon; the scarp of the right bastion about one-third built; the foundations of the curtain laid; and the piers of the scarp casemates along the curtain, and in the northwest bastion, carried to the full height. With the necessary appropriation, the entire masonry of this redoubt could be constructed easily within the coming fiscal year.

The construction of permanent quarters and barracks at this fort, for which an appropriation has been made by Congress, was delayed for a time, in consequence of a portion of the ground required for their site being within the limits of the public land under the control of the Navy Department. A new line of division, was afterwards agreed upon by the Secretaries of War and Navy, separating the portions of public land subject to the control of their respective departments. This line has been surveyed and located, and the barracks are now under construction. The labor upon the barracks has been confined principally to the middle portion of the design, with a view to complete a part for use at as early a day as practicable. The front and rear walls of this part have been carried up to the top of the windows of the first story.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1847	$3,200 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1848	3,200 00
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for the redoubt, barracks, and quarters, for the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1849........................	40,000 00

Fort Morgan, Mobile point, Alabama.

The operations on this work have advanced to some extent during the year, but much that is essential has been delayed for the want of the necessary amount of funds. The work done is as follows: The exterior of scarp wall on fronts 2, 3, 4, and 5, has been repaired; the souterrain, under front 5, has been extended and completed; the glacis coupé of the advanced bastion, and of the half bastion on front 1, has been finished; there have been 7,570 cubic yards of earth embanked on glacis of front 4; the officers' quarters repaired and painted; the roof of the citadel repaired and slated; and an iron gutter attached to the cornice of the citadel, with horizontal and vertical conductors. The cisterns have been completed, and drains leading from them constructed; the superior slope of the glacis on front 4, and on half of front 5, regulated; and the first 112 feet of the permanent wharf nearly finished.

The completion of the permanent wharf, and the further embankment and formation of the glacis, are the most important operations contemplated for the coming year; for these purposes the following appropriation is requested:

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1847	$1,700 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1848	1,700 00
Estimate of the amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849............	20,000 00

Proposed new fort on Dauphin island, Mobile bay.

All practicable efforts have been made to secure the title of a site for the contemplated fortification, but without results as yet. Application will be made for the cession of jurisdiction at the next meeting of the legislature.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1847	$20,000 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1848	10,000 00

No further appropriation is now requested.

Fort Pike and preservatian of site, Louisiana.

The operations for the year have consisted in completing the jettees for the preservation of the site; the deepening of the ditch to an unfordable depth; constructing a new permanent bridge and drawbridges, supported by brick piers, and some repairs of the masonry and earth work.

The fort is in excellent condition; the repairs of the narrow lateral bridge, and some adjustment of the drawbridge, are all the operations of importance which remain to be done, and the balance of the existing appropriation will suffice for these objects.

The jettees constructed appear, so far as time will permit us to judge, to answer the object for which they were intended, of preserving the site from the abrasion of the water of the pass.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1847	$1,000 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1848	1,000 00

No further appropriation is asked.

Fort Wood, Louisiana.

The excavation of the ditch to an unfordable depth has been finished. Little else of imporatance remains to be done, excepting the construction of a new drawbridge, which may be put up at an early day.

The work is in good condition. It is possible that some work may be needed at a future day as a protection of the site; but no further appropriation is now asked.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1847	$2,000 00
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1848..	2,000 00

Battery Bienvenue, Louisiana.

The buildings constructed for officers' and soldiers' quarters, store rooms, &c., having sunk below the proper level, the floors being decayed, and the buildings having become wholly unfit for occupation, the repair of them was commenced about a year since. New floors were laid, the walls raised, and the old tile roof removed and a slate one substituted. The interior was newly lathed, plastered, and painted, and otherwise put in good condition.

The ditch has not sufficient depth to render it unfordable, and it is designed to deepen it; and some further work is needed in the plastering. These are the only operations of importance remaining to be done. For these objects a small appropriation, the same as was last year asked for, will be required.

No balance in the treasury.

Estimate of the amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849.............	$3,000 00

Tower Dupre, Louisiana.

This work has been under charge of a fort-keeper for several years, and no operations have been carried on thereat.

The asphalt covering to the roof requires renewal, and the tin gutters and conducting pipes to the roofs should be replaced by copper. But for these objects, and any other small repairs which may become necessary, recourse will be had to the appropriation for contingencies of fortifications.

There is no balance on hand, and no appropriation asked.

Proposed tower and battery at Proctor's landing.

An early appropriation should be made for the commencement of a work at this position, commanding one of the easiest and most direct avenues to the city of New Orleans.

Fort Jackson, Mississippi river, Louisiana.

The operations of the year have consisted in repairs to the officers' quarters and citadel—painting the same; ceiling store rooms in casemates of front No. 2; opening the canal and ditches for draining the site, and clearing the woods from the vicinity so as to open the full field of fire of the river fronts; asphalting the roofs of five of the flank casemates, and procuring mastic for the remainder and other materials for future work.

The main work is in condition to receive its entire armament, but still requires the deepening of the ditch to an unfordable depth, and completing the asphalting of the casemate roofs.

To give this work the strength, however, which it should have in consideration of its important position, exterior batteries, consisting of simple earthen parapets, should be constructed; and it is proposed to commence these batteries as soon as practicable.

Towards the foregoing objects, and for repairing the levees, fence, and sundry minor operations necessary to the perfect condition of the work, an additional appropriation, the same as was requested for the present year, is asked.

Balance in treasury on the 30th September, 1847.....	$2,000
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1848...	2,000
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849................	5,000

Fort St. Philip, Mississippi river, Louisiana.

The operations of the year have consisted in excavating the ditches, and raising the parapets and terrepleins of the lower battery; laying twenty-one sets of gun traverses in the upper battery, and procuring seven other sets to complete its armament; laying the timber blindage of the magazine; putting up the drawbridge apparatus, and procuring a considerable quantity of materials.

Proposed operations for the ensuing year consist in completing the two exterior batteries, and also making material progress in the repairs and modifications of the main work; for which objects the same sum will be necessary as was contained in the estimates of last year.

No balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1847.	
Estimate of the amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849.....................	$20,000

Fort Livingston, Grand Terre island, Louisiana.

The operations for the year have consisted in completing and sodding the glacis; arranging the exterior ditch; levelling and draining the grounds about officers' quarters; putting in position the earth required for parapets and terreplein; constructing the parade wall of southwest face, and raising it to the window sills in the northwest face; laying foundations of breast-height wall, and nearly completing the wall; laying concrete floors in counterscarp gallery and casemates, and in soldiers' guard room and prison, and furring and partially lathing and plastering the soldiers' casemates.

The officers' quarters have also been completed, with the exception of painting, putting up balusters, and other small secondary operations.

For the ensuing year the operations will consist, as far as the means available, or hereafter supplied, will permit, in completing the breast-height wall, parapets and terrepleins, laying cordon, setting the pintle blocks and traverse circles, completing the parade wall, flooring and fitting up the interior of casemates, laying banquettes, completing cisterns, grading parade and ditch, constructing bridge and drawbridge, completing officers' quarters, fencing and grading the grounds about the same, pointing all the masonry where necessary; and, in short, doing every thing necessary for the completing of the work; and the officer in charge is very urgent that the sum of $15,000 should be given, in consideration of the economy of bringing all things at once to completion, being of opinion that an enhancement of several thousand dollars in the cost will be the consequence of a suspension short of completion. I do not question the correctness of this opinion; but the same result of inadequate appropriations must follow at other places not less important, and the great reduction of estimates to which I have felt myself constrained, must apply as well to this fort as to others. I therefore assume for the estimate the same sum as requested last year, namely: $5,000.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1847.....	$7,500
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1848.....	7,500
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849....................	10,000

Fortifications at Key West, Florida.

The effects of the hurricane of October, 1846, upon the works constructed at this place, preliminary to laying the foundations of the scarp walls of the fort, were mentioned in my last annual report. Since that date most of the needful preparatory works have been restored, including wharfs, bridges to the site of the work, and temporary buildings. The breakwater around the fort has been completed on the three channel fronts, with the exception of one hundred feet at the east end of the north front. It has been built in a substantial manner; and on the south and west fronts, which are the most exposed, it has been loaded with about 4,500 tons of stone. A platform, twenty-five feet in width, for receiving materials, has been laid on the breakwater along the west front, and an interior platform on the same front is in progress. As soon as the granite building stones, which have been contracted for, can be received, the construction of the foundations will be commenced. As these foundations are all under water, in some parts from ten to twelve feet, it is necessary that the work should be pushed forward, not only without intermission, but with the greatest vigor, until the walls are raised above the level of the sea. Any delay before reaching this level would endanger the safety of all the work that had been done.

The officer in charge has made extraordinary efforts, and has omitted no precaution, in order to place the preparatory structures in condition to resist the violence to which they are at times exposed. So far, they stand perfectly, though severely tried, and nothing short of a hurricane, such as visited the island last October, will endanger them. But that hurricane may return at any moment, and against such an assault it is doubtful whether anything less solid than the granite foundations of the fort itself will stand. It becomes, therefore, of the greatest consequence that a liberal grant should enable us to push these foundations to a speedy completion. The officer asks a grant of $100,000 for the next year. I have, with great reluctance, and with many doubts as to whether I should take the risk of making any reduction, estimated for one-half that amount.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1847.....	$28,000
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1848.....	28,000
Estimate of the amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849.................	50,000

Garden Key, Tortugas.

The operations on this work, during the past year, consist principally in the erection of six of the eight temporary buildings required in the prosecution of the work, and in the partial construction of the remaining two; in procuring a part of the materials necessary for the erection of certain portions of the permanent quarters and barracks; also, the lumber and piles for a wharf, and most of the machinery, tools, &c., necessary for carrying on the work. Of the materials required, there have been received about 500,000 bricks, 1,500 cubic feet of stone, 500 barrels cement, a portion of the lumber for the permanent buildings, and all the iron, hardware, glass, &c., for the same.

Arrangements have also been made for procuring the remainder of the materials required in the prosecution of such portions of the work as remain to be executed before the close of the fiscal year.

The operations contemplated by the officer in charge, for the next year, consist in the construction of the entire counterscarp wall of the work; and for this object he asks an appropriation of

$100,000. A sum which, under the restrictions applicable here as well as elsewhere, notwithstanding the acknowledged importance of soon completing these defensive works, I feel compelled to reduce to one quarter, or $25,000.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1847....	$22,200
Probable amount to be expended by the 30th June, 1848	22,200
Estimate of amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849....................	25,000

BARRACKS, QUARTERS, AND HOSPITALS.

It has been my duty several times to renew recommendations under the above heads, and I now abstain from presenting special estimates only on the supposition that the extent of other and more pressing demands on the treasury will, for the present, interdict grants of this nature.

I regard as very important the erection of permanent accommodations for troops in Boston harbor; at Fort Adams, Rhode Island; on Governor's island, New York harbor; and of hospitals at Fort Adams and at Fort Washington; and shall be anxious to see these objects pressed upon the patronage of Congress at the earliest moment that shall offer encouragement.

Cadet barracks at West Point.

On the 30th September last, the masonry of the portion of this building lying west of the main entrance was completed; the roof constructed; leaders to carry off the water put in place, and the exterior walls pointed. Of the interior, about 7,200 yards of plastering are finished; 97 squares of flooring laid; all the window frames and casings put up; also, all the furring and a part of the exterior doors. The window sashes and interior doors have been contracted for, and the former will soon be in place. Contracts have been also made for cast iron stairs, which will be put in place the coming winter; and it is probable that all the plastering, nearly all the floors, and the exterior doors, will be completed by the close of the present season.

For the completion of the portion of the barracks west of the main entrance an estimate has been prepared by the officer in charge, amounting to $17,500. As soon as this part of the building is finished, one half of the cadets can be removed from the very bad quarters which they now occupy. It is very desirable to effect this at an early day, even on the score of economy; for the protraction of the labors by small appropriations has already considerably enhanced the cost, and with this view an appropriation is requested.

Balance in the treasury on the 30th September, 1847....	$8,500
Probable amount to be expended by 30th June, 1848....	8,500
Estimate of the amount required to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849...............	17,500

MILITARY ACADEMY.

Having attended the whole of the annual examination at the academy in June last, and looked with interest and care into the management, the state of discipline and police, and the course of instruction, academical and practical, I am enabled to state that I found the institution in a condition not less satisfactory than at my previous inspections. I have, however, so frequently, and so much at length, presented my views and opinions on the condition and prospects of the academy, on the course of management and instruction, the qualifications and conduct of the officers and instructors, and the acquisitions and deportment of the cadets, that I shall, after the above general remark as to the result of my inspection in June, refer for particular information to the statements of a board of visiters, consisting of able and eminent citizens, invited by you to be present at the examination; and who, after a patient and very scrutinizing attendance, united in the report of which a copy is hereunto annexed. The several tables, statements, letters, &c., and the journal of the board, which accompany the report, are also referred to as affording interesting and important information.

For several successive years, the appropriations for the support of the military academy have fallen short, by several thousand dollars, of the estimates of the superintendent, although these had, by express direction from this office, been placed as low as was in any way consistent with the preservation and care of the very large amount of public property at that place. These accumulated deficiencies go, inevitably, to increase more and more, from year to year, the gross amount of the estimates; but, what is of more consequence, the public property, so far as repairs, or necessary modifications or improvements, are concerned, must suffer by delay, and several real and essential wants of the academy remain unsatisfied.

The estimate of the superintendent sent herewith, shows in detail the contemplated application of the funds. It comprises:

For ordinary, current, and contingent expenses, including $2,000 for the purchase of a geological and mineralogical cabinet, and $2,000 for the erection of a permanent gun-shed, the sum of..................	$30,155
For the gradual increase and expense of this library, for which there has been no appropriation for the last 3 years...	1,500
To these sums it will be necessary to add, for the expenses of the board of visiters, the sum of..........	2,000

And for barracks for cadets, intended to complete the portion now under construction..........................	$17,500
Total..........................	$51,155

It is very desirable that an appropriation should be made that will erect the remaining portion of the cadets' barracks, and also a riding house—both being recommended by the last board of visitors. But these objects, important as they undoubtedly are, can be deferred with less disadvantage than the items which enter into the above sums, which sums it is hoped may be granted without reduction.

The following is a list of the officers, professors, and teachers of the military academy on the 30th of September last, constituting the academical and military staff:

Captain Henry Brewerton, corps of engineers, superintendent and commandant.

Mr. Dennis H. Mahan, A. M., professor of civil and military engineering.

Second Lieutenant Henry L. Eustis, corps of engineers, assistant professor of civil and military engineering.

Second Lieutenant Edward B. Hunt, corps of engineers, acting assistant professor of civil and military engineering.

Mr. William H. C. Bartlett, A. M., professor of natural and experimental philosophy.

First Lieutenant Joseph Roberts, 4th artillery, assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy.

First Lieutenant J. J. Reynolds, 3d artillery, acting assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy.

Mr. Albert E. Church, A. M., professor of mathematics.

First Lieutenant Israel Voydes, 1st artillery, assistant professor of mathematics.

First Lieutenant Samuel Jones, 1st artillery, acting assistant professor of mathematics.

First Lieutenant John H. Greland, 1st artillery, acting assistant professor of mathematics.

Second Lieutenant Asher R. Eddy, 1st artillery, acting assistant professor of mathematics.

Brevet Second Lieutenant William G. Peck, topographical engineers, acting assistant professor of mathematics.

Brevet Second Lieutenant William F. Smith, topographical engineers, acting assistant professor of mathematics.

Mr. Jacob W. Bailey, A. M., professor of chemistry, mineralogy and geology.

First Lieutenant Francis N. Clarke, 4th artillery, acting assistant professor of chemistry, mineralogy, and geology.

Reverend William T. Sprole, chaplain and professor of ethics.

Second Lieutenant George Deshon, ordnance, assistant professor of ethics.

Second Lieutenant Dabney H. Maury, 3d artillery, acting assistant professor of ethics.

Second Lieutenant John C. Symmes, 4th artillery, acting assistant professor of ethics.

Mr. Claudius Berard, professor of the French language.

Mr. H. R. Agnel, teacher of the French language.

First Lieutenant T. D'Oremieulx, 1st infantry, acting professor of the French language.

Mr. Robert W. Weir, N. A., professor of drawing.

First Lieutenant Richard S. Smith, 7th infantry, acting professor of drawing, and acting assistant quartermaster.

Captain E. D. Keyes, 3d artillery, instructor of artillery and cavalry, and commandant of artillery and dragoon detachments.

Second Lieutenant Richard H. Rush, 2d artillery, assistant instructor of artillery and cavalry.

Captain Bradford, R. Alden, 4th infantry, commandant of cadets and instructor of infantry tactics.

Second Lieutenant Charles T. Baker, 6th infantry, assistant instructor of infantry tactics.

Second Lieutenant John M. Jones, 7th infantry, assistant instructor of infantry tactics.

Captain Frederick A. Smith, corps of engineers, instructor of practical engineering, and treasurer.

Mr. H. R. Hershberger, instructor of riding.

Mr. P. De Janon, instructor of the sword exercise.

Military staff.

First Lieutenant Isaac S. K. Reeves, 1st artillery, adjutant and assistant commissary of subsistence.

Dr. Charles McDougal, M. D., surgeon.

Dr. Robert Southgate, M. D., assistant surgeon.

I renew my recommendation that the pay, &c., of the adjutant of the military academy be put on the same footing as that of an adjutant of a regiment of dragoons.

Officers of the corps of engineers, and the company of engineer soldiers.

The names of the officers of the corps of engineers engaged in the construction or repair of the fortifications of the country, of those employed in appropriate functions at the military academy, and also of those who are charged with the labors of this office, being regularly communicated every month, for the information of the War Department, it is unnecessary to repeat them here. I beg leave, however, to direct your attention to the names of a considerable number of officers who have been serving with the armies in Mexico.

Major J. L. Smith—Was engaged in the seige of Vera Cruz and in the battles of General Scott's march to Mexico, until disabled by sickness.

Captain and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Mansfield.—Was engaged in the construction and defence of Fort Brown, attack of Monterey, battle of Buena Vista; wounded.

Captain R. E. Lee—On march with General Wool from San Antonio de Bexar to Saltillo; seige of Vera Cruz, and all the battles of General Scott's march to the city of Mexico.

Captain A. J. Swift—Organizing and conducting engineer company from West Point to Matamoras; landing at their head at Vera Cruz; since dead from disease contracted in Mexico.

Captain J. G. Barnard—Planning and constructing defences at Tampico.

Captain W. D. Fraser—On the march with General Wool from St. Antonio de Bexar to Saltillo, and constructing defences at Monterey.

Captain and Brevet Major Sanders—Constructing defences at Point Isabel, attack of Monterey, and seige of Vera Cruz.

Captain J. L. Mason—Siege of Vera Cruz, and all the battles in General Scott's march to Mexico; wounded.

Lieutenant H. W. Benham—Battle of Buena Vista; wounded.

Lieutenant Beauregard—Siege of Vera Cruz and the battles of General Scott's march to Mexico; also, constructing defences at Tampico; wounded.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Scarritt—Battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, and attack of Monterey.

Lieutenant Stevens—Siege of Vera Cruz and the battles in General Scott's march to Mexico; wounded.

Lieutenant Halleck—In California constructing defences, reconnoitring, &c.

Lieutenant Gilmer—March of General Kearny to Santa Fe, and planning and constructing fort at that place.

Lieutenant Tower—Siege of Vera Cruz and the battles in General Scott's march to Mexico; wounded.

Lieutenant G. W. Smith—In command of engineer company in the march from Matamoras to Tampico, and in the siege of Vera Cruz, and in all the battles in General Scott's march to the city of Mexico.

Lieutenant McClellan—On duty with engineer company from its organization at West Point; in the siege of Vera Cruz, and in all the battles of General Scott's march to the city of Mexico.

Lieutenant Foster—On duty with engineer company in the siege of Vera Cruz, and in all the battles of General Scott's march to the city of Mexico; wounded.

The services of these officers, so imperfectly sketched above, have been, I am most proud to say, of a nature to secure the warm approval of their commanders, and to confer lasting honor on the corps. Several to whom fortune afforded the opportunity of early distinction, have already received from their country acknowledgments of a nature to afford the richest gratification to the soldiers' heart. There still remains a large arrear of services not less eminent, for which due acknowledgment only awaits, it is presumed, the proper opportunity.

The law adding the company of sappers, miners and pontonniers (otherwise called engineer soldiers) to the corps of engineers, was passed on the 15th of May, 1846. On the 11th of October following, this company, seventy-two strong, landed at Brazos Santiago; having, in the interim, been enlisted by great exertions on the part of several engineer officers, and been organized and drilled by Captain A. J. Swift, and Lieutenants G. W. Smith and McClellan, of the corps of engineers. The Captain being disabled by sickness at Matamoras, Lieutenant Smith led the company, as part of Major General Patterson's division, in the march from that place to Tampico—a march in which the services of the company constantly in advance and engaged in removing impediments and making the road practicable, were of great value. The company landed with the first line on the beach at Vera Cruz, being then again under the command of Captain Swift; who, in his desire to lead in its dangers and toils, strove nobly, but vainly, against an inexorable disease. A too ardent sun prostrated him at once, depriving the country of his services, at a moment when his high and peculiar attainments would have been of the greatest value. During the siege of Vera Cruz, I was a witness to the great exertions and services of this company—animated by, and emulating, the zeal and devotion of its excellent officers, Lieutenants Smith, McClellan, and Foster. Since the surrender of that place, we have no official accounts giving the particular employments or engagements of the company. We know only that it has been on the march with General Scott's army to the city of Mexico. I will venture to say, however, that the opportunities of that service have been profited of, by the sergeants and rank and file, as well as by the commissioned officers, to display the highest qualities as soldiers—demonstrating, at the same time, the great advantage to armies, however engaged in the field, of possessing troops well grounded in the peculiar exercises of engineer soldiers.

But this single company, calculated as a minimum proportion, for a very reduced military peace establishment, must be wholly inadequate to the wants even of a single army in campaign; and therefore, but without going now into the forcible arguments to be adduced on such a point—(*for some of which reference is made to document No. 2, 1st session 29th Congress—papers with President's message, page* 277,) I have to recommend the immediate extension by law of this force to three additional companies—making four in all—to be organized and officered exactly like the present company.

Should it become necessary to erect military defences of some strength and permanency on the Pacific shore, it will, in my opinion, be necessary to provide another complete battalion, of four companies, with the like organization, and officered in like manner, for the construction of these works. An able communication from Lieutenant Halleck, the engineer officer now on that coast, to General Kearny, on the subject of such defences, shows how vain it would be to expect to build forts there by hired labor; and how necessary to have under military organization and control all persons engaged in such structures. Besides the certainty that would attend such an arrangement, it is recommended by its great economy as compared with any other procedure.

I subjoin a copy of the report of the board of visitors to the military academy, and have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

JOS. G. TOTTEN,
Colonel and Chief Engineer.

Hon. Wm. L. Marcy,
Secretary of War.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITERS.

United States Military Academy,
West Point, New York, June 18, 1847.

Sir : The undersigned, a board of visiters invited to attend the annual examination of the cadets of the military academy, met at this place on Monday, the 7th instant, and, having organized, proceeded to the discharge of the duties assigned to them in their letters of invitation, and the act of Congress of the 8th of August, 1846. By this act it is the duty of the board to attend the examination of the military academy, and " to report to the Secretary of War, for the information of Congress, at the commencement of the next succeeding session, the actual state of the discipline, instruction, police, administration, fiscal affairs, and other concerns of the institution." Avoiding, therefore, any expression of opinion as to the propriety or impropriety of the original establishment or continuance of the institution, points upon which there may not be entire unanimity, the board have confined their report to such subjects only as are specifically submitted to them by the law under which they have convened. They have also, for the same reason, felt bound to abstain from many recommendations which might otherwise seem appropriate.

That the Secretary of War may be fully informed of the action of the board, they refer him to the accompanying copy of their proceedings. From this it will be perceived that no pains were spared in their efforts to possess themselves of all the information which could be obtained at the academy. It is due to the superintendent, officers, and professors to say, that they afforded every facility in aid of the investigations of the board. This will appear from the accompanying series of communications, marked from A to G inclusive. In order to make a more minute examination into the various subjects to which attention was directed, by the act of Congress already cited, it will be seen that appropriate committees were appointed, whose several reports, as adopted by the board, constitute the body of the general report now submitted. It is also proper to remark that most of the facts detailed upon the respective subjects presented, fell under the actual observation of every member of the board, a circumstance which enabled the members the more cordially to concur in the general features of the main report. This they now proceed to submit, under the several heads of "the discipline," "instruction," "police, administration and fiscal affairs," together with additional *general remarks.*

Of the Discipline.

The board have carefully examined into the manner in which the regulations are executed, and discipline and subordination maintained. The government of so large a number of young men as are embodied here, is necessarily difficult, and complete subordination not easily attained; but the means adopted for maintaining the due observance of the prescribed regulations of the academy, seem to be well devised and discreetly directed.

The system of discipline in force in that establishment [is the same that was] in 1839, with occasional amendments. The board is unable to specify in what respects, if any, these regulations may be defective, because long observation in the practical operation of rules can alone warrant a judgment of their value. But an experience of nearly ten years must have furnished to those who are charged with the supervision of the institution, material for confirming or correcting the details of the system, and if any revision be advisable, they will be best able to determine. It is understood that such a revision is contemplated.

Much, after all, must depend upon the intelligence and justice of the officers, to whom the discipline of the academy is confided. These are the superintendent and commandant of cadets; and it gives us pleasure to say, that so far as we are capable of judging, the best dispositions, and the most intelligent attention, in the discharge of their respective functions, may be justly awarded to them. It seems to be borne in mind by the officers connected with the academy, that although due subordination and discipline are imperiously necessary to the moral good and military improvement of the cadets, they are yet associates in service. Discipline is thus tempered with respect, and the rigidity of authority moderated by the sympathy of class.

Of the Fiscal Affairs.

The next subject that demanded the attention of the board is that of "fiscal affairs."

The whole amount appropriated by the act of 8th August, 1846, for the support of the military academy for the year ending on the 30th June, 1847, is one hundred and twenty-one thousand nine hundred and seventy-six dollars. Of this sum eighty-six thousand nine hundred and seventy-six dollars have been expended under the direction of the paymaster general of the army of the United States, and the vouchers are supposed to be in the possession of that officer, as we learn on inquiry that they are not kept at any of the offices of the academy. The items of appropriation which make up this sum, are—1st. Seventy-six thousand nine hundred dollars for pay of officers, instructors, cadets and musicians. 2d. Five thousand two hundred and fifty-six dollars for commutation of subsistence. 3d. Two thousand four hundred dollars for commutation of forage for officers' horses; and 4th. Four hundred and twenty dollars for clothing for officers' servants.

Twenty thousand dollars appropriated for repairs and improvements, fuel and apparatus, forage for public horses and oxen, stationery, printing, and other incidental and contingent expenses, were received by, and have been expended under the direction of, Captain Henry Brewerton, superintendent of the academy and captain of engineers. In addition to this sum, there remained in the hands of the superintendent at the close of the fiscal year, (June 30th, 1846,) $5,347 52, and he has received from other sources $508 79, making an aggregate available fund in his hands for the fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1847, of $25,856 31; of which he had paid out on the 10th inst. $22,880 65, leaving a balance in his hands on that day of $2,975 66, against debts due and unpaid of $1,980 55, exhibiting an unexpended balance of $995 11, as will be fully shown by statement annexed, marked A. The board have made a personal inspection of the accounts and receipts, and are of opinion that purchases have been made with a just regard to economy, and that the fund has been judiciously expended.

It may be proper to remark, that the system of book-keeping of this department is such, that errors may be readily detected, and the actual financial condition of the institution easily ascertained. The manner of keeping the cadets' accounts excites special commendation of the board.

The sum of fifteen thousand dollars was appropriated by the above mentioned act of August 8, 1846, for completing barracks for cadets. Captain Fred. A. Smith superintends the erection of the building, and the money has been expended under his direction. The board submit an exhibit of the funds on hand, and the amount paid for the year, which will end June 30th, 1847, marked letter B.

The board inspected the accounts and vouchers of Captain Smith, and do not hesitate to express the opinion, that his purchases have been made on the best terms possible; and that his contracts have been entered into with strict regard to the public interests. The above investigations were greatly facilitated by the business-like manner of keeping the accounts, and the readiness with which all the books and papers were opened to the inspection of the board.

The "cadet barracks" are to consist, when completed, of a body 340 feet 8 inches long, and a wing of 102 feet 8 inches in length, on a depth of 49 feet 4 inches. It is fire-proof; the partitions being all of stone and brick, and the floors composed of a series of brick arches. It is to contain 132 rooms for cadets, besides room for officers, for the guard, offices, armories, stores, coal, baths, &c., &c.

Of the wing 102 feet 8 inches in length, and the portion of the main body west of the entrance, 158 feet 4 inches in length, the masonry is finished, and the roof on. It has still to be provided with stairs and wooden floors, to be plastered, receive its doors and windows, and be finished generally inside, and have a piazza constructed on the rear outside.

Of the main body east of the entrance, only a small part of the foundation of the walls is laid. The estimated cost of this part is $76,800.

The board submit a general fiscal statement of funds appropriated, and estimates for the whole building:

Appropriated prior to June 30th, 1846,	$60,000
Do. for year ending June 30th, 1847,	15,000
Do. for year ending June 30th, 1848	15,000
Estimated cost of finishing part west of main entrance	20,000
Estimated cost of finishing part east of main entrance	76,800
Estimated total cost of building, exclusive of out-buildings	$186,800

It will be observed that twenty thousand dollars are required (in addition to appropriations already made) to complete that part of the barracks now erected and enclosed, and ninety-six thousand eight hundred dollars to complete the entire building according to the original design; and, if we include necessary out-buildings, one hundred thousand dollars will be necessary.

And while on this subject, the board beg leave to say, that having visited the present quarters of the cadets, and also the new barracks now being put up, a favorable opportunity was afforded of contrasting their adaptation to the purposes of study, discipline, and the personal comfort and convenience of the cadets. The old barracks are badly ventilated, the rooms are generally small and illy constructed, and are much dilapidated and almost unfit for use. The new building is well planned for all the purposes for which it is designed, and its speedy completion is demanded by the best interests of the institution. Various funds have been created, and are under the control of the institution. For specific information touching their nature and condition we refer to statement and explanation marked C.

A statement of the rank, pay, and emoluments of all officers, professors, and cadets, together with all the employees connected with the military academy, is hereunto appended, marked D. In view of the facts therein contained, it is respectfully submitted, whether their compensation ought not to be so graduated as to make it more proportionate to the services rendered.

On Instruction.

The system of instruction now pursued at the academy is the result of experience, aided by the increasing light of science, and a knowledge of the wants as well as the resources of the country.

The board are satisfied that the character of the instruction imparted to the cadets, rightly accords with the design and objects of the academy. The professors seem to have labored with ability and success, and to have infused their own zeal into the breast of their pupils.

The examination was at times carried on by the professors or their assistants, and at times taken under the control of the board itself. In some instances the professors announced the question, and the board selected the individual cadet who should solve it; and, in some instances, a question proposed to one cadet was, by direction of the board, given to another for solution. Questions also of important practical bearing, and relating to subjects not recently reviewed, were freely proposed, and, in most instances, readily answered. In fact, every variety of method was put in operation to test the fidelity of the teachers and the ability and acquirements of the pupils.

The different branches of knowledge to which the mental energy of the cadet is directed, during his term at the military academy, may be classed under some one of the following heads: 1st. Military instruction. 2d. Mathematical and scientific instruction. 3. Moral science, literature, &c.

I. *Military Instruction.*

After a close attendance on the examinations, and witnessing the manœuvres of the cadets in the field, as a battalion of infantry, as a corps of cavalry, as a company of light artillery, as well as in other military exercises, the board cannot refrain from saying, that the knowledge acquired by the cadets, both theoretically and practically of this branch of their education, far surpassed expectation. Great care appears to have been taken to make this part of the course thorougly scientific; and, in all cases where the means are possessed, practical skill seems to have kept even pace with science.

There are, however, some branches of military science, the theory of which seems to be both well taught and well understood, in which the cadet has few, if any, opportunities of acquiring practical skill. The board may cite military engineering as an instance; yet, if the cadet be well instructed in the rules of engineering, and have a proper regard for his profession, he will, after his connexion with the academy has ceased, readily acquire the practical application of his scientific attainments.

There is one case in which it might be well to inquire, whether the means for securing practical knowledge might not be advantageously increased. The number of horses at the post is small, and does not permit the use of a full harnessed battery, nor of one entire company of cavalry. This is obviously a defect. The room appropriated as a riding-school is both inconvenient and dangerous—being of an improper shape, and the area used for equitation being too much broken up by columns supporting the building. A house constructed especially for practising the art of horsemanship, now considered indispensable to the well-educated officer, would contribute much to the advantage of the cadets.

II. *Mathematical and scientific instruction.*

The examination of the cadets was spread over a wide field of mathematical and philosophical science, theoretical and practical. There were of course differences in the acquirements of the different members of the same class; which difference, the board believe, may be attributed, not only to difference of native talent, and to differing degrees of application, but to a difference in early education. A want of proper preparation before entering upon the studies of the academy, must be felt by the cadet during his whole course. The board believe that due allowance should be made, in this respect, in estimating the comparative standing of an entire class, as well as of the individuals of a class.

The course of study is quite extensive, and no student can attain to full success in the mastery of it but by severe and constant effort. Such appears to have been put forth by the majority of the cadets. The capability of the teacher shows itself in the condition of the less talented, rather than the acquirements of the greater intellect. The latter need but little aid. The former must be guided and encouraged; and it is in such instances, among the cadets, that the fidelity and skill of the academic board is most conspicuous. Whether questioned in or out of the direct range of their immediate studies, the cadets sustained themselves with ability.

Taking a retrospect, then, of their appearance in the several departments of learning in which they were presented for examination, the board are happy in being able to state, that they are satisfied that the several branches of science prescribed in the academic course have been faithfully studied and skilfully taught, and that the academy has well sustained the high reputation which has always been conceded to it.

III. *Military science, literature, &c.*

Under this head are included the more common studies of grammar, geography, logic, rhetoric, moral philosophy, and kindred branches. Were it consistent with the other and varied pursuits of the academy, it would be well if to these were added a judiciously abridged system of the rules of evidence in relation to courts martial. Yet it is manifest that so much time is necessary to make sound scholars, in all that pertains to the special duties of military life, that many branches in what may be denominated the literary department of the academy cannot receive a proportionate degree of attention. Considering the state of preparation in which many of the new cadets are found, this is to be regretted. But the board do not attempt to prescribe for this defect, in view of existing circumstances, and leave the subject by commending it to the attention of those who have power to provide a remedy.

Police.

The subject of police and administration has been so fully considered in former reports, that but little remains to be remarked upon it by your board.

In accordance with the existing rules and regulations of the institution, great care is taken to avoid all the evil influences of improper associations. No cadet is permitted to visit the hotel, or elsewhere, or to receive the visits of strangers, without permission from the superintendent or commandant; and during the hours allotted to study, none are permitted to intrude upon them. Great care is taken to protect their morals, and guard their health. The use of all intoxicating drinks is strictly prohibited.

The chapel of the institution is open for the cadets on Sunday. They are required to attend its services, and the ministrations of religion are regularly conducted by their chaplain.

The medical faculty consists of a surgeon and assistant surgeon. The hospital arrangements are good, and the wards clean, and well ventilated; but the building is entirely destitute of the requisite supply of water. There are six rooms appropriated to the accommodation of the sick, in each of which provisions is made for the lodging of two patients. The usual number of persons at the post entitled to admission into the hospital is about 240. There is no hospital provided for the enlisted soldiers and employees of the post; nor is there room in the hospital building for their accommodation.

The board subjoins a report prepared by the surgeon of the post at their instance, which exhibits an interesting view of the medical statistics of West point for a period of ten years, preceding this date. The table, with the remarks accompanying it, is marked E.

General remarks.

Appended to this report are two interesting tables, marked F and G, showing the number of cadets received and graduated at the academy—one arranged in the order of their respective States, from its institution to the year 1846, inclusive, and the number of those graduates now serving in the regular army of the United States; and the other containing a list of officers commanding volunteers in the present war with Mexico, as far as known to the superintendents. There are other communications appended, referring to various subjects and wants of importance to the academy, to which attention is invited.

The board cannot close this report without adverting to the obvious physical training which the appearance of the cadets proves them to have received at this institution. In an equal number of youths without selection, it would be difficult to find so general an appearance of robust health and perfect physical development. This, doubtless, may be attributed, in a great degree, to an absence of the local causes of disease in the vicinity of the academy, and to the fact, that any obvious want of general health, height, or size, furnishes a reason for rejecting an applicant for admission into the institution; but much more is to be attributed to that course of regular and somewhat severe exercise and physical training to which the cadet is subjected from the day he enters the institution.

For all the purposes of military service, whether in enduring the hardships and fatigues of the camp, or in encountering an enemy in the field, it is believed that no better preparation is required than the every-day laborious discipline enforced on the cadet, without favor in relaxation, during his entire academic term.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. A. HARALSON, of Georgia,
President.
HENRY K. OLIVER, of Massachusetts,
Secretary of the Board.
A. G. BROWN, of Mississippi.
SAMUEL WELLS, of Maine.
ROBERT J. FISHER, of Pennsylvania.
JULIUS CATLIN, of Connecticut.
THOS. M. DRAKE, of Ohio.
EDW. LLOYD, of Maryland.
D. L. YULEE, of Florida.
DIXON H. LEWIS, of Alabama.

Record of the board of visiters at the United States Military Academy at West Point for the year 1847.

WEST POINT, NEW YORK,
Monday, June, 7, 1847.

The board of visiters appointed by the Secretary of War, by authority of the act of Congress of August 8, 1846, to attend the examination of the cadets of the military academy, met this day, and were called to order by General Hugh A. Haralson, of Georgia.

The following gentlemen were ascertained to be members of the board:

1. Samuel Wells, esq., of Maine.
2. General Henry K. Oliver, of Massachusetts.
3. Colonel Julius Catlin, of Connecticut.

4. General Charles A. Sandford, of New York.
5. Robert J. Fisher, esq., of Pennsylvania.
6. Colonel Edward Lloyd, of Maryland.
7. General Hugh A. Haralson, of Georgia.
8. Thomas M. Drake, esq., of Ohio.
9. Alexander Dimitry, esq., of Louisiana.
10. Governor Albert G. Brown, of Mississippi.
11. Hon. Dixon H. Lewis, of Alabama.
12. Hon. David L. Yulee, of Florida.

The following gentlemen answered to their names, viz: Messrs. Wells, Oliver, Catlin, Sandford, Fisher, Lloyd, Haralson, Drake, and Brown. The whole board not being present, it was decided that a pro tempore organization should be made, and General H. A. Haralson was elected president.

A message was received from the superintendent of the academy informing the board that the corps of instructors connected with the institution, proposed to await upon the board for the purpose of being presented to the several members.

The board communicated in reply its readiness to receive the academic staff.

At 10 o'clock the staff, preceded by Captain Henry Brewerton, the superintendent, were received and presented by the president.

On invitation of the superintendent, the board proceeded to the inspection of the academic buildings and their various departments. The board then attended a review of the corps of cadets under arms, the president acting as reviewing officer. The board then adjourned.

Tuesday Morning, *June* 8, 8 *o'clock*.

The board was called together by the present pro tempore. Present: The president and Messrs. Wells, Oliver, Catlin, Fisher, Lloyd, Drake, and Brown.

A letter from the Hon. Mr. Yulee was read, informing the board that himself and the Hon. Mr. Lewis were unavoidably detained from being present at the commencement of the meeting. It was then voted to proceed to the regular organization of the board, and that a president and secretary should be chosen by ballot.

Messrs. Brown and Catlin were appointed tellers. The ballots being received and counted, General Hugh A. Haralson, of Georgia, was elected president, and General Henry K. Oliver, of Massachusetts, secretary.

On motion of Mr. Wells, it was voted that committees, to consist of three members each, be appointed by the president to examine into, and report upon, the several subjects referred to in the act of Congress authorizing the creation of the board, to wit: "the actual state of discipline," instruction, police administration, fiscal affairs, and other concerns of the institution.

A letter was received from the superintendent of the academy announcing the order in which the various classes would be presented for examination.

On motion of Governor Brown, it was voted that the stated meetings of the board be held at 8 o'clock, a. m., and at 8 o'clock, p. m.

The board then repaired to the library hall of the academy and attended the examination of the first class of the cadets (sections 1st and 2d) in civil and military engineering.

At 1 o'clock, p. m., the board adjourned to 3 o'clock, p. m., when they met at the library and continued the examination of the same class (section 3d) on the same subject.

At 5 o'clock the board adjourned to 8 o'clock, p. m.: 8 o'clock, the board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present: The president, Messrs. Wells, Oliver, Catlin, Fisher, Lloyd, Drake, and Brown.

On motion of Mr. Drake,

Resolved, That the superintendent of the academy be requested to furnish the board of visiters, now in session, with the laws, rules, regulations, and orders now in force for the government of the institution, and with such other information in relation to the actual state of its discipline, instruction, police administration, fiscal affairs, and other concerns, as may in his judgment aid the board in its investigations.

Adjourned—a true record.

Attest: H. K. OLIVER, *Secretary*.

WEDNESDAY, *June* 9, 1847.

The board met at 8 o'clock, a. m.

Present: The president, Messrs. Wells, Oliver, Catlin, Fisher, Lloyd, Drake, and Brown. No business requiring attention: at 9 o'clock repaired to the library and attended the examination of the 2d class of the cadets (sections 1st and 2d) in natural philosophy, departments of mechanics, optics, and astronomy. At 1 o'clock, p. m., adjourned to meet in the same place at 3 o'clock. The board then met and continued the examination of the same class, (sections 3d and 4th.) At 5 o'clock adjourned to meet at 8 o'clock, p. m.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 8 *o'clock*, *p. m.*, *June* 9, 1847.

The board met pursuant to adjournment.

Present: The president, Messrs. Wells, Oliver, Catlin, Lloyd, Drake, Brown, Lewis, and Yulee.

The president announced the several committees authorized by the board, as follows:

On instruction, Messrs. Drake, Oliver, and Dimitry.

On discipline, Messrs. Yulee, Catlin, and Haralson.

On police and administration, Messrs. Wells, Lloyd, and Sandford.

On fiscal affairs, Messrs. Brown, Fisher, and Lewis.

Adjourned—a true record.

Attest: H. K. OLIVER, *Secretary*.

THURSDAY, *June* 10, 1847, 8 *o'clock*.

The board met according to adjournment.

Present: The president, Messrs. Wells, Oliver, Catlin, Fisher, Lloyd, Drake, Brown, Lewis, and Yulee.

An invitation was received from a committee of the Dialectic Society, inviting the board to attend a meeting of that society on Saturday evening next, at 7½ o'clock.

On motion of Governor Brown, voted that the president be authorized to accept the invitation on behalf of the board. At ¼ to 9 repaired to library, and attended an examination of the 1st class in ethics, (sections 1st and 2d.) At 1 o'clock, p. m., adjourned to 3 o'clock, p. m.

At 3 o'clock, p. m., met at the library, and attended the examination of the 1st class (sections 3 and 4th) in ethics.

At 5 o'clock a review was given of the cadets, Governor Brown acting as reviewing officer. The review was followed by a battalion drill. At 6½ o'clock adjourned to 8 o'clock, p. m.

8 *o'clock, p. m.*

Board met. Present: The president, Messrs. Wells, Catlin, Fisher, Lloyd, Oliver, Drake, Brown, Lewis, and Yulee.

A verbal communication from the instructor in artillery was received, informing the board that an exhibition of light artillery and mortar practice would (if agreeable to the board) be given at the close of the afternoon exercises at the library.

On motion of Mr. Fisher, it was voted that the board attend the exhibition at the time indicated.

On motion of Mr. Yulee,

Resolved, That the superintendent of the academy be requested to furnish the board, if conveniently in his power, information upon the following points, viz: 1st. The number of cadets received and the number that have graduated at the academy since its institution, classifying them according to the States from which they were appointed. 2d. The number of officers in the army of the United States who have graduated at the academy, classifying them according to the States from which they were appointed. 3d. The number of graduates of the academy who have served in the militia or volunteer corps in the service of the United States in the existing war with Mexico.

Resolved, further, That the superintendent be further requested to furnish the board of visiters with a catalogue of the text books used in the academy.

Adjourned—a true record.

H. K. OLIVER, *Secretary*.

FRIDAY, *June* 11, 1847, 8 *o'clock, a. m.*

The board met. Present: The president, Messrs. Lloyd, Fisher, Wells, Oliver, Drake, and Brown.

On motion of Governor Brown,

Resolved, That the board, at the usual dinner hour of the cadets, visit the mess room, and that the superintendent be requested to accompany the board.

Nine o'clock repaired to library to attend examination of 1st class (section 4th) in ethics, and 3d class (sections 1st and 2d) in mathematics.

1 o'clock, p. m.

Visited the mess rooms, and then adjourned to 3 o'clock, p. m.

3 o'clock, p. m.

Board met at the library, and continued the examination of the same sections in the same subject.

At 5 o'clock the board, with the officers of the academy, attended an exhibition of the cadets in the riding school, the weather not being favorable for the mortar practice proposed for this afternoon.

Adjourned to 8 o'clock, p. m.

8 o'clock, p. m.

Board met. Present: The president, Messrs. Wells, Catlin, Fisher, Lewis, Oliver, Drake, Lloyd, Brown, and Yulee.

A communication was received from the superintendent of the academy in reply to the resolution of June 8. Read, and referred to the committee on fiscal affairs.

A report was submitted by the committee on police and administration by Mr. Wells, the chairman. Read, and on motion of Mr. Yulee, laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Fisher,

Resolved, That the superintendent of the academy be requested to furnish to the board of visiters a copy of the catalogue of the library of the academy.

A communication was received from the superintendent comprising a list of the cadets of the 2d class, arranged according to merit in philosophy. Read, and referred to committee on instruction.

Adjourned to 8 o'clock, a. m., Saturday, June 12.

A correct record: H. K. OLIVER, *Secretary*.

SATURDAY, *June* 12, 1847.

Board met at 8 o'clock. Present: The president, Messrs. Wells, Oliver, Catlin, Fisher, Drake, and Brown.

Mr. Wells asked to be released from further duties as a member of the board, on account of pressing business engagements. On leaving the board, he authorized the president to append his name (Mr. W.'s) to the report, provided its general features were favorable to the academy.

At 9 o'clock repaired to library, and attended examination of 3d class (sections 3d and 4th) in mathematics.

At 1 o'clock, p. m., took recess to 3 o'clock, p. m., when the board met, and attended examination of 1st class (sections 1st and 2d) in geology.

At 5 o'clock adjourned to Monday, at 8 o'clock, a. m.

A correct record: H. K. OLIVER, *Secretary*

MONDAY, *June* 14, 1847.

Board met at 8 o'clock. Present: The president, Messrs. Oliver, Catlin, Fisher, Lloyd and Brown.

At 9 o'clock repaired to library to attend examination of 1st class (sections 3d and 4th) in geology, and 4th class (section 1st) in mathematics.

At 1 o'clock took recess to 3 o'clock, p. m.

At 3 o'clock, p. m., continued the examination of the 4th class (sections 1st and 2d) in mathematics.

At 5 o'clock attended an exhibition of the 1st class in fencing.

Adjourned to 8 o'clock, p. m.

8 *o'clock, p. m.*

Board met according to adjournment. Present: The president, Messrs. Oliver, Catlin, Fisher, Lloyd, Lewis, Yulee and Brown.

The president laid before the board a communication in reply to the resolution of June 10, comprising a list of the pupils who have been admitted to the academy, with the States from which they have been appointed, and the number that have graduated. Ordered to lie on the table.

Another communication was also received from the superintendent upon the subject of the pay of the adjutant of the military academy. Read, and laid on the table.

On motion of General Oliver,

Resolved, That the superintendent of the military academy be requested to furnish the board of visiters a statement of the rank, pay and emoluments of all the officers, civil and military, and of all employees connected with the academy, specifying which of the number are furnished with quarters, or who with commutation therefor, and to what amount.

A communication was also received from the superintendent, accompanied by a catalogue of the library, as far as completed.

Adjourned to Tuesday, the 15th. A true record.

H. K. OLIVER, *Sec'y.*

TUESDAY, *June* 15, 1847.

Board met at 8 o'clock, a. m. Present: The president, Messrs. Catlin, Oliver, Fisher, Lloyd, Brown and Yulee.

No particular business occupied the board.

At 9 o'clock, repaired to library and attended examination of 4th class (sections 3d and 4th) in mathematics.

At 1 o'clock, p. m., took recess to 3 o'clock, p. m.

At 3 o'clock, p. m., met at library, and continued examination of same class (sections 4th and 5th) in mathematics.

At 5 o'clock, attended exhibition of mortar practice and light artillery.

At 8 o'clock, p. m., board met. Present: The president, Messrs. Catlin, Fisher, Brown, Oliver, Drake and Yulee.

A communication was received from the superintendent of the academy, intended to be considered as a reply to certain recommendations contained in the report of the board of visiters of 1843, already laid before the present board. Read, and referred to the committee on instruction.

A communication was received from the surgeon of the post, on the subject of the hygiene of the post.

Adjourned. A true record.

H. K. OLIVER, *Sec'y.*

WEDNESDAY, *June* 16, 1847.

Board met at 8 o'clock, a. m. Present: The president, Messrs. Catlin, Fisher, Drake, Brown, Yulee and Oliver.

A report was presented by the committee on fiscal affairs. Read, and accepted.

At 9 o'clock, a. m., repaired to library, and attended examination of 4th class (sections 6th and 7th) in mathematics. A part of the board attended also an exhibition of the first class as a platoon of cavalry.

At 1 o'clock, p. m., took recess till 3 o'clock, p. m.

At 3 o'clock, p. m., assembled at library and continued the examination of the same class (section 7th) in mathematics, and 1st class (section 1st) in infantry tactics.

At 5 o'clock, p. m., attended the exercise of the 1st class, at target firing with the heavy ordnance, at the lower battery.

At 8 o'clock, p. m., board met pursuant to adjournment. Present: The president, Messrs. Catlin, Fisher, Lewis, Brown, Yulee and Oliver.

The president presented a communication from the superintendent of the academy, containing a tabular statement of the rank, pay and emoluments of all officers, civil and military, and of all employees connected with the academy. Read, and on motion of Mr. Yulee, the report of the committee on finance was recommitted to them, with instructions to embody the document in their report.

The committee on instruction presented their report. Read, and laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Yulee,

Resolved, That a committee of three, to consist of the president, Messrs. Oliver and Fisher, be a committee to embody the several reports presented into a general report, for the consideration of the board.

Resolved, further, That said committee be instructed to confine the report to the purposes defined in the act of Congress, creating the board.

Adjourned. A true record.

H. K. OLIVER, *Sec'y.*

THURSDAY, *June* 17, 1847.

Board met at 11 o'clock, a. m., to hear the report, in part, of the the committee appointed at the evening session of the 16th inst.

The committee presented, for consideration of the board, an amended report of the committee on discipline. Read, and adopted.

They further presented an amended report of the committee on instruction. Read, and adopted. They further presented an amended report of the committee on police. Read, and adopted.

At 8 o'clock, p. m., the board met. Present: The president, Messrs. Catlin, Oliver, Fisher, Lewis, Yulee, and Drake.

The board resumed the consideration of the general report (remaining in session all night) at 4 o'clock, a. m. Friday, June 18th, adjourned to 8 o'clock of the same day.

At 8 o'clock, a. m., board met pursuant to adjournment. Present: The president, Messrs. Catlin, Oliver, Fisher, Drake, Lewis, and Yulee.

The board resumed the consideration of the report, which was finally agreed to and signed, and ordered to be forwarded to the Secretary of War.

At 11 o'clock, a. m., the board having completed its duties, adjourned *sine die*.

A correct record.

H. K. OLIVER, *Sec'y*.

General Charles A. Sandford, of New York, was present the first day of the session only. Alexander Dimitry, esq., of Louisiana, was not present at any meeting.

A.

Statement of funds available and disbursements made by Captain Henry Brewerton, corps of engineers, and superintendent of the United States Military Academy, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1847.

Heads of appropriations.	Unexpended at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1846.	Additions in fiscal year ending June 30, 1847.		Aggregate available for fiscal year ending June 30, 1847.	Expended to June 10, 1847.	Balance on hand June 10, 1847.	Due sundry creditors June 10, 1847.	Amount available for remainder of fiscal year ending June 30, 1847.
	Amount.	From appropriations.	From other sources.	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.
For current and ordinary expenses	$4,259 04	$20,000 00	$500 84	$24,759 88	$22,526 58	$2,233 30	$1,945 55	$287 75
For increase and expense of library	1,088 48	....	7 95	1,096 43	354 07	742 36	35 00	707 36
	5,347 52	20,000 00	508 79	25,856 31	*22,880 65	2,975 66	1,980 55	995 11

* *Statement showing the different objects to which is applied the sum of* $22,880 65, *as follows:*

Repairs and improvements	$8,125 64	Clerks	$1,216 26
Fuel and apparatus	6,590 58	Miscellaneous and incidental	450 14
Forage for horses and oxen	739 51	Department of—	
Stationery	150 17	Artillery	15 65
Printing	90 07	Chemistry	38 11
Transportation (of discharged cadets, &c.)	743 31	Philosophy (for mural circle, ordered 1843)	4,173 91
Postage	17 32	Tactics	32 41
Band	143 50		
Increase and expense of library	354 07		22,880 65

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY, *West Point, N. Y., June* 10, 1847.

B.

CADET BARRACKS.

Statement of funds appropriated for, and expended on, cadet barracks for the year ending June 30, 1847.

Amount appropriated for year ending June 30, 1847	$15,000	00
Balance of funds unexpended of previous year	30	14
Received for sale of public oxen, &c	79	50
	15,109	64
Paid for bricks—partitions and chimneys	$1,113	47
Paid for lime and cement—masonry	311	97
Paid for copper—gutter, leaders, and roofing	1,034	82
Paid for lead—roofing	329	90
Paid for iron beams—roof	1,298	32
Paid for lumber	736	88
Paid for forage—public teams hauling materials	485	48
Paid for slating—roof	1,100	72
Paid for quarrying stone—walls	631	22
Paid for cutting stone—walls	622	20
Paid for miscellaneous items, hardware, coal, freight, paints, sulphur, blocks, shoeing, &c	548	57
Paid for masonry—1,082½ days	1,888	99
Paid for carpentry—634 days	899	26
Paid for hired labor—1,046¼ days	920	70
Paid for teamsters—410½ days	377	66
Paid for contingent services	704	00
Amount expended to June 15, 1847	13,004	16
Amount in hands of agent June 15, 1847	605	48
Amount in treasury	1,500	00
Accounted for	15,109	64

C.

Statement of the various funds, as shown by the books of the treasurer's office, United States Military Academy, to include June 10, 1847.

1847.	Dr.		Cr.	
June 10	1. The army post fund	$125 51	By amount of 5 per cent. United States stock, bearing interest from July 1, 1843	$11,000 00
	2. The U. S. Military Academy post fund	1,707 29	By balance not invested	4,667 52
	3. Cadets' equipment fund	10,680 00		
	4. Military Academy lithographic fund	606 25		
	5. Surplus fund—cadets' commons	1,695 08		
	6. Cadets' iron bedstead and table fund	722 94		
	7. Rules and triangle fund	61 70		
	8. Balance interest on trust fund to January 1, 1847	68 75		
		15,667 52		15,667 52

NOTES.

1. *The army post fund* is derived from the assessments on the "post sutler," made in pursuance of the army regulations, under the control of a board of administration for the education of soldiers' children, &c.
2. *The Military Academy post fund* is derived from the rent of the West Point Hotel, wood cut on the public land, and rent of houses occupied by citizens employed as laborers, mechanics, &c., at the post of West Point.
3. *Equipment fund.—By article XI, "Regulations of the Military Academy,"* a monthly stoppage of $2 is made from the pay of each cadet, with a view to the accumulation of a fund to be applied at the time of his promotion to the purchase of a uniform and equipments; and, should the cadet resign, the amount so stopped is paid him when leaving the institution.
4. *Lithographic fund* is derived from the sale to *cadets, officers,* and *professors* of *lithographic notes,* written by officers and professors, to aid the course of instruction in their several departments.
5. *Surplus fund—cadets' commons*—is derived by an assessment of 75 cents per month, for the first six months of the new members, for the purchase and use of mess furniture and other contingencies.
6. *Iron bedstead and table fund* is derived from a monthly stoppage of 20 cents from each cadet, for the purchase and repairs of iron bedsteads and tables: this charge is now made to the fourth class only
7. *"Rules, triangles, and drawing boards fund"* is derived by annual stoppage of 50 cents, for the use of the rules, triangles, and drawing boards which are made at the Military Academy for the benefit of the cadets.
8. *The interest on trust fund* is derived from the investment of $11,000, which is appropriated to the payment of the treasurer's clerk, United States Military Academy.

D.

Statement of the rank, pay, and emoluments of the officers, professors, and cadets, together with all the employees, connected with the Military Academy at West Point, N. Y.

	Army pay per annum.	Additional cost to the government in consequence of the officers', cadets', &c., connexion with the Military Academy.	Total amount per annum.	Remarks.
Superintendent United States military academy...	$1,671 00	....	$1,671 00	Pay of captain of engineers, with double rations, as superintendent of U. S. Military Academy.
1 professor of natural and experimental philosophy..	....	$2,046 00	2,046 00	Pay of lieutenant colonel of engineers.
1 assist. prof. do do	839 00	540 00	1,379 00	Pay of captain of engineers; being $45 per month additional, as first lieutenant of artillery.
1 acting asst. prof. do do	839 00	....	839 00	Pay of first lieutenant of artillery.
1 professor of mathematics....................	....	1,794 00	1,794 00	Pay of major of engineers.
1 assistant professor of mathematics...............	839 00	540 00	1,379 00	Pay of captain of engineers; being $45 per month additional, as first lieutenant of artillery.
1 acting assistant professor of mathematics.........	1,082 96	....	1,082 96	Pay of lieutenant topographical engineers.
2 do do do	1,678 00	....	1,678 00	Pay of first lieutenant of artillery.
1 do do do	779 00	....	779 00	Pay of second lieutenant of artillery.
1 professor of engineering....................	....	1,794 00	1,794 00	Pay of major of engineers.
1 assistant professor of engineering...............	890 96	488 04	1,379 00	Pay of captain of engineers; being $24 67 per month additional, as lieutenant of engineers.
1 acting assistant professor of engineering..........	1,082 96	....	1,082 96	Pay of lieutenant of engineers.
1 professor of chemistry, mineralogy, and geology..	....	1,794 00	1,794 00	Pay of major of engineers.
1 asst. prof. do do do	839 00	540 00	1,379 00	Pay of captain of engineers; being $45 per month additional, as lieutenant of artillery.
1 chaplain and professor of ethics..................	....	1,794 00	1,794 00	Pay of major of engineers.
1 assistant do do	890 96	488 04	1,379 00	Pay of captain of engineers; being $24 67 per month additional, as lieutenant of ordnance.

D.—*Statement*—Continued.

	Army pay per annum.	Additional cost to the government in consequence of the officers', cadets', &c., connexion with the Military Academy.	Total amount per annum.	Remarks.
1 acting assistant professor of ethics	$839 00	....	$839 00	Pay of lieutenant of artillery.
1 instructor of practical engineering	1,379 00	....	1,379 00	Pay of captain of the corps of engineers.
1 professor of the French language	....	$1,379 00	1,379 00	Pay of captain of engineers.
1 teacher do do	....	1,379 00	1,379 00	Pay of captain of engineers.
1 acting prof. do do	839 00	....	839 00	Pay of first lieutenant of infantry.
1 professor of drawing	....	1,379 00	1,379 00	Pay of captain of engineers.
1 acting professor and acting assist. quartermaster	1,036 00	....	1,036 00	Pay of first lieutenant of infantry.
1 instructor of tactics	959 00	805 00	1,764 00	Pay of major of engineers; being $67 08$\frac{1}{3}$ per month additional, as captain of infantry.
2 assistant instructors of tactics	1,558 00	240 00	1,798 00	Pay of second lieutenants of infantry; $10 per month additional, by law.
1 instructor of artillery and cavalry	1,079 00	420 00	1,499 00	Pay of captain of engineers; $35 additional, as captain of artillery.
1 acting instructor do	779 00	....	779 00	Pay of second lieutenant of artillery.
1 surgeon	1,499 00	....	1,499 00	Pay of United States army.
1 assistant surgeon	1,379 00	....	1,379 00	Pay of United States army.
1 adjutant and commissary of subsistence	919 00	....	919 00	Pay of first lieutenant of artillery.
1 swordmaster	....	706 32	706 32	Pay $58 86 per month.
1 ridingmaster	750 00	....	750 00	Pay $62 50 per month.
232 cadets U. S. military academy, the annual average	....	66,816 00	66,816 00	Pay $24 per month.
1 clerk to the treasurer of the U. S. military academy	....	*500 00	500 00	Pay $41 66$\frac{2}{3}$ per month.
1 clerk to the disbursing officers do	....	*500 00	500 00	Pay $41 66$\frac{2}{3}$ per month.
1 clerk to the adjutant do	....	*500 00	500 00	Pay $41 66$\frac{2}{3}$ per month.
1 teacher of music	....	600 00	600 00	Pay $50 per month.
20 musicians attached to the corps of cadets	....	1,920 00	1,920 00	Pay $8 per month, with private's allowance of rations and clothing.

List of non-commissioned officers, artificers, and privates, on extra duty at the Military Academy, as authorized by law.

1 quartermaster's sergeant in quartermaster's dept.				These men receive the pay and allowance of sergeants and corporals of artillery respectively, and 15 cents per day (according to law) for every day's labor performed as mechanics.
1 sergeant as clerk to commissary and at miscellaneous duties				
1 sergeant, master carpenter				
1 corporal, carpenter				
4 privates, carpenters				These men receive $7 per month, with private soldiers' allowance of rations and clothing, and 15 cents per day (according to law) for every day's labor performed.
1 sergeant of police				
1 corporal, in charge of public barns				
1 corporal, in charge of workmen				
2 corporals, in lithographic office				
2 musicians, at cadets' barracks				
1 private, blacksmith				
1 private, chemical department				
2 privates, policemen of drill-house and recitation rooms				
2 privates, painters				
1 private, mason				
5 privates, teamsters				
2 privates, in artillery laboratory				
21 privates, laborers				
4 privates, on police duty				
53 extra duty men; average number of days 260 to each, at 15 cents.		*2,067 00	2,067 00	
1 private as assistant librarian		*120 00	120 00	Pay $10 per month, as assistant librarian
	24,446 84	91,149 40	115,596 24	

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* Paid out of the amount appropriated annually by Congress for current and ordinary expenses of the military academy. NOTE.—In the above abstract no account has been made of one additional ration allowed by law for every five years' service of officers.

NOTES.—There are some clerical errors in the above tables affecting the amounts to a certain extent. The several totals at the bottom of the columns, instead of $24,446 84, $91,149 40, $115,596 24, should be $24,830 84, $90,765 40, $115,596 24.

The government furnishes all officers with quarters and fuel, which are in no case commuted at West Point.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, *Washington, November*, 18, 1847.

D.—*Statement*—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Pay, &c., in the line of the army	$24,446 84
Pay, &c., on account of the U. S. military academy.	91,149 40
Total amount	115,596 24

E.

Hospital, West Point, New York,
June 15, 1847.

Sir: There being no record in the hospital prior to 1829, from which a correct medical statistical table could be made out, I have the honor herewith to submit a decennial abstract of the prevailing diseases of the post, taken from the quarterly reports of sick and wounded, from January 1, 1836, to December 31, 1846.

Years.	Catarrhus.	Diarrhœa.	Rheumatismus.	Febris.
1837	220	116	101	36
1838	349	60	46	42
1839	349	86	60	24
1840	318	156	49	71
1841	576	300	68	63
1842	302	167	67	68
1843	299	176	34	53
1844	478	195	46	36
1845	267	220	36	32
1846	532	189	39	36
Total	3,690	1,665	546	461

Average number present per annum 240—whole number of all diseases occuring during the ten years, 16,110; mean number per year, 1,611; per day, 5; died, 8. It may be safely estimated that not more than one-half registered as sick required medical treatment, though necessary to excuse the complainant from duty. From the abstract it will be observed that the prevailing diseases are those effecting the respiratory system, digestive organs, fibrous tissue and fevers; which may be accounted for by the geographical position and peculiar topography of the post.

Since the occupation of the post as a military academy, a period of forty-five years, thirty-seven deaths are recorded, making the ratio of mortality four-fifths, or 1 death in 291, and 1 in 300 for the last ten years.

Altitude of the post above the level of the Hudson river, 160 feet; above the Atlantic, 167; distance from the sea 80 miles. Soil, argillaceous, drift formation. Water good; prevailing wind north-west. Mean standard of thermometer 50.6; barometer 29.731. Mean quantity of rain 47.68.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. McDONALL,
Surgeon U. S. A.

Capt. H. Brewerton, *U. S. Engineers,*
Superintendent Military Academy.

F.

Statement of the number of cadets received and graduated at the United States Military Academy from the respective States, from the year 1802 *to* 1846, *inclusive.*

	Maine.	New Hampshire.	Vermont.	Massachusetts.	Connecticut.	Rhode Island.	New York.	New Jersey.	Pennsylvania.	Delaware.	Maryland.	Virginia.	Dist. of Columbia.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	Georgia.	Alabama.	Florida.	Mississippi.	Louisiana.	Texas.	Arkansas	Missouri.	Tennessee.	Kentucky.	Ohio.	Indiana.	Illinois.	Michigan.	Wisconsin.	Iowa.	At large.	Total.
Number of cadets who have been received into the Military Academy from 1802 to 1846, inclusive, with the States from which they were appointed........................	71	69	90	183	87	44	487	72	299	37	147	327	117	150	138	103	59	17	28	45	2	11	40	123	146	139	56	35	27	3	1	53	3206
Number of graduates of the Military Academy from 1802 to 1846, inclusive, with the States from which they were appointed...............	36	36	66	100	43	15	234	37	126	16	67	113	44	44	42	28	12	4	8	10	..	2	13	36	58	56	25	10	7	..	1	41	1330
Number of officers in the army of the U. States who have been graduated at the Military Academy, with the States from which they were appointed, according to the official Army Register of Jan., 1847—the ten regiments raised for the war not included, for want of official lists of the officers................	20	21	19	41	25	11	110	16	59	6	29	70	16	23	18	14	..	1	3	2	..	9	4	7	35	21	6	2	1	..	..	16	597

Note 1.—From the data at hand, it is ascertained that of the ten regiments of regulars raised for the period of the war with Mexico, 2 colonels, 4 lieutenant colonels, 5 majors, and 5 captains are graduates of the Military Academy.

Note 2.—In consequence of the destruction of the records of the adjutant's office by fire in 1838, many of the cadets appointed "at large" prior to that time are set down as appointed from the States in which they resided.

HEN. BREWERTON, *Capt. Corps of Engineers, Supt. Mil. Academy.*

Adjutant's Office, West Point, N. Y., *June* **12, 1847.**

J. S. K. REEVES, *First Lieut. 1st Artillery, Adjutant.*

G.

List of officers commanding volunteers in the war with Mexico who are graduates of the United States Military Academy.

Rank.	Name.	State.	Regiment.	Graduated.	Remarks.
Colonel	W. R. McKee	Kentucky	Volunteers, 2d.	1828	Killed while leading his regiment in a charge at Buena Vista.
Do	Jefferson Davis	Mississippi	Do	1829	Highly distinguished at Monterey and Buena Vista—severely wounded at the latter battle.
Do	Alex. M. Mitchell	Ohio	Do 1st.	1835	Highly distinguished at Monterey, where he was severely wounded leading his regiment.
Do	Samuel R. Curtiss	Do	Do 3d.	1832	
Do	L. G. De Russy	Louisiana	Do	1814	Showed great skill in extricating his command from being captured by the Mexicans when wrecked below Tampico, with the loss of most of their arms.
Do	John F. Hamtranck	Virginia	Do	1819	
Do	Humphrey Marshall	Kentucky	Cavalry	1832	Marched with General Wool's command from San Antonio de Bexar, in Texas, to Saltillo, and was highly distinguished at the battle of Buena Vista.
Do	Ward B. Burnett	New York	Volunteers, 2d.	1832	Commanded his regiment at the siege of Vera Cruz and battle of Cerro Gordo.
Do	Albert S. Johnson	Texas	Do	1826	Distinguished in the staff of General Henderson at Monterey.
Lieut. Col.	Henry Clay, jr	Kentucky	Do 2d.	1831	Killed in a charge of his regiment at Buena Vista.
Do	Thos. B. Randolph	Virginia	Do	1812	Served with distinction in the war of 1812.
Do	Harry S. Burton	New York	Do 1st.	1839	
Do	Jason Rogers	Kentucky	Do 1st.	1821	Raised a regiment and went to the succor of General Taylor before receiving the news of the battle of Palo Alto.
Do	Charles F. Ruff	Missouri	Do	1838	Went with the expedition to Santa Fe.
Do	William Irwin	Ohio	Do 2d.	1839	Highly distinguished in the defeat of General Urrea.
Do	Jones M. Withers	Alabama	Do	1835	
Do	James Allen	Mormon batt	Do	1829	
Do	Philip St. Geo. Cook	Do	Do	1827	
Major	Cary H. Fry	Kentucky	Do 2d.	1834	Highly distinguished at Buena Vista, where he commanded his regiment after the fall of Colonel McKee and Lieutenant Colonel Clay.
Do	James H. Hardie	New York	Do 1st.	1843	

G—Continued.

Rank.	Name.	State.	Regiment.	Graduated.	Remarks.
Major	Jubal A. Early	Virginia	Volunteers	1837	
Do	Goode Bryan	Alabama	Do	1834	
Do	Mer. L Clark	Missouri	Do	1830	Commanded the artillery with great distinction at Sacramento, &c.
Do	Benj. W. Brice	Volunteer staff		1829	
Do	Geo. H. Ringgold	Do		1833	
Do	M. C. M. Hammond	Do		1836	
Captain	John E. Brackett	New York	Do 1st.	1832	
Do	Henry M. Naglee	Do	Do do.	1835	
Do	M. R. Stevenson	Do	Do do.	1846	
Do	Franklin Saunders	Kentucky	Do do.	1837	
Do	Albert G. Blanchard	Louisiana	Do	1829	Highly distinguished in command of the Lousiana volunteers at Monterey—assisted in siege of Vera Cruz.
Do	Gustav. S. Rousseau	Do	Do	1828	
Do	Hender. K. Yaukum	Texas	Do	1832	
Do	Milton A. Hagues	Tennessee		1838	
Adjutant	Thos. Worthington	Ohio	Do do.	1827	
Sergeant	W. E. Aisquith	Maryland and Dist. Colum.		1827	

West Point, New York,
June 12, 1847.

Sir: I have the honor, through you, to invite the attention of the board of which you are president, to the importance of placing the adjutant of the military academy upon the same footing in respect to pay and allowances, with the adjutant of regiments in the army, in the hope that the board may be induced so to recommend that measure, that it may receive that attention from Congress, which it has hitherto been denied.

The adjutant of the military academy, like adjutants of regiments, is permanently responsible for a large amount of public property; consisting of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, arms, &c., committed to his charge, for the use and supply of the board and privates learning music, attached to the military academy, under his command. This responsibility involves pecuniary loss in case of damage, loss, or over issue of such property, and it is a general rule throughout the service, (and a just one,) that wherever it is incurred, additional pay is granted, in some measure, to cover the risk.

The adjutant is charged with the preservation and the correct keeping of the books, returns, rolls, and records of the academic, with much of its correspondence, and with the staff duties of the *post;* and in addition to this, he is "ex-officio" secretary of the academy board, keeping with his own hand a full record of all its proceedings, involving, during the two annual examinations in January and June, much labor and fatigue. In short, it is confidently advanced that, while his responsibilities are certainly not less, his duties are far more varied, extensive, and laborious than those of the regimental adjutants generally are.

The strongest reason for placing this officer on a proper footing, is the importance of making the appointment desirable generally for subalterns of experience, zeal, and discretion, as affording equal consideration and emolument with the staff appointments open to them in their respective corps. This consideration becomes the more important when it is observed, that the books and records of this office demand a long and habitual reference, to render easily available the information they contain.

It is proper to remark here, that this act of justice has been repeatedly urged by the chief engineer and inspector of the academy, in his annual report to the Secretary of War.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY BREWERTON,
Capt. corps of Eng's, Superintendent of Military Academy.

The Hon. H. A. Haralson,
President of the Board of Visiters of the Military Academy.

No. 19.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF, TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS.

Bureau of Topographical Engineers,
Washington, November 22, 1847

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following annual report of the operations of the corps, since the report of November, 1846.

The corps, with the brevets attached of second lieutenant, consists at this time of 41 officers.

Of these, two have been on duty in the bureau, three are on the survey of the coast, and two are engaged upon the report and maps of the survey of the boundary under the treaty of Washington. Two of the officers of the corps are also now on duty at the military academy. One officer has been engaged in superintending the improvements directed by Congress of Pennsylvania avenue. Four are upon the survey of the lakes, and others have been at times since the last report upon the survey of the Tortugas, and upon the surveys, plans, estimates, and works connected with the light-house constructions assigned to this bureau; and since the last report twenty officers have been assigned and on duty with the armies in Mexico. Of the manner in which the duties have been performed by those officers of the corps, operating with our armies, I will leave for the reports of the officers in command of the armies, and detachments with which they have served, except as it shall become necessary to refer to them incidentally in the further details of this report.

Surveys for the defence of the frontier, inland and Atlantic.

The principles under which those surveys are made, have been explained in previous reports.

The survey for the defences of the Tortugas has been completed; that is, all the field work is done—the drawings and report are yet in hand. The surveys for the defences of New Bedford have been completed, and surveys of limited localities yet required in the vicinity of New York harbor, were commenced, but are not yet completed. The survey of the bays of Matagorda and Lavaca, on the coast of Texas, are completed, and the report and drawings have been delivered to the bureau, as surveys of this kind cannot cease while plans for the defence of the coast are incomplete.

Military and geographical surveys west of the Mississippi.

Owing to some accident, the usual appropriation for these surveys was omitted during the last session, leaving to the department merely the unexpended balance of former appropriations, the whole of which was wanted for parties then in the field. As these parties could not be recalled, it has left arrearages of some amount to be settled. These surveys consist of the last expedition under their captain, now Lieutenant Colonel Frèmont, whose report and map have not yet been received, but are in a state of preparation, and will no doubt when completed exhibit his well known ability.

Of surveys with the expedition under General Kearny.

These consist of a survey of the province of New Mexico, the report and map of which are now in hand, and will be ready during the ensuing session of Congress.

Of a survey from Fort Leavenworth, on the Missouri, to San Diego, on the Pacific.

The report and map of this extensive route, over a hitherto comparatively unexplored region, were completed by Lieut. Emory, and are now ready for any call of Congress. Lieut. Emory accompanied the expedition throughout, aided by Lieuts. Warner, Abert and Peck, as far as Santa Fe. Here his party was divided. Abert and Peck being charged with the examination and survey of New Mexico, as directed by Lieut. Emory, while Emory and Warner continued with the expedition to the Pacific. These surveys have done much to improve the geography of that country ; and the well known ability of Lieutenant Emory, who performed the duty of principal astronomer to the expedition, as well as his usual military duties, and the interesting map which he has made, reflect the greatest credit upon himself and the party of his command. The investigations of the party were not limited to geographical matters; but extended, as will be perceived by their reports, to the agricultural, mineral, and botanical resources of the country, and to investigations which throw much light upon its early history.

It was the intention of Emory to have connected his survey from San Diego to that of Frémont, near Los Angelos, on the Pacific, but active military operations so involved and so reduced his party that this connexion could not be attended to. Lieutenant Warner is now in that country making surveys for the defences of San Diego, Monterey, and the bay of San Francisco.

Survey of the lakes.

A small party has been actively engaged on this duty. The vast commerce of these lakes, and the great extent of coast, (American) it being upwards of three thousand miles, prove the necessity of these surveys in order to obtain accurate knowledge of the bars, rocks, and shoals to which this active commerce on so extensive a line of coast is imminently exposed.

Constructions.

There was an appropriation of the last session of Congress of 16,000 dollars for completing the paving and improvement of Pennsylvania avenue. Under previous appropriations the paving had been completed from 15th to 6th street, except a strip in the centre which was merely gravelled. This part of the plan, a direction of law, was considered defective, and it was recommended that it should not be followed in any further extension of the work. Accordingly the work from 6th to 1st street is a pebble pavement throughout, except the space reserved for side walks. Orders in reference to the last appropriation were issued on the 16th of March. The duty of superintending the work was assigned to Captain C. Graham of the corps, and the manner in which it has been executed bears ample testimony to the intelligence and vigilance with which the duty was performed.

In giving the new grade to the street, it was found necessary to dig up the greater part of the old McAdam road, but in places where the surface of the street had to be raised it was suffered to lie undisturbed, being a good foundation for the new work. After grading with gravel, the pebble stones were seized and carefully laid. The paved surface was then covered with clean river gravel, swept into the interstices between the stones, and the whole well rammed when dry. It was again rammed after being wet with a rain, and, where found necessary, rammed a third time, and finally covered with about three inches of good gravel, in which condition it will be allowed to remain some time subject to the action of passing carriages. The drainage at 6th street being found inefficient, was extended, repaired, and improved; and also that of the water passing from 4½ street, was modified and improved. And also the gravel centre-way from 6th to 8th street was taken up, and a regular pebble paving substituted. It would be very desirable to extend this substitution of pebble paving for the centre strip of gravel throughout the whole of the avenue, and also to extend the pebble paving around and in front of the President's house and the public buildings. The bureau is ready at any time to furnish the requisite estimates for the additional work.

Ten thousand dollars was appropriated "to complete the sea-wall for the protection of the light-house on Fairweather island, near Black Rock, Long Island sound."

A portion of the former work at this place had been done under the Treasury Department, and subsequently another portion was done under the War Department. The object of the first was to protect the light-house and the keeper's dwelling; that of the second was to protect the island, and to prevent the destruction of the harbor it afforded, by the washing over the low parts of the island the sand and gravel from the bay on the eastward. Funds sufficient to complete the work had not been hitherto appropriated, and, in consequence, unprotected parts have been seriously injured by storms since 1838, when the last appropriation before the one of last session was made. The island had become gradually encroached upon by the sea, a breach having advanced between the stone work of former periods. Should the island, which serves the purpose of a breakwater, be washed away, the harbor, now one of the best in Long Island sound, and the most frequented as a harbor of refuge, would be destroyed, and the light house would in, consequence, be of little or no value.

Under these circumstances, having had the locality previously carefully examined, the following work was directed and has been attended to:

1st. The repair of the wall or heavy rock pavement which surrounded the light-house, and an extension of the pavement some twelve feet farther towards the line of low water.

2. The repair of the wall built in front of the keeper's house. This had become seriously injured, and had several small breaches along its face.

3d. The completion of the former walls, by connecting the same with similar wall-work.

4th. The protection of the north end of the breakwater wall of the War Department, by an adequate sheet piling, so as to arrest the action of the wave at that point.

5th. As the breakwater itself was never carried up to its full height, the repairs of it, and the additional raising it required, were also directed to be attended to as far as the appropriation would allow, and after other work of more immediate necessity had received attention.

The report of the 30th September states that one hundred and eighty perches of heavy stone-work had been laid around the base of the light-house, and between high and low water mark. The old Treasury Department wall has been repaired; nineteen hundred perches of stone have been laid in the connecting parts of the two walls, thereby arresting the encroachment of the sea upon the island. The War Department wall has been repaired, and the wall at the north end of the breakwater has been repaired, and the proposed sheet piling put down. These works have absorbed upwards of $6,000 of the appropriation of $10,000, and the balance of that appropriation will probably be absorbed by the first of January next. An additional amount of $5,000 is required to complete the work, for which an estimate will be submitted.

Light-house on the Whale's Back, Portsmouth harbor.

The appropriation in this case is for rebuilding the light-house on the Whale's Back. Before commencing the work it was considered essential to have a correct knowledge of the condition of the existing light-house. The rock or ledge upon which it stands is at the mouth of the Piscataqua river, three and a half miles below the town of Portsmouth, and about one-half mile from the nearest point of the main on the west. On the east, and on the north, are two small islands, Wood island and White Island, and outside of the Whale's Back, southeast of the same, are other reefs. A very heavy sea is occasionally thrown in on the Whale's Back; the ledge is bare in places at low water for a distance of five hundred feet from southwest to northeast, and for a distance of two hundred feet, from southeast to northwest, the surface is very irregular, the highest point bare at low water being from four to five feet above the low water level. The present light-house stands at the southwest extremity of the ledge. But there is no great difficulty in putting up either a stone tower or an iron pile frame upon the middle of the ledge, or upon other parts of it; nor would there be any great difficulty in putting up either kind of structure upon either of the small islands before referred to, one 450 yards and the other 600 yards eastward from the present light. White island is, however, the better position of the two, because farther seaward. A stone tower, if properly built, would be expensive. A light, however, upon a suitable iron pile framing, would cost much less, and would answer all purposes.

The Portsmouth (or Newcastle) light is about one mile northwesterly from Whale's Back, and the outside light (Isle of Shoals) is about eight miles off, south twenty-three east. I may remark here that a report, plan and estimate for a suitable stone tower light was made by Mr. A. Parris, civil engineer, in 1838, (see doc. 15 H. R., 25th Congress, 3d session,) which appears well adapted to the position, if such a structure should be determined upon. The estimate of cost, exclusive of illuminating apparatus, was $74,916.

From the foregoing description it will be seen that the Whale's Back light is properly a harbor-light, and the structure adopted should have reference to that view of its use.

It has been stated that either a stone tower or an iron pile light could be put up without serious difficulty. The cost of the first would, by the estimate of Mr. Parris, be about $75,000; the cost of the second would be less than half that amount.

There is another expedient which can be adopted, namely, to repair the present structure, or rather to strengthen and protect its foundation. A description of the present building will be necessary to convey a distinct idea of its defects. The foundation upon which the light-house tower stands is a circular stone work, 48 feet at base, 42 feet at top, and 20 feet high. The tower which stands upon this foundation is 24 feet diameter and 38 feet high, making the light in the lantern nearly 60 feet above high water mark.

The exterior stone of the foundation are of split granite, generally of good size, and generally, judging from appearances, of good shape, that is to say, large and well-proportioned exteriors; but like the generality of such structures, the number of headers are less than they should be, and the number of stretchers in excess. The building of the work is consequently defective. The interior is said to be filled in with rough rubble, but as the top course is composed of headers, and covers the whole width of the work, the character of the interior could not be inspected. The stones were not hammered at the beds or joints, nor was the rock levelled to receive the foundation course. The masonry is laid dry, and some dowels were used; how many could not be seen, but these would not be of much service when such essential building defects as have been stated existed. On the sea side, bar iron straps, four inches wide, and ¾ of an inch thick, are placed at intervals of eight or ten feet, extending from the top course of the foundation work down to the rock or ledge, and there secured by Lewis bolts. The top course is secured by straps extending to the third course below, to which they are secured. Formerly a chain cable was passed round the foundation and fastened together at the two ends, the object being to secure the iron straps previously described as extending from the foundation top to the rock. But this was of little avail, and it is now removed.

It is clear that a structure so put together must vibrate seriously from the shocks of a heavy sea, and the tower raised upon it be the more affected—sufficiently so to create serious apprehensions for its safety. But fears of its immediate safety are not entertained. Either, however, the present building must be protected or a new building be erected, as a rapid succession of heavy gales would probably injure the foundation to such an extent that the tower would come down.

The kind of protection recommended by the inspecting engineer, Captain Swift, in case it should be considered expedient to repair the present building, is to surround the entire existing foundation by heavy masonry of the best kind; large stone well banded, laid in cement, hammered bed and joints, cramped to the old work, and laid in immediate contract with it. Such masonry would not cost less than twelve dollars the cubic yard, and the total cost would nearly equal the cost of a new iron pile light. The work would form a continuous buttress. The additional work should be about twelve feet thick at the base, and seven feet thick at top, and should be carried up to the top of the present foundation work 20 feet. But as before remarked, such work would involve a cost about equal to that of a new iron pile structure, and would in the end be a patched work, and might fail in answering expectations.

But as immediate danger of the present structure is not entertained, no work has been commenced. The law directs the work to be put up upon the Whale's Back. It is respectfully recommended, if one of the small islands close by the Whale's Back should be found to be a preferable position, that the law may be so far altered as to allow that position to be chosen.

Light-house at Minot's rock.

The appropriation is "for a light-house on Minot's rock, in Boston harbor."

There are two rocks at the site designated of nearly equal era, separated from each other by deep water, and about 300 feet apart, known as the Minot's, inner and outer. They lie in about two fathoms, and are bare at half and three-quarters ebb. When visited, the surface exposed of the inner Minot was 60 feet by 30, and the outer 30 feet by 34. They are about 1¼ miles from Strawberry point, (Scituate,) the nearest land, and about 2½ miles from the cove or harbor of Cohasset. Towards the shore and further south are other rocks entirely exposed at low water, but the Minot's are farthest seaward. Boston light is northwest nine miles distant, and Scituate light south by west five miles distant.

The inner Minot, although somewhat protected from the northeast by the outer, is unsound. The rock is a kind of green stone full of seams, nearly vertical. The surface is quite irregular, and more of it exposed at low water than the outer, but not in so good a shape. The outer Minot is about four feet at its highest point above low water mark; the rock is quite sound and a scienite. It is large enough to give a base of 30 feet for the proposed light-house. A vessel drawing from 12 to 15 feet can lay alongside of either at low water.

This position was examined chiefly in reference to a light-house upon iron piles. A stone tower could, without doubt, be placed upon it, but it would require much time, and would be a very costly structure.

The outer Minot has been adopted, and the work has been commenced. It will give a light about 70 feet above low water.

There are two kinds of structures for light-houses which have been erected upon iron piles. The first is Mitchell's patent screw pile. It consists of an iron shaft, to the lower end of which a screw flange is attached. It is forced into the soil as a screw, and is applicable only in such soils as it can be made to penetrate by virtue of its screw motion. It is particularly valuable in sandy bottoms, but cannot be used in rocky bottoms. The second is the simple iron shaft without the screw flange. This is particularly applicable to rocky bottoms. It cannot be made to penetrate the rock, but holes of suitable dimension have to be drilled, into which the shaft is entered and secured by a system of wedges. Neither is a rival to the other, as neither can be used advantageously in a soil suitable to the other; one requires a soft and yielding bottom, the other a hard and unyielding bottom. The Minot's rock is suitable only to the simple iron pile; this plan has therefore been adopted for that place. Both have been used for such purposes; we are, therefore, not without experience in the use of both. The screw pile light has been adopted in Europe, and we have ourselves used the simple iron pile structure, as some years since a beacon was erected on this principle by this bureau, on a ledge in Long Island sound. But as this will be the first case in which we shall use it to sustain a light-house, the general outline of the plan will be briefly described.

It will have an elevation of from sixty to seventy feet above the rock, on a base not exceeding thirty, nor less than twenty-five feet. Nine wrought-iron pile shafts will be used, of eight inches diameter at the lower extremity, and five inches at the upper; each shaft to be forged in two pieces, of twenty-five to twenty-eight feet long each. Holes are drilled in the rock of four and a half to five feet deep, into which the lower end of each shaft is inserted. Eight of these shafts are placed on the periphery of a circle of from twenty-five to thirty feet in diameter, and one in the middle as a centre shaft; the whole properly braced to each other, with wrought-iron braces of from two and a half to three inches diameter, and so arranged and secured, that each shall act as a tie as well as brace. The shafts to be inclined inwards at a rate of about two inches to each foot of rise, and to be secured at top by a casting of appropriate dimensions, say within the circumference of a circle of fourteen feet diameter, leaving a distance of about three feet for a rail passage-way outside of the house part, at the extremity of each arm of the casting, making a surface of twenty feet diameter at the top of the shafts. On this cast-iron platform, the keeper's house is to be erected, fourteen feet diameter in the clear, and upon the keeper's house the lantern and reflectors are placed. Below the keeper's house or room, and inside the shafts, a species of cellar or store room, seven feet deep, and of the same diameter as the house can be advantageously added. It is an essential condition in such a structure that the bottom of the cellar or store room should be above the reach of the sea, or the action of a passing wave.

In the English light-houses of this description, from twelve to fourteen feet is allowed between the bottom of the celler and high water. But as the light-houses in all the English cases, are built upon banks or spits, where the wave rolls by without breaking, such a distance, adequate in such a locality, would not it was feared, fulfil the requisite condition upon the Minot's rock. It was therefore considered necessary to give to the cast-iron platform in this place an elevation of about fifty feet above the base of the shafts.

The base of the shafts coincides nearly with the line of low water, and as the tides rise, ordinarily ten feet, and during spring tides and gales from twelve to fourteen feet, it would leave a space of not less that twenty-nine feet between high water and the bottom of the cellar room, a space which was considered as making ample allowance for the break of the sea.

The most difficult and dilatory part of the operation consists in drilling the shaft holes in the rock. It can be done only when the sea is smooth, and the tide below half-ebb. Each hole has to be from twelve to fourteen inches in diameter, in order to receive the wedges required to adjust and secure the piles. And as the shaft holes have to be from four and a half to five feet deep, it is evident from the description which has been given of the Minot's rock, that the drilling of these shaft holes must be unavoidably a tedious and dilatory process, and in reference to which elements of probable cost are too variable to be accurately anticipated. Our efforts have been to have these holes drilled by contract. Few are competent to such work, and fewer are willing to undertake it. It is now, however, under contract with Mr. Benjamin Pomery, a person who unites in himself the requisite practical knowledge, the unceasing vigilance, and the unyielding perseverance which the work requires. The season was much advanced when he undertook the work, but early in October, he had succeeded in drilling the centre hole, and in erecting the centre shaft, and has since been busily engaged upon other holes. But already this central shaft is a beacon, and has demonstrated by saving two vessels from being wrecked, the great value of the locality for a light-house.

It has been previously remarked that the variable character of the elements of that part of the estimate, which involved the drilling of the holes, renders it impossible to give a sound estimate of the probable cost of this part of the work. The experience of the last season, however, has furnished a safer guide in this respect than we have heretofore had, and it is upon the results of that experience, that the estimate for the additional sum now required to complete this light-house has been made.

Brandywine Light-house.

This light-house is to be erected upon a sandy shoal, at the entrance of Delaware bay, a locality where Mitchell's patent screw pile can be applied with peculiar advantage. As the screw pile is a patented right, some delay unavoidably occurred before a satisfactory arrangement could be made for the use of the patent privilege. This arrangement has, however, now been made, and the officer in charge of the work is actively employed upon it. The delay in arranging with the patentee lost to us the present season, but no doubt is entertained that during the ensuing season, as much of the structure as is contemplated, and considered proper for one season, will be in place. The plan is to have all the piles in place, with their bracings and ties, and with the platform upon which the keeper's house and lantern are to be erected. Then to leave the work in this condition exposed to the storms and ice of one winter, before the finishing superstructure is placed upon it.

Cary's Fort reef, coast of Florida.

Before anything could be done towards the construction of the light-house directed to be placed upon this reef, it was necessary to have the reef carefully surveyed. But in consequence of the great number of officers of the corps engaged with the armies in Mexico, the party engaged upon the survey had of necessity to be smaller than was desirable. The survey has, however, been completed; but the report, drawings, plans, and estimates have not yet been received. The officer in charge is, however, busily engaged upon them, and no doubt is entertained that they will be received in time for any action upon them by Congress which may be found desirable.

Light-house on Sand Key, near Key West, coast of Florida.

The same remarks which have been made of Cary's Fort reef apply to this locality also, yet, however, enough is known to show the necessity of a modification of the law in reference to this light-house. The law directs the construction of a "screw pile light-house on or near Sand Key, the old one having been destroyed by a tornado." Now there is but one kind of "screw pile light-house" known, and that is on the plan of Mitchell's patent screw pile. But the survey has shown that the locality is not adapted to the plan, the bottom being a hard coral rock (with a slight covering of sand) into which Mitchell's screw pile cannot be made to penetrate. It is, however, well adapted for the common iron pile, and a cheap and durable structure upon that plan can be erected there. But inasmuch as the plan directed by the law is impracticable in that locality, it is respectfully suggested that the law be so far modified as to relieve it from the direction to adopt the "screw pile,"

Light-house at Monroe, on Lake Erie.

This light-house is placed at the end of the harbor pier, the latter having been first sufficiently enlarged for such a purpose in the form of a pier-head. The crib foundation which sustains the light-house, side pieces and ties, is built of the best white oak timber, the whole thoroughly framed and bolted. The tower being a strong octagonal pyramid, fifty-eight feet high above the surface of the lake, is based upon a frame work of cedar, supported by piles cut off below the surface of the lake. The work is nearly completed, but by the report of the superintending engineer of the 11th October, the crib foundation pier had yet to be raised about seven feet, doors and windows to be inserted, painting to be done, copper covering to be put on, and lantern and illuminating apparatus to be provided, for all which the requisite estimates have been submitted.

The pier machinery was used in the construction of this light-house, but it required serious repairs before it could be used, and the line of connecting pier work with the shore had to be repaired and filled with stone, in consequence of its connexion with the light-house structure, and of its being the sole means of communication between the light-house and the land.

Harbor of Dunkirk.

There being a small balance of a former appropriation applicable to this harbor, it has been used in repairing the light-house and its foundation.

For a Light-house near Wangoshance.

Wangoshance is a position south of the straits of Mackinac, where a light-ship is now maintained, and the object of the light-house is to furnish a guide to the lake mariner at this highly important and dangerous locality, and to substitute a fixed light for the uncertain and costly aid now furnished by the light-ship.

After a careful survey of the locality, and an investigation of all the conditions necessary to be fulfilled by this light-house, and essential to its usefulness, the Wangoshance shoal was selected. This shoal has about four feet water upon it, and a fine rocky bottom. The first operation is to establish an adequately protecting crib-work, from the interior of which the keeper's dwelling and light-house tower are to be raised. A light-house upon the main would be comparatively of little use, and from the peculiar circumstances attending the locality, would probably be as costly as a light-house upon the shoal. The outer shoal, the place selected, is rather more than a mile and a half northwestwardly from Wangoshance island, and rather more than three miles from Wangoshance point. The island, like the point, is equally unsuitable as a locality for the light-house.

The chief difficulties will be in establishing the protecting crib-work foundation, which will call into activity the resources and ability of the superintending engineer. Certain dimensions were adopted, by which the superintending engineer was directed to govern himself in reference to his plans and estimates. These were, that there should not be a less space of protecting crib-work than 30 feet between any part of the dwelling and tower buildings and the lake; and that a space of 25 feet by 50 should be left within the crib-work, for dwelling and tower foundations, and structures. These dimensions will cover a space of not less than 85 feet in one direction, 110 feet in another. Less than these dimensions would, in my judgment, be unsafe to adopt. These dimensions will require the establishing of about six cribs, varying from 42 to 50 feet long, by 30 wide—sizes sufficiently manageable to be established without extraordinary cost. These once established, the difficulties of the work are at an end, and what will remain to be done will require neither great time or great resources. Extensive contracts have been made for materials, and it is confidently anticipated that the end of the next season will see the cribs in place, and probably the foundation work of the keeper's house and tower up to the surface of the crib-work, about 12 feet above the surface of the lake.

Harbor of Dubuque, Iowa.

Appendix A, being the report of the superintending engineer, will fully apprise the department of the operations in that quarter.

Western river improvements.

As there was a small balance of former appropriations under this head, increased by results of sales, it is considered that a full knowledge of the disposition of it should be laid before the department. I accordingly submit, as appendix B, a copy of the report of Lieutenant Colonel Long. This report will also show that the services of Lieutenant Colonel Long have been availed of during the season by the Quartermaster's department, and also by the Treasury Department in the construction of the marine hospital.

I cannot close this report without calling your attention to the valuable services of the officers of the corps engaged with the armies in Mexico, and the gallantry with which those services have been performed. But one feeling seems to have animated them, to be efficient in any capacity which the wants of the service required. Always ready, always willing, and always capable, they have proved I hope the value of the corps, and its readiness to encounter any hazard which their country required, or their own gallant feelings would suggest. The war has shown them in the various capacities of engineers, artillerists, ordnance service, aids-de-camp, adjutant generals, commanders of detachments, in all of which they have proved their efficiency and usefulness, and the admirable results of the military school of which they are graduates.

Respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

J. J. ABERT,
Col. corps Topog. Engineers.

Hon. W. L. Marcy,
Secretary of War.

APPENDIX A.

Dubuque, *September* 5, 1847.

Colonel: During the last year my duties, as agent for the United States, have been directed to the improvements of the road from the Mississippi bluffs, opposite Burlington, to the Sac and Fox agency on the Des Moines; to the improvement of the road from the Mississippi bluffs, opposite Bloomington, to Iowa city; and to the improvement of the harbor of Dubuque.

The amount of the appropriations for the agency road, viz $10,000, has been expended in the construction of bridges and embankments on two sections; one extending from the bluffs opposite Burlington to the Mississippi river, and the other from Burlington to Little Cedar river, a distance in the aggregate of about 40 miles; and 986 feet of bridges, 1,365 perches of masonry, and 12,225 cubic yards of embankments have been completed. I beg leave to refer you to my last annual report for my observations and suggestions relative to the expediency of further appropriations for the completion of that part of the road from the bluffs opposite Burlington to the Mississippi river.

I have not visited the road since late last fall, but have been informed that the bridges are in very good conditions.

The amount of the appropriation for the Bloomington and Iowa city road was $5,000, which has been expended on that section of the road extending from the bluffs opposite Bloomington to the Mississippi river a distance of about 3 miles; and 350 rods of clearing, 250 rods of grubbing, 388 feet of superstructure on piles, and 19,613 cubic yards of embankment have been completed. For my suggestions relative to this road also, I beg leave to refer you to my last annual report.

My duties on these two roads terminated with the last quarter of 1846, since which my attention has been confined to the improvement of the harbor of Dubuque.

For a short time subsequent to the date of my last annual report, a contractor was employed in cutting off the points of the islands above water which border the outlet, which work was completed in the early part of October.

After having completed the inspection of the roads at Bloomington and Burlington, I proceeded to Louisville, agreeably to instructions received from the bureau, for the purpose of preparing plans and estimates for the construction of a dredge-boat and scows, and arrived there on the 25th November, 1946; on the completion of these plans and estimates, I repaired to Washington, and submitted them for the consideration of the bureau, when I was instructed to proceed to Louisville, and there have the machinery constructed in conformity therewith. I arrived at Louisville on the 6th of February, had the machinery all completed, and left there for Dubuque with the machinery on the 9th of April.

On my arrival at Dubuque, on the 19th of April, I found the river very low, and understood that it had been so during the whole spring; in consequence of which it had been impossible for the lumber merchants and owners of the saw-mill there (on whom I had depended for a supply of lumber for building the dredge and scows) to furnish the same; and being aware of the necessity of commencing operations as early in the season as practicable whilst the water was in good stage, I immediately proceeded to Rock island for the purpose of having the boat and scows constructed at a boat-yard at that place. Being disappointed in this, I returned to Dubuque, and commenced preparations for building the boat there, making use of all available means to hasten her completion. The workmen commenced on the 24th May, and the boat was launched on the 23d July.

Much delay has been occasioned by the difficulties I have met with in procuring suitable lumber, and at times when it was particularly necessary; and the inconvenience attending operations of this nature in a place where nothing of the kind had ever before been constructed, has also retarded, in a great measure, the progress of the work.

Since the boat has been launched, the workmen have been busily employed in constructing the upperworks of the boat, building the scows, and fitting up the machinery; and she is now in readiness to commence operations.

I have deferred making my annual report until this time, hoping that I might be able to give a definite account of the capabilities of the boat, but I am sorry to find that I shall have to defer it for a day or two.

On the 2d instant I had the bands tightened again, and had her warped into water of a suitable depth for operating advantageously, but after a few revolutions of the tumbler, I discovered that the discharging spout did not receive more than one-tenth part of the contents of the buckets when they came up loaded with sand.

The buckets came up filled, and a very satisfactory result was obtained as to the power of the engine and machinery. The sand in which it operated was very tenacious, and adhered to the buckets until they had passed entirely under the tumbler, and was so solid on the bottom of the slough, that it was with difficulty that any impression could be made on it by the thrust of a pole. Yet as I could not give a positive result as to the quantity of mud and sand excavated, I directed the engineer to discontinue operations, and had the boat brought to the shore for alterations. This part of the boat and machinery has been constructed precisely like the corresponding parts of the Lavaca, the boat which Colonel Long has had constructed at Louisville, and which, from his experiments there, and mine here, answers well in mud. The difficulty can be avoided by extending the discharging spout about a foot forward, and lowering it so that it will be nearly under the centre of the tumbler.

The whole of the 3d instant was occupied in making the necessary improvements, but I was prevented by a storm of wind and rain, which lasted all day yesterday, from putting the machinery into operation.

The boat will be ready to commence operations to-morrow, and the work will be continued at the outlet until a free passage for steamboats shall be effected, after which, should it appear that there will not be sufficient time this fall to extend the improvements there as far as contemplated, and allow a sufficient time to open a channel at T., the operations of the dredge will be commenced at that place, so that as soon as possible steamboats shall have ingress to the inner harbor.

The piles which are to be driven across the slough below the outlet, have been delivered at the contract price, and the contractor for driving them has already driven twenty of the number.

The total amount necessary for piles, driving, &c., is $621.

After the completion of the dredge-boat and scows, and the range of piles have been driven, there will remain $2,291 of the appropriation unexpended.

The operations of the dredge will cost per month as follows:

Pay of seven men as boatmen, firemen, &c.	$175 00
Pay of engineer	60 00
Wood	60 00
Pay of agent	100 00
Contingencies	50 00
Total	$445 00

Consequently there will be funds sufficient to keep the boat in operation five months.

Estimating the quantity excavated per day to be 350 cubic yards, or 8,000 per month, there can be excavated with the balance of the appropriation, when the water is in a favorable stage of operations, 40,000 cubic yards. This amount of excavation would make the harbor accessible for steamboats at all stages of water, and would improve in a degree the basin and landing. But in order to ensure permanent advantages, I think it would be advisable to increase the depth of cutting in the principal channels of communication, and make the outlet and cut through Bass' island larger than was contemplated in the estimate of Captain Cram. As delays also may be occasioned by the want of sufficient water for the dredge to operate in, thereby increasing the expense of operations, I would respectfully suggest that a small additional appropriation should be asked for to complete the work.

From the observations I have made on the effects produced by the current of water passing, as it does, through the cut at Bass' island, and over the points bordering the outlet, which have been excavated to low water mark, I am confirmed in my opinion that the improvements will be of a permanent nature, and that after they have been completed, the operations of a dredge boat will not be required for many years, if at all.

The current of water which passes through the cut at Bass' island has kept the cut free from deposite, and in a slight degree increased the depth; and the additional quantity of water which passes out of the basin in consequence of this cut having been made, has evidently increased the depth of the channel from the foot of Second street down.

I know of no good reason whatever which can be assigned for any alteration in the plan of improvement, and would only suggest that the excavation of the dredge may be made a little more extensive at the several points, than was at first contemplated, so as to afford more room for the ingress and egress of steamboats.

I am, with much esteem, your obedient servant,

JOSHUA BARNEY,
United States Agent.

Colonel J. J. Abert,
Topographical Bureau, Washington.

APPENDIX B.

Office Western River Improvements,
Louisville, September 1, 1847.

Sir: In accordance with the regulations of the Topographical Bureau, I have the honor to submit my fifth annual report in relation to the improvement of the western rivers, and other branches of the public service confided to my charge during the last fiscal year, ending on the 30th June, 1847, and in relation to the duties likely to occupy my attention during the current fiscal year.

No appropriations having been made for the purpose first above mentioned, since the date of my last annual report, little else has been done in relation to western river improvements, except in so far as relates to the disposition, safekeeping, &c., of the boats and other public property pertaining to this branch of the United States service.

The means applicable to this service, and for which I am accountable, consist of an unexpended balance of previous appropriations, on hand at the close of the fiscal year ending on the 30th June, 1846, together with the funds received since that date on account of the sales of public property, which are as follows, viz:

Funds applicable to the improvement of the western rivers.

Unexpended balance on hand at the beginning of the last fiscal year, viz: on the 1st July, 1846........	$5,757 61
Amount received from the quartermaster's department, on account of the transfer of the steamers Gopher, and Dragon to that department....................	8,231 60
Amount received on account of cash sales of boats and other public property, pertaining to the improvement of the western rivers	2,025 96
Amount received on account of credit sales of public property as above................................	1,848 37
Aggregate amount applicable to the service within the fiscal year commencing July 1st, 1846, and ending June 30th, 1847	17,863 54

Expenditures on account of the improvement of the western rivers, within the same fiscal year.

Amount expended in the 3d quarter of 1846, as per accounts rendered for said quarter................	$5,634 62
Amount expended in 4th quarter of 1846, as per accounts rendered for said quarter....................	2,779 44
Amount expended in 1st quarter of 1847, as per accounts rendered for said quarter....................	838 53
Amount expended in 2d quarter of 1847, as per accounts rendered for said quarter....................	842 15
Amount of expenditures for the fiscal year..........	10,094 74
From the amounts received as above, viz	17,863 54
Deduct the amount of expenditures, viz.............	10,094 74
And we have for the balance remaining on hand at the commencement of the current fiscal year, or on 1st July, 1847..................................	7,768 80

The duties to which my attention has been directed within the last fiscal year, in so far as relates to the improvement of the western rivers, are briefly as follows:

At the beginning of the year it was expected and believed, that Congress, then in session, would make liberal appropriations for the service above mentioned. Accordingly steps were taken to get the snag-boats ready for the vigorous prosecution of the works of improvement.

The repairs of the light draught snag-boats, Gopher and Dragon, then in progress, were effected at an early date in August, and these boats were speedily made ready for efficient service.

The twin snag-boats Hercules, Sampson, and Sevier, being at the same time in a leaky condition, and requiring expensive repairs in their hulls, were conveyed to Paducah, where two of them, viz: the Sampson and Sevier, were raised on the marine railway at that place, and had their bottoms and sides thoroughly caulked, and many of the frames and other timbers connected therewith renewed or otherwise repaired. The sides or *boot tops* of the Hercules, and other parts of this boat, were also recaulked and repaired. Other repairs and preparations to render these several boats fit for efficient services were in progress, when intelligence was received that the bill in Congress, making provisions for western river improvements, had failed to become a law, and all further operations for this service were at once suspended.

Pursuant to instructions from the Topographical Bureau, arrangements were made early in the following September, for the transfer of the Gopher and Dragon to the quartermaster's department, for service in carrying on the war with Mexico. The transfer was effected, early in October, to the credit of the fund for western river improvements, at a stipulated rate, agreeably to which $14,000 were allowed for the boats themselves, and $1,231 60 for the articles of equipment and outfit pertaining thereto: of these sums $8,231 60 were received from the quartermaster's department on the first of October; a balance of $7,000 remaining unpaid, and subject to the order of the Topographical Bureau.

In the same month, (October 1846) and in conformity to instructions from the Topographical Bureau, arrangements were also made for the sale of sundry boats and other public property, procured for the improvement of the Ohio above the falls, and of various other damaged articles of public property pertaining to the improvement of the western rivers generally. These sales were effected in the same month, and the proceeds thereof were placed to the credit of the fund for western river improvements, as already stated in a previous paragraph.

In the month of November, my attention was directed to a re-examination of the harbor of St. Louis, with a view of witnessing any changes that had occurred in the condition of the harbor within the last two preceding years, and of recommending some method of improvement, by means of which the balance of an appropriation for the improvement of the harbor might be applied with advantage to the accomplishment of this object. My proceedings in this case were explained in a report submitted under date of December 1st, 1846, to which I take leave to refer for any details that may be desired.

In the same month (November) arrangements were made for the construction of a steam dredge-boat for service at the mouths of the rivers of Texas, and more especially for deepening the channel across the shoals at the mouth of Lavaca river, the expenses of which were to be set to the account of Mexican hostilities. The dredge boat was completed, and fit for service in the March following, and has been designated by the name of *Lavaca.* She has been furnished with two dredge ladders, four mud scows, and the various articles of rigging, and other apparatus, suitable to the purposes for which she is intended. On trial, her efficiency in dredging to the depth of 9 or 10 feet below the surface of the water, has been proved adequate to the raising of at least 150 cubic yards of mud and sand per hour, and her speed through the water, when propelled by her own machinery, equivalent to at least 8 miles per hour.

The cost of the dredge boat, including 4 mud scows, the materials for which are all prepared and ready for putting together; also 3 anchors, various articles for rigging and cordage, smiths' and engineer tools, &c., &c., has amounted to $18,372 04. The charge for safekeeping and protection, since the time of her completion, amounts to about $60 per month. To which must be added the expenses of recaulking her *boot tops*, or sides above water, now in progress, together with the purchase of cooking apparatus, and other furniture for the accommodation of her captain and crew when employed; the whole of which will probably amount to about $1,500, making the whole cost of the dredge boat, when furnished in all respects, about $20,000.

The following exhibit will show the state of my accounts, touching this branch of the service, for the last fiscal year:

Receipts on account of steam dredge boat Lavaca.

1846, November 16. Treasury draft No. 4425, on war warrant No. 6535, payable to order of Lieutenant Colonel Long, for	$5,000 00
1847, January 15. Treasury draft No. 5019, on war warrant No. 7205, payable as above, for	5,000 00
March 20. Treasury draft No. 5996, on war warrant No. 8058, payable as above, for	8,000 00
Amounting to	18,000 00
To which may be added the amount of treasury draft No. 5363, on war warrant No. 7617, misdirected, returned as dead letter, reforwarded August 11th, and received August 16th of the current year, viz:	5,000 00
Total amount of receipts on account of dredge boat	23,000 00

Expenditures on account of steam dredge boat Lavaca.

1847, January 1. Amount expended on account of dredge boat in 4th quarter of 1846	5,000 00
April 1. Amount expended on account of dredge boat in 1st quarter of 1847	5,020 00
July 1. Amount expended on account of dredge boat in 2d quarter of 1847	8,372 04
Amount of expenditures	18,392 04

Unexpended balance on hand, and applicable to future expenditures on account of Mexican hostilities.....	$4,607 96

In the meantime, at the request of the quartermaster general of the United States army, and with the consent and approbation of the topographical bureau, my attention was directed to the construction of steamers for service in that department, in prosecuting the Mexican war, and to the purchase of steamers for the same service. All expenditures on these accounts were also set to the account of Mexican hostilities.

The receipts and expendiures incurred in these operations, within the last fiscal year, are as follows:

Receipts in behalf of the quartermaster's department and on account of Mexican hostilities.

1846, November 28. Treasury draft No. 4460, on war warrant No. 6591, payable to order of Lieutenant Colonel Long, for..................................	$10,000 00
December 8. Treasury notes payable to order of Lieutenant Colonel Long, amounting to.................	10,000 00
1847, January 8. Treasury draft No. 4938, on war warrant No. 7119, payable as above, for................	6,000 00
January 25. Treasury draft No. 5160, on war warrant No 7362, payable as above, for....................	5,000 00
February 22. Treasury draft No. 5455, on war warrant No. 7713, payable as above, for....................	5,000 00
March 8. Treasury draft No. 5673, on war warrant No. 7937, payable as above, for....................	7,000 00
March 3. Check drawn by Captain Heintzleman, assistant quartermaster United States army, payable to order of Lieutenant Colonel Long, for.............	1,814 25
April 6. Treasury draft No. 6196, on war warrant No. 8501, payable as above, for.........................	31,000 00
May 3. Treasury draft No. 6701, on war warrant No. 8974, payable as above, for.........................	27,000 00
Amounting to..............................	102,814 25

Expenditures in behalf of the quartermaster's department and on account of Mexican hostilities.

Amount expended in the 4th quarter of 1846 on the construction of steamers for the quartermaster's department..	$6,206 48
Amount expended in the 1st quarter of 1847 on the same account....................................	37,888 04
Amount expended in the 2d quarter of 1847 on the same account....................................	57,949 27
Amount of expenditures in behalf of the quartermaster's department within the last fiscal year........	102,043 79
Unexpended balance at the end of the fiscal year, (June 30, 1847)................................	770 46

The steamers constructed for the quartermaster's department under the direction of the undersigned, and sent to New Orleans for service, with the means above considered, and their cost respectively, are as follows:

The General Jessup, built at Louisville, of about 200 tons burden, for service on the Rio Grande, completed and sent to New Orleans on the 9th of February, 1847. Total cost	$13,227 52
The Colonel Hunt, built at Louisville, of about the same burden, and for the same service, completed and sent to New Orleans at the same time. Total cost	13,646 96
The General Hamer, built at Cincinnati, of about 300 tons burden, for service on the coast and in the Gulf of Mexico, completed and despatched to New Orleans on the 20th April, 1847. Total cost	22,864 51
The Ann Chase, built at Cincinnati, of about the same burden, and for the same service as the General Hamer, completed and despatched to New Orleans on the 12th June, 1847. Total cost	34,557 92
Aggregate cost of steamers above mentioned	84,296 91

In addition to these boats, two others, viz: the General Butler, of about 350 tons, and the Colonel Clay, of about 250 tons, are now being constructed at this place under my direction. These steamers are nearly completed, at a probable cost of about $32,000 for the former and $26,000 for the latter. Both are intended for service in the Gulf of Mexico, and have been furnished with mast, rigging, sails, anchors, chain cables, and other articles of outfit adapted to sea service.

The construction of the United States marine hospital, committed to my charge by the honorable Secretary of the Treasury, has been arrested for want of an appropriation for its completion. The progress made in this work during the last fiscal year has been very inconsiderable, and has been confined mainly to the purchase of materials and to the partial fulfilment of contracts for laying the foundations of the building, to the purchase of lumber, and about one hundred thousand of bricks for the superstructure, and to the preservation and safe keeping of the materials procured for its construction.

The receipts and expenditures on account of this work within the year, are as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Unexpended balance on hand at the commencement of the year, (July 1, 1846,) and applicable to the construction, &c., of the hospital, (being the residue in full of $8,333 33 appropriated by Congress for this work)	$2,476 43

EXPENDITURES.

Amount of expenditures on account of the hospital in 3d quarter of 1846	$1,339 73
Amount of expenditurs on account of the hospital in 4th quarter of 1846	493 71
Amount of expenditures on account of the hospital in 1st quarter of 1847	288 70
Amount of expenditures on account of the hospital in 2d quarter of 1847	27 00
Amount of expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1847	2,149 14
Unexpended balance on hand July 1, 1847	$327 29

It is proposed to hold this balance in reserve for defraying the expenses of protecting the unfinished work and materials of the hospital.

Moreover, among the public funds committed to my charge, is a balance of $740 80 transferred to the undersigned by Captain T. J. Cram: of the topographical engineers, on the 31st of March, 1847, agreeably to instructions from the chief topographical engineer, the same being a balance remaining in the hands of Captain C. of moneys drawn by him from an appropriation for the improvement of the harbor of St. Louis. For this balance I remain accountable to the Treasury Department.

With respect to the duties likely to occupy my attention, and that of my assistant, Charles A. Fuller, esq., during the current year, they are of the following character and import:

1st. The completion and outfit of the steamers General Butler and Colonel Clay, in behalf of the quartermaster's department, for service in the Gulf of Mexico, the same being at this time nearly in readiness for the service.

2d. The custody and safekeeping of the boats and other public property pertaining to the improvement of the western rivers; also of the marine hospital and the materials procured for the construction thereof; all of which have been committed to my charge.

3d. The sale of the twin snag-boats Samson and Sevier, and sundry damaged articles of equipment and outfit of the same, all rendered unfit for future use by reason of their long continuance in and for service.

4th. A resurvey of the falls of the Ohio, for the purpose of ascertaining the particular features of the river bed between the head and foot of the falls, and with a view to the best method of improving the navigation at the falls by means of works located within the river banks.

5th. A resurvey of Cumberland bar, at the mouth of the Cumberland river, for the purpose of ascertaining its present condition, and especially the condition of the dam built at the head of Cumberland island, with the view of determining the nature and extent of the repairs, alterations, &c., of the work constructed at that place for the improvement of the river.

In June last, and at the instance of sundry citizens of Nashville, who memoralized the President of the United States on the subject last mentioned, my attention was directed to the survey in question; but the occurrence of freshets alternately in the Ohio, Cumberland,. Tennessee, Wabash, and Greene rivers, has contributed to keep the Ohio at a stage too elevated to admit of the survey from that date to the present time.

The method of improvement most obviously appropriate at the point under consideration, consist in the enlargement of the crevasse formed in the Cumberland dam, (which is at present only about 100 feet wide,) by removing the stones, &c., from the bottom and sides of the breach, which may be effected by employing the snag boat Hercules, properly armed with heavy grapples or rakes for this purpose.

The execution of the contemplated survey of the falls of the Ohio has been delayed till the present time on account of the stages of the river, which have constantly been too high for this purpose. Under present prospects, a subsidence of the river to a very low stage is likely soon to take place, and the survey will be attempted accordingly as early as practicable.

Arrangements have been made for dismantling of the snag-boats Samson and Sevier of their engines, &c., and for storing the latter on board of the snag-boat Hercules, (the boats just mentioned all lying in ordinary at Paducah.) On recent inspection, however, it has been found that the Hercules is in a leaky condition, and must be raised on the marine railway at that place, in order that her sides and bottom may be recaulked, and her hull somewhat repaired in other respects, to fit her for the reception of the machinery of the two dismantled boats, and for the conveyance of the same to this port, as also for future service in the snag business. I have accordingly directed the repairs of the boat to the extent just intimated—the work to be done under the direction of Captain Tyson, who has been employed for that purpose.

As soon as the repairs of the Hercules shall have been made, and the engines, &c., of the Samson and Sevier deposited on board thereof, the hulls of the boats last mentioned, together with all other articles of equipment pertaining to the same, and deemed unfit for future use, will be exposed to public sale, to take place at an early date in October next.

With respect to the plan and probable cost of operations proper to be adopted for the ensuing fiscal year, I beg leave to refer to those proposed in my last annual report in reference to the current fiscal year, the anticipated operations, receipts, and expenditures, proposed for the former, being similar in all respects to those I recommended for the latter year, in the report just cited.

I take this occasion briefly to suggest a slight deviation from the methods heretofore adopted, for the improvements of the western rivers. Instead of the construction of expensive wing dams for deepening the channels across sand-bars, I would recommend the far more economical method of dredging out the channels across such bars, by the employment of dredge boats and other apparatus, properly constructed for such purposes. This method of improving the navigation of the western rivers has never been tried, within my knowledge, but in my opinion is highly deserving of consideration in any future attempts to deepen the main channels across sand-bars.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. H. LONG,
Lieut. Col. T. E. Sup'r Western River Improvements.

Colonel J. J. Abert,
Chief Top. Engineers, Washington, D. C.

No. 20.

REPORT FROM THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Ordnance Office,
Washington, November 20, 1847.

Sir: In presenting the annual report of the principal operations of the Ordnance Department for the last fiscal year, I must, before coming to details, state in general, that the existence of war during that period has imposed so great an amount of duty as to call for the constant and utmost exertions of all its officers. It is believed, however, that all demands on the department have been promptly answered, and that the quality of its arms and stores is unsurpassed by any which have heretofore been furnished. Of the various supplies provided, the principal of which are more particularly stated in other parts of this report, the batteries of field artillery form an important part. The degree of perfection attained in their construction, is believed to have been fully experienced in our success in the terrible conflicts which have characterized the war in Mexico. The present is deemed a suitable occasion for presenting a brief sketch of the measures taken to improve that arm, or rather to create the system now existing.

It is known that brass cannon have been procured by the government, from time to time, since the beginning of the present century, but their little durability and great cost had always forbidden the idea of their general use; wherefore iron field guns were adopted and used during the war of 1812. Soon after the resuscitation of the Ordnance Department, in 1832, efforts were made, under the orders of the War Department, to devise iron guns suitable for field service, and various patterns were carefully prepared; the best of which sustained the necessary tests, and promised to fulfil all that was required. During the process of experiments with iron guns, it was decided also to attempt the fabrication of bronze arti [illegible]; it being necessary to use that material for certain light pieces. A private foundry was selected, and an officer specially charged with the duty of superintending operations, which, in the course of a year, resulted in the manufacture of sound bronze cannon. Others were subsequently improved in their alloy and perfected in their proportions, and the unexpected bursting of one or two of the new iron field guns about that time, without an apparent or adequate cause, led to the adoption of bronze field artillery.

The gun carriages, caissons, and other parts of the field train have been carefully adjusted and established by the ordnance board, from time to time, under the orders of the War Department, and also the mode of preparing the ammunition, equipments, and supplies, including the percussion lock and primer; the whole forming our present system of field artillery.

Having thus provided a suitable *material*, the general-in-chief was induced, in 1842, to order a regular course of practice with field batteries. A liberal allowance of ammunition for target firing was supplied; and this practical instruction, joined to the previous sound theoretical education of the officers, has resulted in giving to the *personnel* of our artillery a degree of skill never surpassed.

The great quantity of arms and ordnance stores which it has been necessary to prepare and issue has compelled me to keep most of the ordnance officers at the arsenals on their appropriate duties. As many have been sent to Mexico as could possibly be spared for service in the field, although they constitute but a small portion of those who are anxious to participate in the labors, dangers, and glories of the armies in that country. Of the thirty-six officers composing the corps, an average of thirteen have been on service in Mexico.

Gun-cotton, the knowledge of which had just reached this country at the date of my last report, has been submitted to experiments to test its fitness as a substitute for gunpowder. The limited trials made have not shown it to be well adapted to use in fire-arms. Its explosive force, or bursting effect, is far greater than that of gunpowder; its nature, in this respect, assimilating more to that of fulminates, a property which seems well suited to mining purposes.

Taking up the subjects in the order usually followed, the following presents a summary of the principal operations of this department during the past fiscal year:

Funds.

Amount, as by last year's report, undrawn from the treasury on the 1st of July, 1846	$237,567 90
In hands of disbursing officers same date	61,737 93
Amount of appropriations for the fiscal year 1847, including the fixed annual appropriation for arming and equipping the militia	2,191,900 52
Received during the year from sales, rents, and for damages to arms in hands of troops	23,622 25
	2,514,828 60

Amount of expenditures during the year	$1,973,364 95
Balance of the appropriation for mineral lands transferred to the Treasury Department	16,716 05
In hands of disbursing officers June 30, 1847	98,540 53
Remaining in treasury undrawn June 30, 1847	426,207 07
	2,514,828 60

Armament of fortifications.

Out of the appropriation for this object there has been expended, during the fiscal year, the sum of $181,646 13.

The principal articles procured by purchase and fabrication, are the following, viz:

25	32-pounder cannon.
1	12-inch columbiad.
34	8-inch columbiads.
20	8-inch siege howitzers.
124	24-pounder howitzers, for flank defence.
187	sea-coast and garrison gun-carriages, complete.
116	do do upper carriages.
42	do do chassis.
8	10-inch mortar beds.
971	8-inch shells.
93	12-pounder shells.
3,544	8-inch cannon balls.
35,693	grape shot of different calibres.
27,279	cubic feet of gun-carriage timber.

Arrangements have been made for procuring further supplies of gun-carriage timber. The necessity of placing at the arsenals of construction this material, on a liberal scale, will be obvious when it is stated that at least three years' seasoning is absolutely required before it can be used for constructions of this kind; and it is much improved by being kept five years.

There have been sent to the different fortifications during the past year, 26 pieces of ordnance and 53 gun-carriages and mortar beds. Work on account of the armament of fortifications has been partially suspended during the year in consequence of the more pressing demands for arms, ammunition, and other ordance supplies for the troops in the field; and the estimate, under this head, for the next fiscal year, does not contemplete its resumption to any thing near the capacity of our arsenals of construction.

The minute inspection of the metal of iron cannon, which had been manufactured and received before the establishment of the present regulations for the government of founders employed by this department in their fabrication, has been completed. The necessity for, and advantages of this inspection, were stated in my last annual report. It proves conclusively the insufficiency of the powder proof alone as a test. The number of cannon which have been examined is 2,808; all of which have been classified according to the respective values of the tensile strength, density, and character of fracture, given by a sample from each gun. This classification, according to the apparent quality and strength of metal, will be further tested by a comparative trial of several guns of each class, and of various calibres, from each foundry, which should be proved to extremity, some with service and others with increased charges, in order to ascertain both their relative and their absolute endurance. The report of the officer having the immediate superintendence of this work, which is conducted under the general direction of Colonel Bomford, is appended, and will show fully what has been done in this matter. Attention has been given to the armament of several of the forts which required repairs, and pent houses furnished to protect the carriages.

Ordnance, ordnance stores, and supplies.

The expenditures from the appropriation under this head during the fiscal year have amounted to $570,161 52.

The principal articles procured by purchase and fabrication are as follows, viz:

10 10-inch siege mortars.
10 24 and 12-pounder siege gun carriages.
32 field gun carriages.
20 mountain howitzer carriages.
10 caissons.
40 travelling forges.
41 battery wagons.
705 sets of artillery harness for two horses.
29,869 cannon balls, different calibres.
35,052 shells, different calibres.
92,740 lbs. cannister shot, different calibres.
25,487 spherical case shot, different calibres.
26,611 rounds of ammunition for cannon, of different calibres.
3,752 sabres and swords of the varions kinds.
22,150 sets of infantry, rifle, and cavalry accoutrements complete.
7,071 cartridge boxes.
9,225 cartridge box belts.
6,155 bayonet scabbards.
4,875 gun slings.
18,200 brushes and picks.
564 rifle pouches.
2,278 belts of various kinds.
1,487 pairs holsters and housings.
12,150,811 cartridges for small arms.
3,961,054 percussion caps.
1,129,151 pounds of lead.
861 pounds laboratory paper, and
3,363 cubic feet of timber.

There have also been procured during the fiscal year, by purchase, and by fabrication at the arsenals, the following ordnance supplies, which have been paid for out of the appropriation for "Mexican hostilities:"

15 24-pounder guns.
6 8-inch guns.
3 12-pounder siege guns.
19 8 and 10-inch siege mortars.
15 12 and 24-pounder field howitzers.

24	mountain howitzers.
41	beds for 8 and 10-inch mortars.
108	gun carriages of different descriptions.
36	caissons.
24	travelling forges.
4	battery wagons.
279	sets of artillery harness for two horses.
20,523	cannon balls, different calibres.
89,347	shells for mortars, columbiads, and cannon.
2,294	grape shot.
6,940	spherical case shot; and
62,214	pounds of canister shot of different calibres.
53,218	rounds of ammunition for siege and field guns.
2,510	cavalry sabres.
500	non-commissioned officers' swords.
22,350	sets of infantry, rifle, and cavalry accoutrements.
17,379	cartridge boxes.
32,073	belts of various kinds.
9,584	bayonet scabbards.
12,488	gun slings.
41,488	brushes and picks.
428	rifle pouches.
3,207	pairs of holsters and housings.
298,726	pounds of musket, rifle, and cannon power.
13,529,592	cartridges for small arms.
3,326,682	percussion caps,
41,159	pounds laboratory paper.

Purchase of saltpetre and brimstone.

During the fiscal year there has been expended from this appropriation the sum of $40,064 94. It has been applied to the purchase of 458,666 pounds of fused saltpetre, and 100,000 pounds of brimstone. The stock of these materials, which have been provided and laid up in store during several years past, now amounts to 3,368,681 pounds of saltpetre, and 734,560 pounds of sulphur; enough to make about 45,000 barrels of new powder.

Purchase of gunpowder.

The expenditures from the appropriation under this head have been $100,000,

The following quantities have been procured therewith:

468,182	lbs. cannon powder.
162,506	lbs. musket powder.
83,978	lbs. rifle powder.
10,000	lbs. pulverized nitre; and
5,000	lbs. mealed powder.

National armories.

The expenditures at the armories, during the fiscal year, have been as follows, viz:

	Harper's Ferry.	Springfield.	Total.
For the manufacture of arms, appendages, component parts, guages, tools, &c., and purchase of materials for the same	$207,478 34	$218,675 05	$426,153 39
For repairs, improvements and new machinery....	55,346 27	34,629 79	89,976 06
	262,824 61	253,304 84	516,129 45

There have been made during the same period at Harper's Ferry armory 12,000 percussion muskets, with 39,809 appendages for the same, consisting of ball screws, screw drivers, wipers, spring vices, extra cones, and cone picks; and 3,054 percussion rifles, with 11,408 appendages, consisting of like articles as those for the muskets. There have been made at the Springfield armory, during the same period, 14,300 percussion muskets, and 201 musketoons, with 56,275 appendages for the same, similar to those above mentioned.

For a more particular account of the manufacture of arms and other work done at these armories, I refer to the statements from their respective commanding officers, accompanying this report. The estimates for the manufacture of arms for the next fiscal year contain the amount heretofore usually appropriated for that object.

Arming and equipping the militia.

There has been expended during the fiscal year, from the standing appropriation for this object, the sum of $163,039 97. The principal articles obtained for the same, by purchase, and fabrication at the arsenals, are as follows, viz:

80 6-pounder bronze cannon.
19 12-pounder bronze howitzers.
4 4-pounder carriages, } with implements and equipments.
16 caissons, }
40 sets of artillery harness for two horses.
1,440 muskets, with appendages.
2,700 percussion rifles.
1,500 percussion carbines.
3,750 percussion pistols.
20 cadet swords, and
912 cubic feet of timber for field carriages.

The apportionment of arms due to each State and Territory under the act of 1808, is made annually in this office, according to the number of effective militia included in the latest returns from each, and issues are made to the amount of the apportionment, in such arms and equipments of the prescribed models, as the proper authorities of the States and Territories may request. Statements A and B, hereto appended, exhibit the last apportionment and issues thus made. From the first of these statements it will be seen that some of the States have not made returns for several years, and as these returns are the only data on which the apportionment can be made, it is probable that these omissions diminish the quotas of such States, and that they do not receive as much as their actual effective militia force entitles them to. The fault in such cases lies with the States, and the only remedy is, greater attention to regularity in making their returns.

Issues to troops in the field.

The following statement exhibits the principal articles which were issued to troops ordered to Mexico, both of the regular army and volunteers, or sent to that country for issue to the troops already there, from the 30th of June, 1846, the time embraced in my last annual report, to the 30th of June, 1847, the time to which all the other matters, treated of in this report, are brought up, viz:

21	18 and 24-pounder siege cannon,	With carriages and beds, implements and equipments complete.
14	8-inch siege howitzers,	
50	8 and 10-inch siege mortars,	
9	cohorns,	
28	6 and 12-pounder bronze field cannon,	Do.
14	12 and 24 do do howitzers,	
14	12-pounder mountain howitzers,	
42	cassions; 18 travelling forges; 19 battery wagons.	
919	sets of artillery harness for two horses.	
21,400	rounds of ammunition for siege artillery.	
30,373	do do field do.	
67,045	8 and 10-inch shells for mortars.	
1,000	cannon balls, loose.	
414,500	pounds of powder, besides that in the above rounds.	
20,000	cannon primers; 1,328 war rockets.	
24,530	muskets; 3,720 rifles, with their appendages.	
2,190	carbines; 1,110 pistols, do do.	
2,140	cavalry and horse artillery sabres.	
1,935	non-commissioned officers' and musicians' swords.	
22,090	sets of infantry accoutrements.	
3,720	do rifle do.	
2,990	do cavalry do.	
12,951,000	cartridges for small arms.	
417,000	flints do.	
1,022,400	percussion caps do.	

Arsenals and depôts.

The amount expended from the appropriation for "arsenals" during the fiscal year, was $91,349 64.

Expenditures from this fund have been strickly applied to the accomplishment of the objects stated in the estimates, on which the appropriation was made. These objects include all repairs and improvements at the arsenals, of a permanent character, as also additions to, or alterations of, old buildings, and the erection of new ones. The work done under this head, at the principal arsenals, is more particularly shown in the statements of their commanding officers, appended to this report.

Besides the permanent armories and arsenals, depôts for supplying the troops in the field have been established at Point Isabel, Camargo, Monterey, Saltillo, and Vera Cruz, in charge of officers of this department.

The regular examination of all articles in store at the permanent establishments has been made, and the annual inventories prepared and forwarded to this office. These inventories show each article that has been received during the year, and, how obtained; each article that has been taken therefrom, and how disposed of; with the number or quantity of each remaining on hand, and its money value.

These inventories, for the 30th of June, 1847, exhibit the following aggregates:

Lands, magazines, storehouses, quarters, barracks, workshops, and machinery	$4,211,447 27
Artillery of every description, with carriages, implements, and projectiles	2,554,874 81
Small arms of every description, with their appendages and accoutrements	8,430,473 12
Ammunition of all kinds, including powder and materials for its manufacture	921,061 31
Component parts of artillery carriages and equipments, and of small arms and accoutrements	332,691 15
Unwrought materials and tools, in store	600,187 21
Gins, carts, implements, and tools of every description, in current service	313,406 90
Total	17,364,141 77

In making up the estimates for "arsenals" for the next fiscal year, the most important only of the objects asked for, in the respective estimates of their commanding officers, have been included.

The only item of the estimate for the ensuing year, having special reference to a continuance of the war with Mexico, is that for the purchase of ordnance, ordnance stores, and supplies. It is based on the force now in service, and any material change therein will require special estimates, which will be prepared accordingly.

I have no delinquency to report on the part of any officer or agent of this department, in rendering their accounts for the public money or property in their charge.

MINERAL LANDS.

I have now to make a final report on the subject of these lands, the management of which has, for twenty-six years past, formed part of the subjects treated of in the annual report from this bureau.

A full transfer of the supervision of these lands has been made since my last annual report, in obedience to your orders, founded on the request of the Secretary of the Treasury, pursuant to the acts of Congress of the 11th July, 1846, and 1st and 2nd of March, 1847, as follows:

Mineral Lands of Lake Superior, and of the Mississippi, above Prairie du Chien.

On the 22d of March last all the leases, permits, maps, and other papers on file in this office relating to the Lake Superior lands, except letters, were transmitted to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and on the 30th of the same month those relating to the Mississippi lands. On the 3d of April, I reported to you that all of the undrawn balance of the appropriation for the mineral land service remaining in the treasury, amounting, as it appeared from the accounts in this office, to $16,716 05, might be placed at the disposal of the General Land Office. And, on the 14th of that month, I transmitted to the Commissioner copies of all the instructions which had been issued from time to time in relation to these lands. In the latter part of June, the agents of this department, who had been left in charge of the offices at Sault Ste. Marie and Copper Harbor, transferred the papers, surveying instruments, boats, &c., in their charge to the agent of the General Land Office, who then came to receive them, and by the 30th of that month the transfer had been completed, aud the only two remaining agents of this department for these lands were discharged.

Mineral Lands in the south part of Illinois, and in the State of Arkansas.

My last annual report referred to the fact of these lands having been proclaimed for sale, under the act of 11th of July, 1846, and of our having no agents in charge of them. On the 11th of July last, I transmitted to the Commissioner of the General Land Office the only two leases which had been executed for any of them, being those for tracts in the south part of Illinois, in order that the rent which should be found due might be collected by that department.

Mineral Lands in the Galena district.

The reasons for the renewal of the expiring leases in this district, so as to make them run to the days fixed by the proclamation for the sale, were stated in my last annual report, at which time fifty-four (54) had been so renewed. The day fixed for the sale of those in Iowa was 8th of March, 1847; for those in the north part of Illinois, 5th of April, and for those in Wisconsin 24th of May; and from returns received after the date of that report it appears that one hundred and seventy (170) more were in like manner renewed, viz: two in Iowa, one hundred and twenty-six in Illinois, and forty-two in Wisconsin.

In addition to the leases above mentioned, there were one hundred and fifty-one (151) others granted prior to the act of 11th July, 1846, which would not expire by the time fixed for the respective sales, viz: one in Iowa, ninety-eight in Illinois, and fifty-two in Wisconsin; and the lands covered by these leases being excluded from the sales by the proclamations and by the act, unless voluntarily surrendered, or otherwise legally extinguished, I directed the superintendent (after consulting the General Land Office) to turn them over to the receivers of the respective land offices, upon their call for the same, together with a statement of the rents due thereon. It is understood that many, if not all, of these were relinquished.

It becoming at length apparent from the returns that very little more of the outstanding balances of rent could be obtained without resorting to suits, and that the expenses would amount to as much as would probably be received, orders were given for closing the office at Galena on the 31st of August, and for transferring the books and papers to this city. They are now lodged in this office, and every person employed on duties connected with the mineral lands, under the authority of the War Department, has been discharged.

In my last annual report I gave a condensed statement of the whole receipts and expenditures of the land mine agency, since the transfer of the supervision of those mines to this office in the year 1821, which exhibited a net balance of receipts beyond expenditures of $84,902 07

Since the date of that report there has been received the further sum of	$5,487 52	
And there has been paid for expenses of every kind, including arrears	3,995 47	
		1,492 05
Total net balance		86,394 12

G. TALCOTT,
Lieutenant Colonel Ordnance.

Hon. W. L. Marcy, *Secretary of War.*

A.

Apportionment of sums to the militia for the year 1846, *under the act of* 1808, *for arming and equipping the whole body of the militia.*

States and Territories.	Date of return.	For what year returns received.	No. of militia.	No. of arms apportioned in muskets.
Maine	Dec. 31, 1845	1845	44,665	343
New Hampshire	June 16, 1846	1846	29,639	227
Massachusetts	Dec. 1. 1846	1846	95,839	735
Vermont	Jan. 1, 1844	1843	23,915	183
Rhode Island	Jan. 4, 1847	1846	15,786	121
Connecticut	Dec. 1, 1846	1846	57,719	443
New York	Dec. 28, 1846	1846	165,544	1,270
New Jersey	Dec. 2, 1829	1829	39,171	300
Pennsylvania	Nov. 20, 1846	1846	271,687	2,084
Delaware	Nov. 20, 1846	1827	9,229	71
Maryland	Jan. 15, 1839	1838	46,864	360
Virginia,	Nov. 25, 1846	1846	121,336	931
North Carolina	Feb. 13, 1846	1845	79,448	610 5-13
South Carolina	Dec. 15, 1846	1846	54,705	420
Georgia	Feb. 15, 1840	1839	57,312	440
Alabama	Dec. 12, 1844	1844	61,336	471
Louisiana	Jan. 1, 1830	1829	14,808	114
Mississippi	June 6, 1838	1838	45,385	348
Tennessee	Feb. 13, 1841	1840	71,252	547
Kentucky	Dec. 6, 1846	1846	90,976	698
Ohio	Jan. 26, 1846	1845	176,455	1,354
Indiana	Jan. 4, 1833	1832	53,913	414
Illinois	Feb. 24, 1842	1841	120,219	922
Missouri	Jan. 7, 1815	1844	61,000	468
Arkansas	Jan. 15, 1844	1843	17,137	131
Michigan	Dec. 1, 1846	1846	61,046	468
Florida	Oct. 10, 1845	1845	12,122	93
Texas				
Iowa				
Wisconsin Territory	Nov. 30, 1840	1840	5,223	40
District of Columbia	Nov. 20, 1833	1832	1,249	9
			1,904,980	14,615 5-13

Ordnance Office,
Washington, November 20, 1847.

G. TALCOTT,
Lieut. Col., Ordnance.

B.

Statement of the ordnance and ordnance stores distributed to the militia, under the act of April, 1808, *from the* 1*st July,* 1846, *to* 30*th June,* 1847.

54	6-pounder bronze guns.
8	12-pounder bronze howitzers.
4	6-pounder carriages, with implements and equipments complete.
7	sets of artillery harness for 2 wheel horses.
7	do do 2 lead do.
4,524	muskets, with appendages complete.
260	common rifles, do do.
460	Hall's rifles, do do.
1,530	pistols, do do.
100	cavalry sabres.
12	non-commissioned officers' swords.
10	musicians' swords.
20	cadet's swords.
6,454	sets of infantry accoutrements, complete.
460	do common rifle do do.
460	do Hall's rifle do do.
400	do cavalry do do.
200	copper powder flasks.
200	rifle pouches and belts.
6	percussion cannon locks.
1,000	cannon percussion primers.

Ordnance Office,
Washington, November 20, 1847.

G. TALCOTT,
Lt. Col., Ordnance.

Statement of the principal operations at the armories and arsenals during the year ended 30*th June,* 1847.

HARPER'S FERRY ARMORY, COMMANDED BY MAJOR J. SYMINGTON.

The improvements in hand at this armory at the end of the preceding year have been continued during this; several new workshops and other permanent works have been completed, and others are in a state of forwardness, to replace old structures removed.

The manufacture of the percussion musket and rifle is now fairly under way. The principal objects fabricated, &c., are as follows:

Small arms.

11,600	muskets, complete.
400	do without bayonets.

15,402	screw drivers,	for muskets.
2,456	spring vices,	
10,130	extra cones,	
1,661	ball screws,	
1,133	wipers,	
8,818	cone picks,	
3,054	rifles.	
2,613	wipers,	for rifles.
4,157	screw drivers,	
3,054	extra cones,	
387	ball screws,	
382	bullet moulds,	
53	do conical,	
842	spring vices.	

6 sets complete of machines and implements for altering flint lock muskets to percussion.

A large additional quantity of the components of the different small arms in service, including barrels, bayonets, ramrods, and bullet moulds, have been fabricated entire, and completed from those on hand in the rough forged state and other states of finish, and issued to arsenals and to the armies in the field for repairs, as follows:

1,590 assorted components of percussion musket.
2,117 do do of do rifles.
20,979 do do of muskets, model of 1822 and 1840, and of the old pattern rifle.
112 sets of swivels and rivets for carbines.
1 set of armorers' tools.

Machinery, &c., constructed and put in operation

1st. 283 feet of 12 and 8-inch cast iron air pipe.
750 feet of 4 and 3 inch cast iron water pipe.
522 feet of lead pipe, jointed and laid, for conveying blast to forges and water through the armory yard, and to different shops.

2d. 56 feet of main driving shaft and 155 feet of counter shaft, with drums, pullies, hangers, &c., put up and in operation in the finishing shop and boring mill.

3d. 47 cutting, milling, and turning machines, with their driving apparatus, removed from old to new shops, or to new positions in the shops.

These machines have generally been improved by adding appendages to them to reduce the consumption of oil.

4th. The water wheels for tilting iron, and those of the grinding mill and machine shops, have been entirely repaired, and the wooden forebays of 6 wheels for forging barrels entirely renewed.

5th. 1 machine for milling butts of barrels, fabricated at the armory.

1 machine for altering cones, fabricated at the armory.

1 apparatus for rifling rampart arm, fabricated at the armory.
1 15-feet single headed geared lathe,
2 regulators or governors for water wheels, } Purchased.
1 fire engine and hose carriage, with 295 feet of hose,

201 feet of cast iron pipe, 2 feet diameter, with flanches for flumes, for barrel welding forges, purchased.

The main driving machinery, with shafting, hangers, pullies, &c., for line of working shafts for the new stocking shop at the musket factory, and new finishing shop at the rifle factory, is in an advanced state.

Building and other permanent works.

AT THE MUSKET FACTORY.

1st. The new brick store-house for stocks, 100 by 35½ feet, two stories high, with basement of stone, door and window frames of cast iron, and sheet iron roof; unfinished at the last report, is now completed and occupied.

2d. The stone foundation, up to the water table of the south wing of smiths' shop, 121 + 35 feet, with the arched horizontal flues for forges, completed.

3d. 21 60-100ths squares of new joist and flooring, and 11 66-100ths squares of new partition, have been put up in the finishing shop, the old floor having fallen in from decay.

4th. The embankment of the armory canal, next to the shops and along their whole extent, has been cut down to a regular width, and slope sodded. This now affords a full supply of water to the various wheels.

A neat bridge has also been constructed across this canal.

AT THE RIFLE FACTORY.

1st. A main tail race, to receive the waste water from the different wheels, 10 feet wide, 6 feet high, and covered over; side walls 2½ feet thick, of large stones, has been commenced, and 223 feet in length completed.

2d. Foundation up to water table of new finishing shop, 130 + 35½ feet, with two wings, 24 + 24 feet, completed.

3d. The low grounds about the buildings have been partially filled up, 1,080 cubic yards of quarry rubble being carted upon it.

ARMORY GROUNDS.

1st. The quarters for commanding officer nearly completed.

2d. Stone foundation for public stable, 35½ + 35½, laid.

3d. Underground cisterns, averaging 10 + 10 + 12 feet, built of brick and cement, with cesspools, conductors, &c., &c., completed. These cisterns are connected with such of the dwelling houses situated high on the hill as have not water convenient to them.

4th. The dwelling-houses, generally, have had slight and necessary repairs made to them. 367 pannels of new board fence and paling fence have also been made to enclose the lots.

JOHN SYMINGTON,
Major of Ordnance.

SPRINGFIELD ARMORY, COMMANDED BY MAJOR J. W. RIPLEY.

1*st.*—*Fabrication of arms and appendages.*

14,300 muskets, complete.
201 musketoons.
7 model and sample arms.
26,046 screw-drivers.
19,726 wipers.
2,063 spring vices.
2,009 ball-screws.
6,336 extra cones.
1,121 arm chests, and parts of arms equal to 1,000 muskets.

2*d.*—*Machinery.*

14 engines and milling machines, for various purposes, fabricated.
9 engines and milling machines, for various purposes, in progress.
10 tilt hammer harnesses, fabricated.
1 machine for rolling barrel plates, purchased.
1 machine for jointing boards, purchased.
1 machine for splitting leather, purchased.

Stocking machinery transferred to the hill, thoroughly repaired, and its arrangement much improved.

3*d.*—*New tools.*

A large number have been fabricated, chiefly for the musketoon and carbine.

4*th.*—*Buildings, &c.*

Commanding officer's quarters completed.

Clerk's quarters slated.

New store house 200 + 55 feet nearly finished.

Machine shop improved, and an additional chimney, of 80 feet height, constructed for the boiler fires.

New arsenal commenced.

The roof of the rolling mill has been raised, and a similar alteration of the welding shop commenced, by which the lighting and ventilation of those buildings will be greatly improved.

The flume, at the middle water shop, 88 feet in length, has been rebuilt, and the dam raised one foot.

A brige 52 + 33 feet constructed at the rolling mill.

The dam at the lower water shops repaired with 1176 feet of stone work; a stone flume, arched with brick, made; and the banks of the river below protected with a solid wall of 842 perches.

5th.—*Grounds.*

An adjustment of the boundary lines and purchases of land, authorized by act of Congress, have been made, and the grounds much improved by grading, fencing, and repairing roads.

J. W. RIPLEY,
Major of Ordnance.

WATERVLIET ARSENAL, COMMANDED BY MAJOR R. L. BAKER.

Since the annual report of last year, the stone wharf on the Hudson river, and the walls of culvert through the northeast corner of the public ground have been completed; the basement wheel-pit and culvert, for the new finishing shop have been excavated and walled, and the shop walls built and roofed.

The store-house for iron, &c., has been commenced, and will be completed during the season. The site for quarters has been partially graded, the cellar excavated and walled, and a commencement made upon the superstructure.

The carriage store, for which funds were appropriated, will be constructed during the season.

The several buildings requiring it have been painted, and the old barrack building taken down, the ground upon which it stood graded, and the materials applied to the construction of other buildings.

The demands upon this arsenal have been more extensive, during the past year, than ever before, and the number of hands employed greater, being at times over five hundred. Among the very numerous articles fabricated at the post, the following are the most important, viz:

27,442	rounds of grape, canister round shot, spherical case shot and strapped shells.
10,595	cannon cartridges filled.
78,407	cartridge bags for cannon and mortars.
6,034,000	cartridges for small arms.
320,744	pounds bullets and buckshot.
2,989,950	percussion caps.
135,000	priming tubes.
110,000	fuzes.
17,431	port-fires.
105	light and fire balls.
42	torches.
3,838	pounds slow match.
302	pounds quick match.
300	rockets.

274 gun carriages, chassis, and sling carts.
1,536 rammers and sponges, and ladles and worms.
12 gins, blocks, falls, &c.
315 tarpaulins.
505 linstocks.
573 port-fire stocks.
154 pass boxes.
314 haversacks.
569 tube pouches.
44 port-fire cases.
34 port-fire cutters.
164 prolonges.
224 bricoles.
103 men's harness.
139 drag ropes.
102 quadrants.
85 powder measures.
174 priming horns.
1,214 priming wires.
50 tangent scales.
325 sponge covers.
134 tar buckets.
505 fuze augurs, setters, mallets, &c., &c.
67 pent-houses.
8,400 ammunition boxes.
Harness for 1,416 horses.
Pack saddles for 204 horses.

Smiths', carriage makers', armorers', and laboratory tools and utensils for battery wagons, forges, &c., &c., &c.

In addition to the duties of superintending and conducting the ordinary operations at the arsenal, 58,000 shells, 26,000 cannon balls, 127,000 pounds grape and cannister shot, have been inspected at five foundries, and large quantities of powder at the Schaghticoke and Bennington mills.

The capabilities of the arsenal to prepare and furnish very large supplies during a time of war have been amply developed during the past year; still there is necessity for extending the establishment, and estimates for that purpose have been made accordingly.

R. L. BAKER,
Major of Ordnance.

WASHINGTON ARSENAL, COMMANDED BY CAPTAIN A. MORDECAI.

1st—*Permanent improvements.*

The principal addition contemplated to be made to the arsenal buildings during the past year, was a new powder magazine in a more commodious situation than the one now used for the service of the arsenal; but in consequence of a difficulty in procuring an eligible site for the magazine, the building has not yet been commenced.

The building on the east side of the old arsenal square, originally occupied as a smiths' shop, has been thoroughly repaired, and a second story added to it.

Two small laboratory buildings for preparing percussion powder have been erected; and a third, which is to be the principal laboratory for ammunition and fire-works, is in progress of construction.

The only important additions made to the machinery since my last report, are:

A large engine lathe, and a new machine for making percussion caps for small arms. The latter machine was received from Watervliet arsenal, where it was invented; its performance is perfectly satisfactory, and the arrangement and construction of the machine are highly creditable to the ingenious mechanic (Mr. Bonton) by whom it was contrived. This machine turns out about 30,000 caps in 10 hours, but it would probably do more, if unconnected with tne other heavy machinery driven by the engine which prevents it from having a uniform speed.

2d.—Work done.

The following summary from the list of articles fabricated, exhibits the principal ordnance stores which have been prepared for field and garrison service during the year—viz:

125	barbette carriages, with chassis, and implements and equipments complete.	
100	sets of iron-work, complete, for 32-pounder casemate carriages.	
20	10-inch siege mortar beds, with platforms, implements, and equipments complete.	
24	6-pounder field gun carriages, with implements and equipments complete.	
24	cassions,	for field batteries.
16	battery wagons,	
8	portable forges, with smiths' tools, for service of mountain howitzer batteries.	
16	portable tool-chests, with carriage makers' tools, for service of mountain howitzer batteries.	
14	rocket conductors for war-rockets.	
36	sets of artillery harness for 4 horses.	
2,625	pouches for percussion caps for small arms.	
12,790	rounds of ammunition for field artillery.	
2,200	war rockets.	
3,461,600	musket balls.	
3,715,200	rifle balls.	
4,300,000	percussion caps for small arms.	
4,669,000	cartridges for small arms.	

The average force employed at the arsenal has been about 140 hired mechanics and laborers.

25 enlisted mechanics and laborers.
75 boys occasionally employed in making small arm cartridges.

The amount of disbursements in the ordnance department during the year, $130,000.

3d.—*Hale's rockets.*

In the month of December last, a war-rocket of a new kind, invented by Mr. Hale, of England, was offered to the notice of our government, and a mixed board of officers of the army and navy was appointed to test the invention.

Experiments were accordingly made with some of Mr. Hale's own rockets, and with others made at this arsenal, according to his specification; the results of these trials were so satisfactory that, on the recommendation of the board, the right of using the invention was purchased by the government.

The peculiar advantage of this new projectile is that of having its directive force in the body of the rocket, thus dispensing with the use of the cumbrous stick attached to the congreve rocket. About 2,000 of these rockets of the calibres of 2¼ and 3¼ inches have been made at this arsenal, and the trials which have taken place, from time to time, seem to confirm the favorable opinion at first formed, that in extent of range and accuracy of direction they are equal, and perhaps superior, to the common rockets of equal size. A report of the trial of those which have been sent into the field is looked for with interest.

4th.—*Experiments with gun-cotton.*

The discovery of explosive cotton, announced last year by Professor Schönbein, naturally attracted at once the attention of the military world, and when a patent for the invention was taken out in this country, the new compound was subjected to trial at this arsenal, in order to compare its effects with those of gunpowder, and to ascertain the practicability of using it in fire-arms.

Under date of December 3d, 1846, I had the honor to make the following report of those experiments:

"Having pursued my experiments on *gun-cotton* to a point at which it appears to me that some conclusions may be safely drawn from them with regard to the application of this new explosive compound to military purposes, I have now the honor to present a full report of the experiments, with such remarks as they have suggested to me, for the information of the ordnance department.

1st. Wishing to try the explosive cotton in a large cannon, as well as in the musket, I prepared (according to Schönbein's formula which had been made known to me) as much of it as my other pressing engagements left me time for. Having no special apparatus for this purpose, I could not conveniently prepare more than about three pounds, which was the product of two pounds of cotton; the increase of weight by the process of preparation being about 50 per cent.

I was not aware, until instructed by experience, that in the preparation of a considerable quantity of cotton, (say one pound,) at one time, some part of the cotton is liable to be decomposed, in consequence of the heat evolved in the process; by this cause a part of the cotton which I prepared may have been slightly impaired in quality, although the decomposition did not appear to extend far beyond the point where it first manifested itself, and the portion of cotton immediately about that point was carefully separated from the rest. I have distinguished five specimens of the cotton prepared at the arsenal, which are designated by Nos. 1 to 5. No. 1 was a small portion of the most inferior kind, taken from the immediate neighborhood of that which was decomposed by the acid; No. 2 was one pound of cotton but slightly affected by the action of decomposition; No. 3 was a nearly equal quantity, not so good as No. 2; No. 4 was prepared with the same acid as No. 2, used a second time; No. 5 was about two ounces, very carefully prepared, and may be considered as a perfect specimen of the explosive cotton.

Besides these I was furnished with small samples prepared for trial by other persons. Those designated as D 1, and D 2, were prepared without the knowledge of Schönbein's formula; the two others, designated by the letters F and P, were made according to that formula; the latter had been immersed in a solution of saltpetre.

2d. The following table exhibits the mean results of the trial of these several kinds of gun-cottton, by means of the musket pendulum, including also the former trial of the sample received from Professor Schöbein himself:

Trial of gun-cotton with the musket pendulum.

Date.	Kind of cotton.	No. of rounds.	Charge of cotton.	Height of the charge in the barrel, ball and wad included.	Initial velocity of the ball.	Remarks.
1846.			*Gr'ns.*	*Inches.*	*Feet.*	
November 12....	D. 1. Schönbien's.	1	30	1.6	971	The balls were 17 to the pound; having 0.04 inch windage. They were wrapped in cartridge-paper, as in service, and the height of the ball and wad of the paper is ¾ inch.
		1	60	1.8	1426	
		1	60	2.5	1567	
		1	50	2.6	1489	
November 17....		1	30	2.1	1151	
		1	60	2.9	1684	
		1	60	2.75	1651	
		2	40	2.75	1421	
December 2.....	F.	1	60	3.	1654	
	P.	1	60	3.	1690	The cotton burns without smoke, and with a very slight acid odor; very little residuum remains in the barrel, and it is easily wiped out. The report is sharper than that of gunpowder.
	Made at Arsenal. 1	1	60	3.	1558	
	3	1	60	3.	1713	
	4	1	60	3.	1591	
Dec. 2 and 3....	5	3	60	3.	1688	
December 3.....	5	2	60	2.5	1688	
	5	2	60	2.1	1627	
Dec. 2 and 3.....	D. 2	3	60	3.	1712	

The comparative trials made with equal charges of the same cotton, differently compressed, show, as might have been anticipated, that a *slight* degree of compression is most favorable to the developement of the force of the charge, the greatest effect being produced when the charge of cotton occupies about four times the space of an equal weight of gunpowder; but the force is not very much diminished, when the charge of 60 grains of cotton is compressed into the space of 150 grains of gunpowder, which is as great a degree of compression as I could readily give it with a wooden rammer. The uniformity of the results, with the same kind of cotton, appears to be satisfactory.

The mean velocity of the ball in 17 rounds, with 60 grains of gun-cotton of good quality, is 1,670 feet in a second, and the mean of 48 rounds with 120 grains of good musket powder, proved during this year, is 1,600 feet; hence, it appears that the projectile force of the gun-cotton, in small arms, is about double that of good fine-grained powder, and that the service charge of gun-cotton for the musket would be 60 grains. To judge from the *extent* of the vibration of the musket pendulum, it would seem that the reaction of this charge is nearly the same as that of the ordinary service charge of gunpowder; but, although no accident has occurred from the use of this charge in the experiments, I did not consider it prudent to fire with it from the shoulder, as we are not yet acquainted with the *explosive* force of the cotton.

The musket barrel is very slightly warmed by the explosion of the charge of 60 grains.

3d. The next experiments were made with the 24-pounder gun pendulum and its ballistic pendulum. The gun was carefully cleaned, and the charge of cotton inserted loose, and then compressed with the rammer, so as to occupy the space of a cartridge, containing about eight times the weight of gunpowder; the bulk of even the moderate charges which were used, is so great, that I thought it should be very little compressed, to permit of the rapid communication of the flame to the whole mass; perhaps a greater degree of compression would have increased the force of the charge; but there would also have been greater risk of straining the gun.

The following table shows the result of this trial of gun-cotton, in the 24-pounder gun:

Date.	Kind of gun-cotton.	Charge.	Height in the gun.		Initial velocity of the ball.	Remarks.
			Gun-cotton.	Whole charge.		
		Lbs.	*Inches*	*Inches*	*Feet*	
Dec. 2, 1846...	No. 2..........	1	9	14.7	1087	Weight of ball 24¼ pounds, windage 0.135 inches.
	Nos. 3, 4, & F..	2	18	23.5	1422	

The quantity of cotton prepared for the experiment was sufficient for only one round with each of the above charges.

There was no smoke from the discharge, and only a slight acid odor; the residuum left in the bore was easily removed with a clean sponge, which was very little soiled by it; a thermometer inserted in the bottom of the bore, immediately after the second discharge, indicated an increase of temperature of not more than 1°. To those near the gun the report seemed to be sharp and loud, but persons at a distance of 200 or 300 yards, represented the sound as being very slight; far less than that made by the charge of 4 pounds of gunpowder, with which the same gun is often fired, and even less than that of a 6-pounder gun in a salute.

None of the cotton was seen to be expelled from the gun unburnt.

In comparing the effects of the above charges with those of gunpowder, I find that the mean velocity of the ball in 23 rounds, from different samples of good cannon powder, which I have proved this year, is, with four pounds of powder, 1,427 feet, being almost exactly the same as that (1,422 feet) given by the charge of two pounds of gun-cotton. I have no direct experiments with gunpowder showing so low a velocity as 1,087 feet, which is given by one pound of gun-cotton; the smallest charge which I have used being three pounds, which gives a mean velocity of about 1,250 feet; but by analogy it is known that a charge of 2¼ pounds of the same gunpowder would give a velocity of 1,087 feet. It appears, therefore, that the projectile effect of one pound of gun-cotton in a cannon is equal to that of 2½ pounds of cannon powder, and the effect of two pounds of the former equal to that of four pounds of the latter, being nearly the same proportion as in the musket.

4th. From comparing the recoil of the gun pendulum with the vibration of the ballistic pendulum, I conjectured that the explosive or bursting effect of the gun-cotton is much greater, in proportion to its propelling force, than that of gunpowder. Not having a sufficient quantity of the cotton to test this opinion by trial with a cannon, I made some experiments, to-day, with musket barrels, in order to determine the important point, whether gun-cotton can be safely used, when exposed to the ordinary accidents of service, in the hands of troops.

For this purpose I made use of three Harper's Ferry musket barrels, of the same kind as the one employed in proving the gun-cotton with the musket pendulum, which appears to be still uninjured. Having determined, by my experiments, that 60 grains would be the proper charge of gun-cotton, to give the requisite force to the musket ball, I made the following trials:

1st. A barrel was loaded with 120 grains of gun-cotton, occupying a space of three inches in length, and with one ball and one wad. It burst at the breech.

2d. Another barrel was loaded with two charges of 60 grains, one ball and one wad, one on the top of the other, as if a soldier had (as frequently happens) loaded twice before firing; the charge occupied altogether a height of 4⅜ inches in the barrel. The barrel burst, losing a large piece extending to the place of the second ball. The upper charge of cotton, or a greater part of it, was blown out at the side, unburnt.

3d. A third barrel was loaded with 60 grains of cotton, two balls and two wads, occupying a height of three inches. At the first discharge, the barrel appeared to be a very little swelled at the seat of the charge. It was again loaded in like manner, when it burst.

These barrels had all borne the regular proof charge at the armory. They have some slight defects, but they are of recent make, and it is believed quite equal to the greater part of those in the hands of the troops. When it is recollected that the proof charges of gunpowder are: 1st, 390 grains of powder, one ball of 15 to the pound, and two wads; 2d, 318 grains of powder, one ball of 15 to the pound, and two wads; and that a musket barrel will bear, without injury, the explosion of two, three, or even four cartridges at a time, further comment with regard to the relative explosive force of gunpowder and gun-cotton appears to be unnecessary, Without a modification of this agent, or a great change in our fire arms, the use of gun-cotton, for military purposes, is not to be recommended.

5th. A 32-pounder shell, having a brass fuse, was loaded with two ounces of gun-cotton and fired; it burst into many fragments.

6th. To try the effect of compressing the cotton in a small space, I stuffed about 15 grains of it into a 12-pounder fuse, (the canal of which is 0.45 inch in diameter and three inches long,) pressing it in merely with the handle of a steel pen. It burnt for about nine seconds, with a bright flame, which was extinguished, however, before the cotton was quite consumed, the remainder burning like a slow match. A fuse of the same length filled with mealed powder burns six seconds.

7th. I have placed some of the cotton in a damp vault to try the effect of exposure to moisture on its strength. The result of this trial will be duly reported.

As the opinion which I then formed with regard to the unfitness of the explosive cotton for use in fire arms appears to have been confirmed by experiments in various parts of Europe, I have not thought it necessary to pursue further the investigation of its qualities. The results of experiments may be briefly summed up as follows:

1st. The explosive cotton, well prepared according to Schönbein's formula, burns at a heat of 380° Fahrenheit, and will, therefore, not set fire to gunpowder. By other modes of preparation, it may be made to explode at a much lower temperature; great precaution should therefore be used in drying it.

2d. The *projectile force* of explosive cotton, in moderate charges, in the musket or in the cannon, is nearly equal to that of twice its weight of the best gunpowder.

3d. When compressed by hard ramming (as in filling a fuse) it burns slowly, and after a short time it produces little or no flame.

4th. By the absorption of moisture its force appears to be rapidly diminished, but is probably quite restored by drying. A sample of cotton of which 60 grains gave to a musket ball a mean initial velocity of 1,688 feet, was exposed for two weeks in a cool, damp vault, where it absorbed about two per cent. of moisture; 60 grains of the cotton in that state gave a mean velocity of 1,612 feet.

5th. Its *explosive force* or bursting effect is, in a high degree, greater than that of gunpowder. In this respect the nature of gun-cotton assimilates much more to that of fulminates than to gunpowder; it is, therefore, well adapted to mining purposes.

6th. Gun-cotton, when well prepared, leaves no perceptible stain when a small quantity is burnt on white paper. The principal risidue of its combustion are water and nitrous acid; the acid is made sensible by its odor and its effect on the barrel of a gun which will soon be corroded by it, if not washed after firing.

7th. In consequence of the quickness and intensity of action of the gun-cotton when ignited, it cannot be used with safety in our present fire arms. It appears by experiments, that an accident of service, such as that of inserting two charges into a musket before firing, (which is of frequent occurrence,) would cause the barrel to burst; and from the repeated bursting of pistols and other small arms with small charges, there is no doubt that the barrels of our small arms would be destroyed by a few rounds even with service charges.

The discovery of gun-cotton having given a new stimulas to the invention of substitutes for gunpowder, several of these compounds have been offered to notice during the past year, and some of them have been tried at this arsenal; but as their composition has not been made known, it is deemed unnecessary to take any notice in this report of the results of the trials, further than to say that they have been altogether unfavorable as to the utility of the proposed inventions for military purposes.

A. MORDECAI,
Captain of Ordnance.

ALLEGHENY ARSENAL, COMMANDED BY CAPTAIN E. HARDING.

The principal operations are as follows:

25,000	sets of infantry accoutrements.
6,300	sets of rifle and dragoon accoutrements.
11,662	cannon cartridge bags of different calibres.
2,469	cannon cartridges of different calibres.
4,743,360	cartridges for small arms.
37,936	fuses filled; 1816 bursters.
1,933	pieces of implements, equipments, and spare parts for gun carriages.
12	siege gun carriages.
4	caissons.
4	battery wagons with spare parts, implements, tools, &c., &c., complete.
217	sets of artillery harness for two horses.
6,237	shells and spherical case shot cast and finished.
84	32-pounder wads.
5,365	packing boxes, assorted.
96	12-pounder cannisters, with sabots.
	The old floor removed, and a new one laid in magazine.
110	feet of barrel sewer constructed for the preservation of magazine.
110	feet of paved gutter made.
1	shed 70 by 14 feet erected.
1	shed 16 by 14 feet erected.
2	stories of the new store house, 217 by 50 feet, built.
6,217	shells and spherical case shot cast, but not finished.
6,300	32-pounder solid shot, and 3,160 stands of 32-pounder grape shot, inspected and proved for the revenue service.
	Ammunition prepared for proving 32 8-inch columbiads, and 136 32-pounder cannon for the navy.
33	8-inch columbiads, and 978 8-inch howitzer shells inspected, proved, and received.

5,655	10-inch shells, and 3,429 18-pounder solid shot inspected, proved, and shipped to Baton Rouge arsenal.
4	12-pounder howitzer carriages.
24	ammunition boxes, altered.
8	6-pounder and 4 12-pounder carriages, and 8 caissons repainted.
2,260	muskets cleaned and placed in racks.
16,340	muskets cleaned and repacked.
26,235	pounds of gun-skidding cast.

E. HARDING,
Captain of Ordnance.

NORTH CAROLINA ARSENAL, COMMANDED BY CAPTAIN J. A. J. BRADFORD.

I.—*Work done.*

Timber store No. 1.—2,750 cubic feet of foundation trenches excavated, and 1,180 cubic feet stone foundation laid therein; lumber for the trusses and sheathing of the roof, for the floor, and for the ventilating frames between the piers, procured and season-piled, and the cover slates obtained and stacked on the site. Engine shop, 56 feet square, walls and chimney completed; roof-trusses framed; window sash primed; doors made and primed; and the lumber for the sheathing of the roof, the cover slates, and sheet-lead on hand; window sills and door and window lintels, and cornice of free-stone, cut and set.

Gun-carriage and turning shop.—West side wall carried up to the top level of the window sills, and the sills cut and set; east wall up to the level of the door sills, and end walls up to same height; the remainder of the window sills, the window and door lintels, and most of the cornice, cut and ready for position; most of the roof's trusses prepared; window sash primed and glazed; doors made and primed; sleepers of floor put in place, and the lumber to complete the roof, the cover slates, and part of the sheet-lead, on hand.

II.—*Auxiliary and miscellaneous operations.*

A brick-yard established and fenced; supply-well dug in it, 40 feet deep; shed 35 + 35, for clay-mill, erected; 445 cubic yards of clay dug from the pits, and hauled to the yard; 75,000 bricks moulded; 50,000 bricks set in kiln; contracts made for wood, and twelve cords delivered; 2,710 cubic feet of stone quarried and delivered at the site; 10,500 cubic feet of earth excavated from site of timber store, and disposed to level the terreplein of the site; 160 square yards graduation of the square done. Frame dwelling house moved from the east and principal front to the rear of the square, and its refitting begun. Old temporary carpenter's shop taken down, and the serviceable material obtained from it used, and piled away to be used in current operations. Permanent communication avenues between the square and magazines, and the grounds generally, begun to be cut out and the road-ways begun to be formed in them. Gun racks made for 3,200 muskets.

III.—*Ordnance service.*

2,700 muskets unpacked, inspected and cleaned—repacked, issued and forwarded to other posts; 2,670 muskets unpacked, inspected, cleaned and stacked in racks. Arms, accoutrements, ammunition, &c., issued to the North Carolina regiment of volunteer infantry, and that regiment completely equipped at Wilmington. Paling fence of east front, 600 feet long, repainted.

Of the pile designed by the original projet of this work, the following buildings have been completed, and are partly in, and ready for occupation:

1. Arsenal.
2. Northwest tower.
3. Officers' quarters, No. 1.
4. Barracks.
5. Forging, filing, and casting shops.
6. Southeast tower.
7. Magazine for fixed ammunition.

And appropriations are available for, and there are under construction and preparations, made for beginning:

8. Steam engine shop—nearly finished.
9. Gun carriage shop—in good progress.
10. Timber store, No. 1—begun.
11. Laboratory.
12. Stable.

While, to complete the pile, according to the original plan, there remain to be constructed:

13. Gun carriage and coal house.
14. Gun carriage and paint shop.
15. Saddlers', tinners' and armorers' shop.
16. Timber store, No. 2.
17. Officers' quarters, No. 2.
18. Southwest tower.
19. Northeast do.
20. Magazine for powder in bulk.
21. Gateway and connecting walls; the aggregate cost of which, it is estimated, will be $57,975 54.

For the fiscal year to end June 30, 1849, estimates are forwarded herewith to embrace the following objects:

1.	The erection of gun carriage and coal store....	$11,669 50
2.	do. do. paint do.	
3.	Saddlers', &c., shop..............................	7,670 25
4.	Northeast and southwest towers................	7,005 50
5.	Timber store, No. 2..............................	4,996 25

6. Connecting walls	4,634 04
7. Auxiliary and contingent expenditures	1,798 77
Being, for arsenals, the total amount of	$37,774 31

The accomplishment of these objects will go far towards enclosing the square, and concentrating, economizing and completing the work, desiderata of great importance. Great inconvenience is, and has been felt, and increased expenditure rendered necessary, by the unavoidably scattered localities of the various operations; and it has been found, from experience, impossible properly to restrain and confine enlisted men to the limits of the public grounds, on account of the incomplete state of the enciente of the square. Experience also developes the increased economy of the constructions as the pile advances towards completion. The items of the estimate above are arranged in the order in which they were deemed to be most important, and the estimate itself has been carefully prepared.

J. A. J. BRADFORD,
Captain of Ordnance.

CHARLESTON ARSENAL, COMMANDED BY CAPTAIN J. WILLIAMSON.

The arsenal square, comprising the main store-house, work-shop, barracks, and quarters, with the connection wall, was complete at the end of the last year. Since then a magazine for powder, a stable, and three buildings, for laboratory work, have been erected on the public ground, and are ready for use. All the buildings, therefore, hitherto projected, are now complete, according to the designs and instructions furnished by the department.

In filling up the marshy ground much has been effected, considering the very great difficulty of obtaining material for the purpose. About one-half has been graded to the proper level, and the entire surface so drained as to prevent the accumulation and stagnation of water. In fact, compared with other similar places in this locality, it is at the present time dry, although about 12.70 inches of rain has fallen, by measurement, within the six weeks previous to this date. There yet remains of the apportionment for filling up the marsh the sum of $7,000, which, it is expected, will prove nearly, if not quite, sufficient for the object.

It has been necessary, during the year, to give the fence enclosing the public ground extensive repairs, in consequence of the rotting of the lower end of the posts. These repairs will be continually required until a more durable fence is substituted for the present one of wood.

Besides the permanent improvements on the arsenal site, the following is a summary of other work performed during the last fiscal year, namely: A field battery, including the harness for the horses, has been repaired and put in complete order for service; 4,200 muskets, pistols, and other small arms, have been cleaned and repaired, and issues made to the regiment of South Carolina volunteers, Georgia volunteers, and 12th and 13th regiment regular infantry; 60,300 pounds of musket bullets, and 6,300 pounds of buck-shot have been cast; and 1,130,000 musket, carbine and pistol cartridges made and packed in boxes and barrels.

JNO. WILLIAMSON,
Captain of Ordnance.

WATERTOWN ARSENAL, IN CHARGE OF MILITARY STOREKEEPER J. A. WEBBER.

The following articles have been manufactured during the year:

41 barbette carriages and mortar beds.
2,972,000 cartridges for small arms.
165,861 pounds of bullets and buck-shot.
27,282 fuzes for mortars.
53 pent-houses for barbette carriages; and in addition to the foregoing, many small articles, tools and machinery have been made and repaired, for the use of the shops at this post, and for experimental firing at South Boston.

During the same period sixty-one 32 and 24-pounder barbette carriages, in battery at Fort Adams, Rhode Island, have been repaired and fitted with pent-houses to protect them from the weather. The carriages referred to were found to be very much decayed in consequence of having been constructed of green timber and in haste to answer an emergency. If any argument were needed to prove the necessity of having in store a sufficient quantity of seasoned timber, to meet any urgent and sudden demand for gun carriages, the condition of the carriages at Fort Adams, before they were repaired, would afford one that would be unanswerable.

Between the first day of December, 1846, and the first of January, 1847, fifty-seven men were enlisted at this post for the field, to serve in rocket and howitzer corps and siege train; and in addition to that number nine men of the detachment of ordnance stationed here were detailed for the same service.

Owing to the demands made upon this arsenal during the past fiscal year, growing out of hostilities with Mexico, none of the objects contemplated by the assignments for that year have been accomplished. Some preliminary preparations, however, have been made for erecting a timber store and putting up a steam engine here during the coming autumn.

It has been found necessary to repair the roof of the north arsenal during the year. The work has been done and will prove efficient.

The issue, receipt and care of the public stores, the improvement of the public grounds, the necessary repairs of buildings and fences, the ordinary police of the post, the inspection of shells at South Boston foundry, and experimental firing at South Boston,

&c., have occupied the time and the force at this arsenal not directed to the objects before enumerated.

J. A. WEBBER,
Military Storekeeper of Ordnance.

EXAMINATION OF IRON ORDNANCE BY LIEUT. WALBACH.

Extract from his report for the year ended 30th June, 1847, of his experiments to test the cannon in the several forts and arsenals in the United States.

The experiments for testing the strength and quality of the cannon, at the several forts and arsenals throughout the United States, have, within the past year, been completed.

This duty has been continually in progress since the spring of 1845, during which time the specific gravity and tensile strength of samples from 2,808 cannon of different calibres have been determined, and the cannon themselves classified, in accordance with the quality of the metal, as exhibited under the tests applied.

The order of the experiments connected with this re-examination of the cannon in service has been as follows:

Programme of Experiments.

1st. The determination of the specific gravity of a sample taken from the muzzle of each gun. 2d. The determination also of its tensile strength. 3d. An examination of the surface of fracture, with a description of its color, structure and any peculiarity of character that might present itself; and 4th. A subsequent proof to extremity by gunpowder and hydrostatic pressure, of certain cannon affording under the tests applied, results of a different nature as yet but partially applied.

Proper machines having been provided, the first trials for this purpose were made during the spring of 1845, with the cannons at Fort Monroe, Virginia. The results obtained from the 574 guns at this post were satisfactory and interesting; and were deemed sufficiently so by the department to justify the prosecution of a similar mode of examination to the others in service.

A great difference was observed in the character of the metal of different guns, as well in strength and density as in the appearance presented by the fracture; the quality of the cannon was found also to depend upon the values exhibited by these tests; and it became necessary therefore to establish a system of classification by which they could be properly arranged and designated. To do this it was required, in the first place, to define the lowest limit of strength admissible to a gun of the first class; next, to determine the highest limit of such as were to be rated to a third class, while all others of an intermediate quality would then properly come under the head of an intervening or second class.

By referring to the experiments on the tenacity of the iron cannon recently cast at Boston, under the revised regulations, the lowest strength thereby afforded was found to be 24,500 lbs. to the square inch; and as these guns were doubtless of a superior quality, any value within that limit was deemed compatible with safety. My own trials, confirmed by proof to extremity, enabled me to determine the quality of such as were to be rated to an inferior grade, and the three classes which have thus been arranged are here defined as follows:

The first class comprises all such cannon as afforded to a certain value of strength and density, a corresponding character of fracture. They possessed, it was thought, sufficient strength and endurance to be regarded as among the best in service of their date.

The second class included those which, though above the limit of the third class, are either deficient in one or more of the properties required for the first class, or involved some case of discrepancy or doubt; while under the head of a third class were arranged such as exhibited an inferior quality of metal.

A condensed statement of the account of work done since the commencement of the experiments, is contained in the following table, which exhibits also the present condition of the armament of the sea coast.

TABLE I.

Description of the cannon cast prior to the revised regulations of 1840, the metal of which has been minutely examined as to specific gravity, tensile strength, and character of fracture.

Forts and arsenals.	Description of cannon.									
	8-inch Columbiads.	10-inch S. C. howitzers.	8-inch S. C. howitzers.	42-pounders.	32-pounders.	24-pounders.	18-pounders.	12-pounders.	10-inch mortars.	Total.
Fort Preble, Portland, Me,	....	....	....	....	....	12	....	....	....	12
Constitution, Portsmouth, N.H.	....	....	....	....	....	20	....	....	....	20
Independence, Boston, Mass	....	....	....	....	50	20	....	....	....	70
Adams, Newport, R. I.	....	....	....	....	100	42	....	....	....	142
Wolcott, Newport, R.	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	7
Griswold, New London, Ct.	....	....	....	....	12	3	....	....	....	15
Niagara, head Lake Ontario, N.Y	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	6
Ontario, Oswego, N. Y.	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	10	....	17
Columbus, New York harbor	....	....	5	....	58	26	....	....	....	89
on Bedlow's island, N. Y. harbor	....	....	....	....	12	....	....	....	....	12
on Ellis' island, N. Y. harbor	....	....	2	....	10	....	....	....	....	12
Hamilton, N. Y. harbor,	....	....	....	....	33	26	....	....	....	59
La Fayette, N. Y. harbor,	....	....	....	....	72	23	....	....	....	95
Mifflin, Philadelphia, Pa.	....	....	....	....	30	28	....	....	....	58
McHenry, Baltimore, Md.	....	....	7	19	30	24	....	....	....	80
Washington, Md.	....	....	....	....	....	30	....	....	....	30
Monroe, Old Point Comfort, Va.	....	....	....	39	414	121	....	....	....	574
Macon, Beaufort, N. C.	....	....	....	....	....	17	....	....	....	17
Caswell, Smithville, N. C.	....	....	....	....	....	20	....	....	....	20
Moultrie, Charleston, S. C.	....	....	5	....	14	16	....	....	....	35
Pulaski, Savannah, Ga.	....	....	....	....	20	....	....	....	....	20
Pickens, Pensacola, Flo	....	....	....	....	64	56	....	....	....	118
McKee, Pensacola, Flo.	....	....	10	24	24	64	....	....	....	122
Barrancas, Pensacola, Flo.	....	....	4	....	11	10	5	3	2	35
Morgan, Mobile Point, Ala.	....	....	....	....	64	15	....	....	....	79
Pike, Lake Pontchartrain, La.	....	....	....	....	....	28	....	....	....	28
Wood, Pass Chef Menteur, La.	....	....	....	....	....	28	....	....	....	28
Jackson, mouth Mississippi, La.	....	....	....	....	16	26	....	....	....	42
St. Philip, mouth Mississippi, La.	....	....	....	....	....	10	....	....	....	10
Battery at New Bedford, Mass.	....	....	....	....	....	9	....	....	....	9
of the cadets, West Point, N.Y	2	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	5
on Bienvenue Bayou, La.	....	....	....	....	....	10	....	....	....	10
Batteries on Staten Island, N.Y. harb'r	....	....	....	....	37	....	....	....	....	37
Alleghany arsenal, Pittsburg, Pa.	....	....	....	....	15	32	....	....	....	47
Baton Rouge arsenal, La.	....	....	....	....	40	17	....	....	....	57
Castle Williams, New York harbor	....	....	....	26	....	18	....	....	....	44
Pinckney, Charleston, S. C.	....	....	2	4	....	14	....	....	....	20
Tower Dupre, Lake Borgne, La.	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	4
Ordnance depot, New York harbor	29	1	25	32	50	99	....	....	....	236
Washington arsenal, D. C.	....	....	44	73	207	160	1	2	....	487
Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,808

In addition to the foregoing, several trial guns and cannon, of foreign manufacture, have also been tested; which, together with duplicate samples taken from some of the guns where there was a doubt, or chance for error, will probably make the number of experiments to exceed 3,000.

To collect the samples of the 2,808 cannon, scattered as they were throughout the country—to transport the heavy machines required for that purpose—to mark the specimens, with the number and calibre of the guns from which they were taken, and to reduce them, under the lathe, to the proper form and dimensions, preparatory to trial, has consumed a considerable portion of the time allotted to the experiments.

The cavity or perforation left in the face of the muzzle by the abstraction of the trial sample has, in every instance, been filled with a composition of sal ammoniac and iron turnings, compactly driven in the moist state. This filling leaves no trace of disfiguration on the surface of the gun, and, as has been previously reported, sustains both the effects of weather and the heaviest shocks of firing uninjured.

The following abstract from table No. 1 will exhibit the general classification of the cannon in service, cast prior to the revised system of 1840.

TABLE No. II.

General classification of cannon in service.

1st class	1,239	44.124 per cent.
2d class	932	33.191 "
3d class	637	22.685 "
Total	2,808	100.000.

With regard to the guns of the second class, of which it appears there are about 33 per cent., it should be remarked, that in quality they are equal to several of the foreign cannon lately procured by the United States, and although not so good as those of their own date, which have been arranged to the first class, they are still considered serviceable, and in certain positions, as on fronts not liable to attack, may remain with security until conveniently replaced.

Nearly one-half, or 44 per cent. of the guns thus re-examined, have rated to the first class; they are reported as among the best in service of their date, though not of that uniformly superior character belonging to those cast by the ordnance department under their present revised regulations.

The several private foundries of West Point, Pittsburg, Georgetown, D. C., and Bellona, near Richmond, have been employed at different periods, from 1827 to 1840, in casting the 2,808 cannon thus reported.

A marked difference is perceptible in the quality and appearance of the metal from the different foundries, and it seems as if there belonged to each a peculiar type or character of fracture to distinguish it from the rest. For instance, the guns of the Bellona foundry are generally of a high mottle, with the lighter portions of the mottle of a silvery white color. The character of those from the Columbian foundry are also of a mottle, rather high, but less so than the guns of the Bellona foundry, and also with less of the silvery aspect; the metal of both foundries is accompanied by a high degree of density.

The guns from the West Point foundry are of a darker mottle, with the fracture inclining to a grey, or a mottled grey; the value of their specific gravity is not so high as the foregoing, but the metal still possesses a fair average density.

The samples of the cannon from the Pittsburg foundry presents a still darker grey, with little or none of the mottled aspect, and appears highly carbonaceous, the specific gravity of the metal being correspondingly low.

In general terms the appearance of the metal from the different foundries may be summed up in two divisions, thus: Columbia and Bellona foundry guns—mottled iron; West Point and Pittsburg guns—grey iron. The locality from which the metal was drawn has no doubt influenced the result, modified also by the different modes of treatment at the several foundries.

In seeking for the character of fracture most desirable for gun metal, we would look for it between the lower mottle of the Columbia and the higher grey of the West Point foundry, passing over the extreme values of the Bellona and Pittsburg iron. This fracture may therefore best be defined as follows: A soft uniform mottle, passing into a light or bright grey, the spots of the mottle being so intimately blended and so nearly of the same hue as to give the fracture a light or bright grey aspect.

The cannon furnished by the south Boston foundry have all been cast since the revised regulations of 1840, and are not, therefore, included in the foregoing. The few trials that I have made of guns from this foundry have afforded the most favorable results, and the quality of the metal is unsurpassed.

It seems, therefore, unnecessary to submit these guns to any re-examination beyond that required by the reception proof. The same remark would also apply to the cannon cast at the other foundries since the establishment of the revised regulations—as all seem now to furnish a greatly improved and superior quality of metal.

In connexion with this duty a record has been kept of every trial made since the commencement of the experiments. The following table, extracted from the record-book, will show the manner in which every fact, with its accompanying result, has been registered.

The facts and details of each separate trial, as thus recorded, will comprise a volume of some 200 pages.

It is intended to deposite this record in the ordnance office, where, as a book of reference, it will furnish any desired information relative to the character, history, location, and quality of every cannon in service. Aided by the samples which have been preserved for this purpose, and with the record of the facts of each case before them, the department will have the means of determining the correctness of my own conclusions, and of deciding upon the final disposition to be made of the several cannon thus examined.

The samples have been arranged in cabinet form, in the order of their calibre and dates, under the heads of the respective foundries at which they were cast; and thus spread out, will afford a specimen of the metal of every gun in service. The distinctive character of fracture peculiar to each foundry, as before noted, is readily observed; and even where a change of date or contract takes place at the same foundry, or where a different kind of iron has been used, or a new system introduced, a corresponding change is evident in the different appearance presented by the fracture of the metal.

It would be well if the samples thus arranged were deposited in the model office at the Washington arsenal, with a copy also of the record-book, where, for the sake of reference, they might at some future period be found useful.

An inspection of table No. 3 will show, besides the mere form and manner of keeping the record, the relation of the strength and density of the metal in the same gun, the difference of quality of guns from the same foundry at different dates, and the wide range of the values of strength and density belonging to the various qualities of cast iron gun metal.

It will be seen also that a depreciation has taken place in the character of the guns from each foundry among the late dates prior to 1840, and the trial of some of the guns cast since that period under the revised system show (as given in the latter part of the same table) the great improvement that has thereby been introduced.

In submitting the present annual report which closes the late experiment for the re-examination of the heavy ordnance of the United States, it has been thought proper to embody all such facts hitherto reported as serve to prove the utility and value of this mode of testing the quality of cannon. A recapitulation of some of the most important of them has been prepared for this purpose and is hereto annexed.

RECAPITULATION.

1. Facts indicating the value of this method for testing the quality of the cannon lately re-examined, with positive proof, confirming the correctness of the results.

(These facts having been stated in Lieutenant Walbach's report of operations for the year ending 20th June, 1846, it is deemed unnecessary to repeat them. They were published with the report for that year from the ordnance office to the Secretary of War, and may be found in document No. 4, House of Representatives, 29th Congress, 2d session, pp. 180 to 184 inclusive.)

2. Facts illustrating the importance of the revised regulations of the ordnance department, for the fabrication of cannon and the great improvement manifested in the quality of the guns cast under the new system.

In my previous report it was stated that since the ordnance department had established the present regulations for the government of foundries, and had required the personal attendance of its officers during the fabrication of the cannon contracted for, a marked uniformity was found to prevail in the character of the guns furnished, not only from one foundry, but also among those from different foundries, and throughout the entire period since 1841; while on the contrary, under the former system of casting, the greatest discrepancies are shown to have existed in the quality of the guns, of the same foundry, and even of the same date of fabrication.

(Lieutenant Walbach's subsequent experiments have further confirmed this statement—many facts in support and illustration of it are given in his report. They are, however, substantially the same as were contained in his report for 1846, and are not included here, but may be found in document No. 4, before referred to, page 180, table 2 and remarks, and the tabular statements and observations thereon at pages 185 and 187.)

From the experiments recently made, for testing the quality of the cannon in service, and from the facts developed in the course thereof, the following general summary of results is derived.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS, GENERAL REMARKS AND CONCLUSIONS.

1st.—*Samples for trial.*

In the first stage of the experiments, samples for trial were taken from the trunnion of the gun. The results therefrom could not be depended on, as the rapid cooling and chilling of this comparatively small portion of the metal, together with the frequent occurrence of sand or scoria which, during the operation of casting, becomes enclosed therein, very materially affected the strength and density of the metal. The same objections, in part, were found with specimens taken from the knob of the cascable. The sample most accessible in any position of the gun, and most to be relied on for accurate results, was that taken from the muzzle; because, the metal cooling there under the pressure of the sinking head, and in a larger and more proportionate mass, would approximate more nearly to the body of the gun; and, further, that in this part it would be contiguous to the sample plate, taken by order of the department from the cannon recently cast, and deposited as a specimen of the gun in the model office at Washington.

Repeated experiments have proved that the removal of this sample from the face of the muzzle occasions no injury to the gun.

2d.—*Manner of refilling the cavity thus left.*

To avoid disfiguring the surface of the gun, the perforations left by abstracting the sample are compactly filled with a moistened composition of sal ammonia and fine iron turnings. Rapid chemical action immediately ensues upon adding water to this mixture; decomposition of the sal ammonia and water takes place, and the resulting compound of the chloride and oxide of iron forms a cohesive mass, which cements itself firmly to the sides of the cavity. This composition indurates in the course of a few hours, and in that state sustains both the effects of weather and the heaviest shocks of firing unimpaired.

3d.—*Specific gravity of gun metal.*

The specific gravity of gun metal has some relation to its tenacity and hardness. Its value varies in different cannon between the limits of 6.9 and 7.4. From 7.18 to 7.25, or even within the wider range of 7.16 to 7.3 is considered a proper value for a good gun when accompanied with other necessary conditions; when it falls below the former limit, (7.16,) the metal is too soft and is generally deficient in tenacity, and when it exceeds the higher limit it becomes too hard and brittle.

This remark, of course, applies to such guns as have been cast under the former system, for it is possible with proper treatment during the fusion and subsequent cooling of the metal, to attain even a higher degree of density without impairing its tenacity. The value, however, of the specific gravity is dependent on certain conditions attending the casting, that, by itself it cannot be regarded as a sure index of the quality of the iron; although in connexion with other tests it may be highly useful.

4th.—*Tenacity of gun metal.*

The tensile strength appears to be, in most instances, the surest test of the quality of the metal. When a gun exhibits this property in connexion with a corresponding density, and the character of fracture that seems in general attendant thereon, the inference is strongly in favor of the strength and durability of the gun.

5th.—*Character of fracture.*

To an experienced eye, one of the best indications of the quality of the metal is afforded by its character of fracture, and in the absence of other means, may be of much use. The peculiarity of the ***color of structure***, and the form and size of the crystals, all of which seem to vary correspondingly with the other properties, serve to point out the quality of the iron. An examination of the turned surface of a sample, when the fracture cannot be had, is also useful, as it affords *prima facie* evidence of the structure of the iron, it having been observed that when the surface is pitted with large and stellated or plumose cavities, (apparently the beds of the crystals removed by the action of the turning tool,) the metal is of a loose and open structure, while under the same circumstances, a close grained and compact iron has generally its turned surface smooth and even, and either without these cavities, or if with a few, very small and finely marked.

For a general description of the character of fracture of different qualities of gun metal, I refer to table No. 3, of this report.

6*th.—Exceptions to the general relation of strength and density.*

Although in general a very close relation seems to exist between the tenacity and density of cast iron, yet this, it is found, does not always occur. There are cases where a medium tensile strength is observed to accompany a high degree of density, and the reverse, where a low density is found in connexion with a good value of strength; in the latter case, however, the value of the tenacity is never very high. Such exceptions, however, instead of throwing objections in the way, serve only to prove the rule, by giving rise to further investigations; and I have endeavored, therefore, to account for them in the following manner:

When a case of the first kind occurs, I have noticed that the metal has generally a white aspect, either a very high mottle with the white of a silvery hue, or of a uniform, dull, and chalk-like appearance; a circumstance which may be attributed either to its having been too frequently remelted, or to its too long continuance in the furnace, or to the fact of its having been suddenly cooled from a state of fusion.

In the second case, where we find the low density belonging to a good, though not a very high degree of tenacity, it is uniformly observed that the surface of fracture presents a dark and carbonaceous appearance, yet with a very closely aggregated crystallization. I have, therefore, concluded that its excess of carbon rendered its density necessarily low, while, by reason of its close structure and the increased number of its fibres or crystals, its tensile strength has been greatly augmented. For the cause of this peculiarity, we may look to the quantity of its carbon, as due either to the nature of the fuel, or to a deficiency of oxygen in the blast during the course of its treatment in the furnace.

Where instances like either of the foregoing have been found, I have uniformly classed the gun to which they belong as doubtful. For if the iron is deficient in tenacity, it is evident that the gun cannot possess the requisite strength; and when the density is low, the metal, I fear, would be too soft to resist the effects of the ball in firing. In the latter instance, I would suggest that the application of a crushing force be made to the sample. An insufficient resistance to such a force would, I think, indicate its inability to withstand the action of the ball, although the metal might otherwise possess a good degree of tenacity.

7th.—*Resistance to a crushing force.*

In cases like the foregoing, when the usual relation does not exist between the density and tensile strength, I have thought that the power of the metal to resist a crushing force might be advantageously tested. I have for this purpose made such an arrangement to the breaking machine, that the specimen (which is to be half of the sample left after taking the value of its tensile strength) shall be properly retained in its position, while the crushing force is applied in the direction of the axis. The ratio of this force to the tenacity and density of the metal, and then again, its relation to the durability of the gun, might afford additional and useful data. The few samples that I have as yet tried in this manner, are sufficient to show that this additional arrangement to the machine, answers fully the purpose for which it was intended.

8th.—*Proof to extremity by gunpowder.*

Under the 4th head in the programme of experiments, it was proposed to submit some of the guns to extreme proof under gunpowder and hydrostatic pressure.

The results of the proof by gunpowder, as far as made, have satisfactorily verified those afforded by the other tests.

9th.—*Proof by hydrostatic pressure.*

This test has been satisfactorily employed in cases only of extreme proof.

Under a moderate degree of pressure, say 3 to 4,000 pounds per square inch, this test might be useful in detecting flaws or cavities in the metal. It would not, however, answer with guns cast before the revised regulations, as the hardened crust of chilled iron on their exterior surfaces, arising from the coldness of the mould, would prevent the penetration of the water, and thus afford no indication of the existence of imperfections in the body of the metal. I have seen a case where the force of the water collected under this crust, through a fissure in the mass of the metal beneath, has raised it in the form of a spherical segment, of an inch in diameter above the surface of the gun, and not until broken through by an increased pressure was there a leak of any kind to indicate the flaw. With the guns of recent fabrication, however, which beside being cast with more care, have their exterior surfaces completely turned off under the lathe, this objection would not exist. To such, a moderate pressure might, if thought necessary, be applied, and the soundness of the metal ascertained, although from my own experiments, I would hesitate to reject a gun where the leaks were only found in front of the trunnions.

One of the most interesting results I derived from the extrem proof by this test, was to measure the value of the cohesive force of the metal by the given values of the pressure per square-inch on the fluid, the thickness of the metal, and the radius of the cylinder or bore.

In order to do this, I applied the formula found in Barlow, (strength of materials,) which gives in terms of the above values the expression for the greatest resistance to which a cylinder can be safely subjected under such a force, and by equating it with the value of the strain due to the given pressure and radius, the resulting value of the cohesive strength was found, in the case of two separate guns, to agree very strikingly with that of the absolute strength of the same metal, as obtained from direct experiments with the breaking machine.

Another result, equally interesting, was found in the confirmation which this test afforded of the correctness of a theory, which is given in another report, upon the mode of fracture that takes place in the bursting of cannon. Defining the law which governs the first line of rupture, the form of the lines of the resulting fractures, and the general direction in which the fragments are thrown by the bursting of the gun.

The form of the present report does not permit me to enter further into the details of this subject.

In the full and final report, which I have been directed to prepare of all the operations connected with my duties from the commencement to the close of the experiments, I shall give the details of each separate trial, with a full statement also of several results, which, although interesting, cannot be here enumerated.

The present annual report embraces, however, a general view of the most important results derived from the late re-examination of the cannon at the several forts, arsenals, and depots throughout the country, and, with its conclusions, is herewith respectfully submitted for consideration.

L. A. B. WALBACH,
First Lieutenant of Ordnance.
G. TALCOTT,
Lieutenant Colonel, Ordnance.

Hon. W. L. Marcy,
Secretary of War.

No. 21.

REPORT OF THE SURGEON GENERAL.

Surgeon General's Office,
November 23, 1847.

Sir: I have the honor to submit to you a statement of the fiscal transactions of this bureau for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, together with remarks upon the operations generally of the medical department of the army.

The amount of the appropriation for the medical and hospital department remaining on the 30th of June, 1846, was—

In the hands of disbursing agents.......	$186 09	
And in the treasury of the United States	16,163 01	
This amount refunded by Colonel Hunt on account of salvage..................	310 54	
Amount of appropriation, per act approved 8th August, 1846....................	20,000 00	
And this amount refunded by Paymaster Van Ness............................	69 86	
Total..................................		$36,729 50

Of this sum, there has been paid—

On account of pay and other claims of private physicians.........................	5,886 23	
On account of medicines, surgical instruments, hospital stores, bedding, &c....	15,791 33	
On account of meteorological instruments, books, stationery, &c.................	612 85	
Leaving in the hands of disbursing agents	344 96	
And in the treasury of the United States.	14,094 13	
		36,729 50

The balance of $10,000 from the appropriation of $10,000,000 for the prosecution of the existing war between the United States and the republic of Mexico on the 30th June, 1846, was—

In the hands of disbursing agents	3,838 77

Of this sum there has been paid—		
On account of medicines, instruments, hospital stores, &c., for volunteer troops in the service of the United States	$2,628 98	
Leaving a balance in the hands of disbursing agents	1,209 79	
Carried to the appropriation for medical and hospital supplies, per act 20th July, 1846	45,500 00	
Total		$46,709 79
Of this sum there has been paid—		
On account of pay and other claims of private physicians	2,900 88	
On account of medicines, instruments, hospital stores, bedding, &c.	42,432 82	
On account of books, stationery, &c.	899 60	
Leaving in the hands of disbursing agents	66 25	
And in the treasury of the United States	410 24	
		46,709 79
There has been also appropriated for services of private physicians, including the purchase of hospital supplies, per act approved 2d March, 1847		65,000 00
Of this sum there has been paid—		
On account of pay and other claims of private physicians	2,871 04	
On account of medicines, instruments, hospital stores, bedding, &c.	37,602 70	
On account of books, stationery, &c.	461 48	
Leaving in the hands of disbursing agents	821 05	
And in the treasury of the United States	23,243 73	
		65,000 00

Owing to the almost total interruption of the communication between the main army in Mexico and the coast since early in June, reports of sick and wounded have not been received from the medical officers of that army for the two last quarters; and it is quite probable, also, that their laborious duties in relieving the wounded and administering to their comforts, left them but little time to make out, in due season, their quarterly reports. For these and other causes, I regret that it is impossible to present with this the usual consolidated report of the sick and wounded of the army for the year ending the 30th September last.

Medical and hospital supplies, &c., in ample quantities, and of the best quality, have been forwarded, at short intervals, to the various depots for the use of the several armies in Mexico; and to provide against emergencies, as well as to furnish the necessary medical supplies to the numerous detachments of troops embarking at New

Orleans for the seat of war, an additional purveying department has been established in that city.

It is with regret I have to state that a transport conveying a very large and general supply of medicines, instruments, hospital stores, bedding, &c., to Vera Cruz, was wrecked on the 17th ultimo on the Abaco reef, and that the supplies on board have consequently been lost. Although this misfortune happened at a critical period, when large bodies of troops were about to march into the interior, it is hoped that little or no embarrassment will ensue, as measures were promptly adopted by this department, as well as by the medical purveyors at New York and Vera Cruz (the latter by requisition on the medical officer at New Orleans) to renew the losses.

In the many conflicts with the armies of Mexico, which have reflected so much glory upon our arms and imperishable honor upon our troops, it is due to the officers of the medical department to say that they have ever maintained their reputation for professional skill and devotion to duty, and have uniformly elicited the unqualified praises of their respective commanders. With naught of military fame, or the eclat and rewards which follow military success to excite them, they are, to quote the language of a distinguished general officer in Mexico, "ever among the most fearless, and indifferent to hazard during the conflict. It is after the battle, when others seek repose, that they are found skilfully and noiselessly fulfilling the duties of their high vocation in administering comfort to the crushed and sorrowful soldier."

Among the gallant spirits who have sealed their devotion to duty with their lives, the army has to mourn the loss of Assistant Surgeon William Roberts, who, with another officer of the medical department, was wounded in the memorable battle of Molino del Rey. Although the career of Dr. Roberts was brief, he had already given evidence of high professional merit, united with undaunted courage, and secured for himself the confidence and esteem of his brother officers.

For the purpose of making provision for meeting extraordinary and special requisitions from the medical officers, as well as to make arrangements by which a portion of the regular medical supplies for the army in Mexico might be furnished from New Orleans, the surgeon general of the army proceeded to that city in December last, and gave these matters his personal supervision. As a general hospital for sick and wounded soldiers arriving at New Orleans was much needed, he also adopted measures for their accommodation at the barracks in the vicinity; and in addition to the hospital building, the quarters generally were appropriated to the purposes of a general hospital, as have likewise, at a subsequent period, the hospital and barracks at Baton Rouge, both under the charge of skilful officers of this department.

Having completed the objects of his visit to New Orleans, the surgeon general was invited by the general-in-chief (who was then engaged in concentrating his forces at the island of Lobos) to join him as chief medical officer of the army in the field, and it is almost needless to add that the request was cheerfully complied with.

During the brilliant achievements, commencing with the siege of Vera Crùz and terminating with the capture of the city of Mexico, the general-in-chief and the army have had the benefit of his experience and zeal in the direction of his particular department.

In consequence of the late increase of the medical department of the (old) regular army, and to provide against the casualties incident to a state of war, a board of army surgeons was convened in the city of New York on the 15th of March last, for the examination of applicants for appointments. Before this board, 103 candidates for the appointment of assistant surgeon were invited to present themselves, of whom 58 reported by letter or in person, and of these 37 were examined, and 11 were deemed qualified for appointment, and were accordingly approved. By the same board one medical officer was examined, and found qualified for promotion.

The number of candidates found qualified for appointments by this board, being insufficient to fill the vacancies likely to occur, another medical board was convened in the city of New York on the 27th of October, ultimo, but as it has not yet completed its duties, the results cannot, of course, be now reported.

The system of examination for appointment and for promotion in the medical department of the army, commenced by executive regulation in 1832, and confirmed by legislative enactments in 1834, has now been in operation for fifteen years; and as experience affords the surest test of the value of all human institutions, the professional skill and efficiency of the medical corps, both before and since the present war, as attested by the frequent commendations of their commanders, may with confidence be referred to as proofs of the wisdom of the law which regulates appointments and promotions in the medical department of the army.

I trust that it will not be considered out of place respectfully but earnestly to recommend that provision be made for the establishment of an *army asylum* or *retreat* for soldiers who may be worn out or disabled by wounds received in the public service. Such a provision, at this time, would not only be in accordance with national gratitude and humanity, but would seem to be due to the heroic soldiers who have contributed so much to elevate the character and prowess of the country at home and throughout the world.

During the 2d session of the 26th Congress, the military committee of the House of Representatives regarded with so much favor a plan suggested by Captain Robert Anderson, of the army, of providing "a retreat for meritorious soldiers who may be worn out or disabled in the service of the United States," that they reported a bill accordingly; but it failed to become a law more for the want of time, it is believed, than from any other cause. May not the hope now be indulged that the honorable scars and maimed bodies of our brave soldiers will prove eloquent and successful advocates of some plan which will afford them a home and a refuge in their old age.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. L. HEISKELL,
Acting Surgeon General.

Hon. Wm. L. Marcy,
Secretary of War.

No. 22.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS.

Pension Office, *November* 13, 1847.

Sir: Conformably to custom I have prepared, and herewith present, the annual statements relative to the business of this office.

The paper marked A shows what number of persons are now on the pension rolls of the different States and Territories under the various acts of Congress. This list is imperfect, as many no doubt have died, of whose deaths we have not yet received any information. We have no means within our power of ascertaining when a pensioner dies, until his representatives make application for the balance of pension due at the period of his death.

Statement marked B exhibits the number added to the rolls since the last annual report.

The number of pensioners, the reports of whose deaths have reached us since the last return, will be found in paper marked C.

The paper marked D contains the balances in the treasury of appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1848.

The paper marked E shows what sums were in the hands of the agents for paying pensioners at the periods when they made their last returns.

In the paper marked F will be found the number of pensioners paid in the first and second quarters of the present calendar year.

Under the act of the 5th of July, 1832, entitled "An act to provide for liquidating and paying certain claims of the State of Virginia," claims to the amount of $25,971 have been allowed and paid during the year last past.

Our invalid pension list contains the names of 2,946 persons; but of that number only 2,185 have been paid in the first and second quarters of the present calendar year.

The act of the 18th of March, 1818, gave a pension to all officers and soldiers of the continental army, and to the officers, seamen, and marines of the navy of the revolution, who were in indigent circumstances. Of the 20,477 who were pensioned, 2,326 are still on the roll; but not more than half that number are I presume now alive, as only 1,070 have demanded their stipends during the first two quarters of the present year.

The law of the 15th of May, 1828, provides for officers and soldiers of the continental army who served to the end of the war. Under that law, 1,148 received pensions, 230 of whom are still on the pension rolls; but within the first two quarters of the present year only 139 have been paid.

Under the act of the 7th June, 1832, which provides for all officers and men of the army, navy, and militia, who served six months at any period during the revolutionary war, the number of claims amounts to 37,560. The number of pensions granted is 32,590, and the number still on the rolls 9,832; but during the first six months of the present year only 4,614 have drawn their pensions.

Under the act of the 4th of July, 1836, claims amounting to 7,006 have been presented, but only 4,491 have been allowed. The number still on the roll is 1,453. Only 1,013 have, however, been paid during the two first quarters of 1847.

The act of the 7th of July, 1838, gives a pension of five years to the widows of officers and men who served six months during the revolutionary war. The pension begins on the 4th March, 1836, and terminates on the 4th March, 1841. Under that law 13,500 claimed pensions, but only 10,360 pensions have yet been granted. None of the pensioners names are continued on the roll. Those who are still living are on the roll of pensioners inscribed under the act of June 17, 1844.

On the 4th March, 1843, an act passed giving one year's pension more to the pensioners under the act of July 7, 1838. Under the act of 1843 there have been paid 8,273 persons.

On the 17th June, 1844, an act passed giving four year's additional pension to the widows who were entitled to the benefits of the acts of 1838 and 1843. The pension commenced on the 4th March, 1844, and will terminate on the 4th of March next. The number on the roll now is 6,231; but only 5,681 have made application for their pension during the first six months of the present year.

Under the 2d section of the act of the 20th January, 1843, entitled "An act to continue the office of the Commissioner of Pensions," the execution of the laws in relation to the claims for military bounty lands devolves on the head of the Pension Office; and the 9th section of the act of the 11th February, 1847, entitled "An act to raise for a limited time an additional military force," gives bounty land or treasury scrip, at the option of the claimant, to each non-commissioned officer, musician, and private, who has served, or may serve in the present war with Mexico. This additional duty has been exceedingly burdensome during the last eight months; so much so, that it has been found expedient to employ a number of persons to assist in the examination of claims and the issuing of land warrants, under the promise that an appropriation for paying them would be asked for at the commencement of the ensuing session of Congress. An estimate for paying them has been made, and will be transmitted accompanied by a separate communication on the subject.

Eighteen thousand three hundred and sixty claims under the act of February 11, 1847, have been received at this office; 1,950 for treasury scrip, and 16,410 for land. For scrip 990 claims have been allowed, and 7,314 for land. Two thousand two hundred and ten claims have been suspended or rejected, and 7,846 are not yet examined.

The paper marked G contains a statement relative to bounty lands for revolutionary services and for services during the war of 1812 with Great Britain.

During the past year several persons have been tried for frauds upon the pension fund of the department; and some of those trials have resulted in the conviction and punishment of the offenders.

One million three hundred thousand dollars have been paid during the fiscal year ending on the 30th June, 1847, on account of pensions exclusive of navy pensions.

In relation to the navy pension, a separate report will be made to the Secretary of the Navy.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. L. EDWARDS,
Commissioner of Pensions.

Hon. W. L. Marcy,
Secretary of War.

A.

A statement showing the number of pensioners in the different States and Territories.

States.	Invalid pensioners.	Pensioners under the act of Mar. 18, 1818.	Pensioners under the act of May 15, 1828.	Pensioners under the act of June 7, 1832.	Pensioners under the act of July 4, 1836.	Pensioners under the act of July 7, 1838.*	Pensioners under the act of Mar. 3, 1843.†	Pensioners under the act of June 17, 1844.	Aggregate.
Maine	152	138	2	310	51	....	....	139	792
New Hampshire	100	245	6	437	134	....	....	572	1,494
Massachusetts	109	108	5	468	108	....	....	834	1,632
Connecticut	49	60	7	423	129	....	....	493	1,161
Rhode Island	8	10	1	93	66	....	....	146	324
Vermont	112	102	6	346	70	....	....	402	1,038
New York	564	335	52	1270	293	....	....	1345	3,859
New Jersey	17	12	4	149	61	....	....	176	419
Pennsylvania	381	400	46	1577	133	....	....	476	3,013
Delaware	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	10
Maryland	88	12	....	35	17	....	....	72	224
Virginia	105	199	14	595	62	....	....	372	1,347
North Carolina	19	48	5	743	102	....	....	217	1,134
South Carolina	16	13	1	163	22	....	....	75	290
Georgia	41	59	3	334	8	....	....	68	513
Kentucky	150	136	21	1183	58	....	....	265	1,813
Tennessee	241	184	13	168	62	....	....	200	868
Ohio	151	154	21	665	26	....	....	136	1,153
Louisiana	53	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	58
Indiana	105	59	9	414	15	....	....	104	706
Mississippi	16	7	....	16	2	....	....	6	47
Illinois	97	8	1	72	8	....	....	44	230
Alabama	36	3	1	103	3	....	....	7	153
Missouri	136	10	8	163	5	....	....	20	342
Arkansas	11	....	....	17	....	....	....	3	31
Michigan	82	20	3	66	5	....	....	33	209
Florida	44	1	1	4	8	....	....	1	59
Wisconsin	25	2	....	6	....	....	....	8	41
Iowa	7	....	....	3	....	....	....	2	12
District of Columbia	24	1	....	4	5	....	....	12	46
Total	2946	2326	230	9832	1453	....	....	6231	23,018

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*As persons who receive the benefit of the act of July 7, 1838, draw but one payment, their names do not remain on the lists after such payment. I have not, therefore, returned them as now in the receipt of pensions.

†The remarks relative to pensioners under the act of July 7, 1838, apply to pensioners under the act of March 3, 1843. The list marked F will show what number have been paid during the year last past.

J. L. EDWARDS,
Commissioner of Pensions.

PENSION OFFICE, *Nov.* 13, 1847.

B.

Number of pensioners added to the rolls of the several States and Territories, from the 26th of October, 1846, *to the* 13*th of November,* 1847.

STATES.	Invalid pensioners.	Pensioners, act of March 18, 1818.	Pensioners, act of May 15, 1828.	Pensioners, act of June 7, 1832.	Pensioners, act of July 4, 1836.	Pensioners, act of July 7, 1838.	Pensioners, act of March 3, 1843.	Pensioners, act of June 17, 1844.	Aggregate.
Maine	5	....	....	5	8	31	24	43	116
New Hampshire	2	....	....	....	7	13	....	33	55
Massachutetts	6	....	....	7	5	27	26	50	121
Connecticut	4	....	....	1	1	4	5	23	38
Rhode Island	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	6	8
Vermont	4	....	....	2	4	25	12	32	79
New York	28	1	....	28	14	60	6	85	222
New Jersey	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	13	16
Pennsylvania	24	....	....	9	9	16	32	50	140
Delaware*									
Maryland	11	....	....	1	1	....	....	2	15
Virginia	4	....	....	10	4	20	22	33	93
North Carolina	1	....	....	3	4	15	....	16	39
South Carolina	2	....	....	....	2	2	2	11	19
Georgia	1	1	....	....	3	4	....	5	14
Kentucky	5	....	....	....	1	9	....	17	32
Tennessee	20	....	....	....	2	4	....	5	31
Ohio	12	....	....	2	1	16	1	16	48
Louisiana	20	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	22
Indiana	5	1	....	....	1	1	2	2	12
Mississippi	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
Illinois	9	....	....	1	2	....	....	7	19
Alabama	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	4
Missouri	18	....	1	3	....	3	1	2	28
Arkansas	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Michigan	7	....	....	1	....	2	2	4	16
Florida	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Wisconsin	5	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	7
Iowa	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
District of Columbia	5	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	8
Total	208	3	1	77	72	255	136	459	1211

* No addition.

J. L. EDWARDS,
Commissioner of Pensions.

PENSION OFFICE, *November* 13, 1847.

C.

A statement containing the number of pensioners whose deaths have been reported since the last annual return.

States.	Invalid pensionsers.	Pensioners under the act of Mar. 18, 1818.	Pensioners under the act of May 15, 1828.	Pensioners under the act of June 7, 1832.	Pensioners under the act of July 4, 1836.	Pensioners under the act of July 7, 1838.	Pensioners under the act of Mar. 3, 1843.	Pensioners under the act of June 17, 1844.	Aggregate.
Maine	4	12	....	19	1	....	12	1	49
New Hampshire	3	5	....	12	2	....	....	11	33
Massachusetts	3	14	3	78	26	6	5	82	217
Connecticut	6	9	2	58	16	....	....	25	116
Rhode Island	....	2	....	21	....	....	....	8	31
Vermont	3	10	1	38	14	....	....	40	106
New York	8	21	5	66	13	....	....	45	158
New Jersey	....	1	1	4	....	....	....	2	8
Pennsylvania	8	13	1	29	9	5	7	17	89
Delaware*									
Maryland	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	3	4
Virginia	1	....	1	18	4	....	....	12	36
North Carolina	1	2	....	14	2	....	....	6	25
South Carolina	....	2	2	21	1	....	....	3	29
Georgia	....	1	....	3	....	....	1	3	8
Kentucky	1	2	2	19	1	....	....	8	33
Tennessee	1	....	....	20	1	....	....	8	30
Ohio	3	3	....	7	1	....	....	1	15
Louisiana*									
Indiana	5	1	....	7	1	....	....	4	18
Mississippi*									
Illinois	5	....	....	1	....	....	....	4	10
Alabama	2	1	....	....	....	1	....	2	6
Missouri	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	4
Arkansas	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	3
Michigan	1	....	1	4	....	....	....	2	8
Florida*									
Wisconsin	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Iowa*									
District of Columbia	1	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	4
Total	57	100	20	446	92	12	25	289	1,041

* No returns.

J. L. EDWARDS,
Commissioner of Pensions.

PENSION OFFICE, *November* 13, 1847.

D.

Statement showing the unexpended balances of appropriations on hand for paying pensioners on the 30*th September*, 1847 ; *the amount required to be expended in the* 4*th quarter of* 1847 ; *and the amount required to be expended in the* 1*st and* 2*d quarters of* 1848.

Laws under which pensions are granted.	Balance of appropriations on the 30th September, 1846.	Amounts required to be expended in the 4th quarter of 1847.	Amounts required to be expended in the 1st and 2d quarters of 1848.	Remarks.
Invalid pensions granted under various laws passed from 1790 to 1847	$107,108 55	....	$107,108 55	
Pensions under the act of March 18, 1818	153,877 43	....	70,000 00	The unexpended balance of $83,877 43 may be applied to the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849.
Pensions to widows and orphans under the act of July 4, 1836	281,156 36	....	130,000 00	The unexpended balance of $151,156 36 may be applied to the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849.
Five years' pensions to widows under the act of July 7, 1838, and the act of August 23, 1842, supplementary thereto	339,921 34	....	135,000 00	The unexpended balance of $204,921 34 may be applied to the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849.
Widows' pensions under the act of the 3d of March, 1843	91,100 46	....	28,000 00	The unexpended balance of $63,100 46 may be applied to the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849.
Widows' pensions under the act of the 17th of June, 1844	493,729 87	....	230,000 00	The unexpended balance of $263,729 87 may be applied to the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849.

PENSION OFFICE, *November* 13, 1847.

J. L. EDWARDS, *Commissioner of Pensions.*

E.

A statement showing the balances in the hands of the several pension agents, at the dates of their last returns, on account of invalid, widows, and revolutionary pensioners.

Agents.	Residence.	Invalid pensioners.	Act of March 18, 1818.	Act of May 15, 1828.	Act of June 7, 1832.	Act of July 4, 1836.	Act of July 7, 1838.	Act of March 3, 1843.	Act of June 17, 1844.	Remarks.
Wm. E. Woodruff..	Little Rock, Ark..	$555 35	$522 68	$402 28	$522 68	$3,000 00	$100 00	$90 00	$215 00	
....	Fort Gibson, do..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	No return–ag't d'd.
William H. Moore.	Huntsville, Ala...	478 90	191 60	....	1,245 01	....	672 92	253 40	82 60	
James H. Dearing.	Tuscaloosa, do....	782 00	385 00	180 00	5,358 00	1,024 00	....	....	765 00	
James Perine......	Mobile, do....	480 03	780 25	....	3,881 34	871 00	159 17	70 00	1,440 00	
Hor. Goodwin, 2d..	Hartford, Ct......	1,014 15	6,653 34	*50	40,224 08	1,770 93	1,237 70	....	7,416 74	
John W. Maury....	Washington, D. C.	288 68	464 19	*955 22	5,413 62	*11 03	*2,691 93	2,807 15	*2,195 77	
Jacob Alrichs......	Wilmington, Del..	47 52	368 20	50 00	616 82	270 00	175 00	476 13	....	
Arthur M. Reed...	Jacksonville, Flor.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	No return.
Francis H. Flagg..	Tallahassee, do..	143 20	100 00	213 77	1,834 46	3,936 34	....	....	....	
James S. Morel....	Savannah, Ga.....	56 66	2,913 54	....	10,339 50	8,937 55	376 72	2,522 65	2,544 07	
J. F. D. Lanier....	Madison, Ind......	3,509 93	3,161 03	592 67	9,705 79	2,783 86	5,635 97	2,048 06	3,414 30	
Mason C. Fitch....	New Albany, Ind.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	No return.
Charles R. Hurst...	Springfield, Ill....	501 30	849 55	76 00	4,872 91	941 46	....	....	1,147 90½	
George W. Jones..	Dubuque, Iowa...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Balance on hand $465 73—items not specified.
G. W. Meriwether.	Louisville, Ky....	5,108 31	3,418 19	602 77	70,584 33	1,478 35	*30,828 25	....	6,191 91	
Greenberry Dorsey.	New Orleans, La.	1,100 00	433 53	160 00	369 39	2,779 93	....	719 56	....	
Wm. Woodbury....	Portland, Maine..	820 07	5,680 80	792 92	17,728 30	9,654 17	1,038 92	....	9,352 13	
Wm. C. Anderson..	St. Louis, Mo.....	3,891 35	409 74	*1,423 04	16,519 20	2,883 50	*3,263 63	*1,057 75	*579 67	
E. P. Hastings....	Detroit, Michigan.	1,880 28	777 89	278 00	3,343 58	859 31	254 59	339 58	1,018 56	
Franklin Haven....	Boston, Mass.....	11,420 55	13,245 49	3,662 00	31,304 21	14,281 05	6,296 96	6,361 41	25,201 81	
James Swann......	Baltimore, Md....	2,508 42	742 42	196 44	7,494 83	3,887 71	2,134 07	709 47	3,479 35	
David Glenn......	Jackson, Miss....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	No return.
Pres. Mechanics & Farmers' Bank...	Albany, N. Y.....	9,640 99	8,801 89	2,118 36	23,464 01	19,643 52	8,328 57	....	36,131 39	

John A. Stevens..	New York, N. Y.	*2,388 01	1,244 21	3,958 09	43,161 58	*2,181 91	*126 79	7,085 10	*4,227 06	
Isaac Hill........	Concord, N. H...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	No return.
Richard Jenness...	Portsmouth, N. H.	*2,667 40	1,106 26	358 91	15,531 53	1,465 31	*11,262 03	726 40	4,855 34	
Pres. of the Trenton Banking Co.	Trenton, N. J....	8,331 00	10,638 00	612 00	5,850 00	*12,640 00	6,252 00	....	3,913 00	
John Huske......	Fayetteville, N. C.	6,349 44	207 03	473 77	27,574 65	*188 41	*5,722 92	*94 96	5,264 52	
James Hall.......	Cincinnati, Ohio..	2,858 00	3,918 00	893 00	16,350 00	3,700 00	....	3,308 00	6,132 00	
John B. Guthrie...	Pittsburg, Penn..	653 13	7,370 93	1,237 98	24,813 07	2,204 77	*3,044 19	4,128 12	5,274 38	
James R. Snowden, treasurer of mint	Philadelphia, do..	6,998 15	4,365 73	1,034 58	5,006 76	10,167 62	1,118 53	410 03	9,246 86	
Paris Hill........	Providence, R. I..	2,261 95	5,950 91	*577 71	19,568 78	2,893 82	*10,671 64	....	7,499 40	
John C. Cochran..	Charleston, S. C..	815 00	4,500 00	163 00	24,000 00	2,356 00	*9,058 00	*734 00	1,725 00	
Cash. of the Branch of the Union Bk.	Jackson, Tenn.	*1,798 14	124 81	70 00	4,932 08	550 00	679 80	*302 62	821 43	
Joel M. Smith....	Nashville, do.	3,056 00	2,252 17	305 50	15,900 21	4,012 73	700 00	28 00	4,967 18	Due agent last qr. $2.537 94—items not specified.
William Lyon, Jr..	Knoxville, do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Aggregate amount $7,900–items not specified.
William K. Blair..	Jonesborough, do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	No return.
C. C. Abernathy..	Pulaski, do.	587 00	240 83	670 00	2,200 73	908 46	818 12	....	23	
Pres. of the Bank of Virginia.....	Richmond, Va....	1,533 61	19,421 44	74 75	85,443 58	*2,985 49	*34,966 54	*3,953 62	12,071 79	
Alex. Newman....	Wheeling, do....	1,563 36	919 49	336 67	6,613 67	457 50	348 10	2,488 58	12,727 37	
Merritt Clark.....	Poultney, Vt.....	*1,125 16	6,731 76	601 43	9,949 84	5,503 95	*1,154 26	*89 54	*3,087 41	
Rawsel R. Keith..	Montpelier, do...	5,111 90	3,307 63	1,252 25	8,192 03	9,099 19	8,483 01	3,824 06	1,463 85	
Paraclete Potter..	Milwaukie, W. T.	806 92	73 31	....	634 61	59 56	....	....	615 23	
Amount due United States by agents...		86,951 34	122,272 84	21,367 14	570,545 18	122,381 59	44,810 15	38,395 70	74,951 34	
Amount due agents by the United States		*6,180 57	....	*2,956 47	....	*18,005 84	*112,789 58	*6,232 49	*10,089 91	
Balance due United States by agents...		80,170 77	122,272 84	18,410 67	570,545 18	104,375 75	*67,979 43	32,133 21	64,861 43	

Sums marked [*] due to the agents.

J. L. EDWARDS, *Commissioner of Pensions.*

PENSION OFFICE, *November* 13, 1841.

F.

A statement showing the number of pensioners who have been paid in the first and second quarters of 1847.

States.	Invalid pensioners.	Pensioners, act of March 18, 1818.	Pensioners, act of May 15, 1828.	Pensioners, act of June 7, 1832.	Pensioners, act of July 4, 1836.	Pensioners, act of July 7, 1838.	Pensioners, act of March 3, 1843.	Pensioners, act of June 17, 1844.	Total.
Maine	129	139	2	275	47	18	10	489	1,109
New Hampshire	96	102	6	220	66	5	......	467	962
Massachusetts	105	108	6	458	113	18	17	816	1,641
Connecticut	51	56	6	320	109	2	4	462	1,010
Rhode Island	8	8	1	87	56	1	1	137	299
Vermont	106	107	7	338	73	25	19	413	1,088
New York	501	270	54	1,059	249	42	34	1,173	3,382
New Jersey	17	8	5	108	48	6	8	147	347
Pennsylvania	263	73	11	314	60	20	20	365	1,126
Delaware	5	3	......	......	......	......	......	......	8
Maryland	70	5	......	16	12	2	2	52	159
Virginia	53	39	10	267	37	11	13	260	690
North Carolina	13	14	1	168	59	12	8	164	439
South Carolina	13	3	......	83	13	12	10	70	204
Georgia	3	......	1	79	3	2	2	49	139
Kentucky	109	32	5	235	24	6	7	177	595
Tennessee	139	22	3	224	15	12	10	168	593
Ohio	105	47	8	125	9	11	4	115	424
Louisiana	44	......	......	3	......	......	......	2	49
Indiana	57	18	3	92	5	2	2	66	245
Mississippi	2	......	......	3	1	1	1	1	9
Illinois	88	6	1	22	1	2	3	32	155
Alabama	31	3	......	40	1	1	......	4	80
Missouri	28	......	2	28	2	......	......	12	72
Arkansas	5	......	2	3	......	......	......	1	11
Michigan	71	5	2	31	4	......	2	25	140
Florida	24	......	2	4	2	......	......	......	32
Wisconsin	20	1	......	6	......	......	......	4	31
Iowa	7	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	8
District of Columbia	22	1	1	5	4	1	1	10	45
	2,185	1,070	139	4,614	1,613	212	178	5,681	15,092

PENSION OFFICE, *November* 13, 1847.

J. L. EDWARDS,
Commissioner of Pensions.

G.

Report on the business of the Pension Office, in relation to military bounty land claims, for services in the war of the revolution, and in the late war with Great Britain.

REVOLUTIONARY CLAIMS.

Number of claims for military bounty lands, for services in the war of the revolution, received during the year ending the 31st of October, 1847	369

Abstract of the number of claims for revolutionary services admitted, and for which land warrants have issued during the year ending October 31, 1847, *viz :*

	Acres.
Warrants for 2 captains, 320 acres each	640
Do 1 lieutenant	200
Do 21 rank and file, 100 acres each	2,100
One duplicate for 200 acres, and one for 100 acres, issued in pursuance of special acts of Congress	300
	3,240

LATE WAR CLAIMS.

Number of claims for bounty lands for services in the late war with Great Britain, received during the year ending the 31st October, 1847	563

Abstract of the number of claims of the late war class admitted, and for which land warrants have issued during the year ending the 31*st October*, 1847, *viz :*

51 land warrants of 160 acres each, issued under the acts of Congress of the 24th December, 1811, and the 11th January, 1812	8,160
2 land warrants of 320 acres each, issued under the act of Congress of December 11, 1814	640
	8,800

Whole number of new certificates of right to locate land warrants of the late war class, which have issued since the passage of the act of Congress of July 27, 1842, *and upon which warrants, no patents had been previously granted, viz :*

270 certificates for the single bounty of 160 acres each	43,200
5 certificates for the double bounty of 320 acres each	1,600
	44,800

Pension Office, *November* 13, 1847.

J. L. EDWAHDS,
Commissioner of Pensions.

No. 23.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

War Department, Office Indian Affairs,
November 30, 1847.

Sir: I have the honor to submit a general view of the condition and operations of this branch of the public service, during the past year.

Since my last annual report, nineteen Creeks, forty-four Chickasaws, and a few Cherokees—number not known—have emigrated themselves; and one thousand six hundred and twenty-three Choctaws, have been removed from east of the Mississippi to the country of their brethren, west of that river. A small number of Miamies, left behind when the great body of that tribe was removed from Indiana last year, chiefly to enable them to gather and dispose of their fall crops, are, it is believed, either now on the way, or are about starting for the west.

By the treaties of 1838 and 1840 with the Miamies, and by a joint resolution of Congress, approved March 3d, 1845, a portion of them, about one hundred and sixty-one in number, are permitted to receive their annuities, and, as they claim, to remain permanently in Indiana. It is regretted that they could not have been removed also, as it is believed that it would have been both better for themselves, and beneficial to their brethren who have emigrated. It is doubtful whether they can prosper and be happy where they are. They will, in a great measure, be compelled to give up their own peculiar customs and habits, without adequate previous preparation for the change; be under the operation of laws, the reasons for, and advantages of which, they do not understand; while they must soon be hemmed in by a thrifty white population, having in its superior resources, and greater energy and industry, every advantage over them; and with which, from their origin, peculiar tastes, and backwardness of improvement, they cannot coalesce nor be upon any footing of equality. With their brethren west, they could live as they have been accustomed; their peculiar social wants and sympathies could be gratified, and they would not, as among the whites, be discouraged, by great disparity in circumstances and civilization, from making proper exertions for improving their condition. From being now somewhat advanced in the elements of civilized life, they would serve as an example for the emulation of their brethren west, and as a guide to them in the brighter path upon which they themselves had entered. It is hoped that, even before they suffer in any material degree from the disadvantages under which they must necessarily labor where they are, they will become convinced that it would be far better for them to emigrate and be with their brethren in the west.

A portion of the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, whose lands in Iowa were purchased by the treaty of October 11th, 1842, that, at the date of my report last year, had halted in the Pottowatomie country, have since gone forward; so that the whole of those united tribes are now comfortably settled in the new country assigned them, by their own consent, on the head waters of the Osage river, immediately south of the Shawnees. Now that they are beyond the reach of those unhappy influences, engendered by the proximity of an Indian and white frontier population, and so greatly prejudicial to both, it is hoped that, with the aid of judicious efforts, and advice from the agents of the government, they will soon commence and pursue a course of improvement, which, in a few years, will be attended with gratifying results in their moral and social advancement. Though the department labored without success, during the past year, to induce them to consent to the establishment of schools among them, and to turn their attention in some degree to agricultural pursuits, it does not feel discouraged, but hopes, ere long, to be able to effect a change in their prejudices and feelings on these important subjects.

Confident hopes were entertained that all the Choctaws remaining east of the Mississippi, would, before this time, have been removed, but the department have been greatly disappointed. Under the circumstances stated in my report of last year, the contract for their removal, made on the 5th September, 1844, with Alexander Anderson and others, and which expired by limitation on the 31st of December, 1846, was extended to the 1st day of June last. It is due to the new agents, who then took charge of the business, to state that it was pushed forward with a greater degree of energy than it had been before; yet, at the end of the period of extension—during a space of almost three years—there were nearly as many still remaining east as had gone west; only a little over a moiety of the number (seven thousand) estimated to be east when the contract was entered into, having been removed. Efforts were made to induce the department to consent to a further extension of the contract, or to grant a new one on the same terms as those of the old contract; but both propositions were declined. It was considered that this system had been fairly tried, under circumstances as favorable to success as could well be enjoyed, but had in effect failed; or, at least, had accomplished results so limited and unsatisfactory, that it became the duty of the department to endeavor to devise some other mode, which would probably be more successful. After much inquiry, and a full examination of the subject, it was determined to take the whole business into the hands of the government, to be managed by agents of its own selection and appointment; and measures have been adopted accordingly.

It having been represented that individuals, who were connected with the emigration of those Indians under the expired contract, had, in the expectation of its being renewed or extended, collected and prepared parties of Indians for emigration, and thereby incurred expense, the superintendent was authorized to receive all such, and to pay to the persons who collected them a just remuneration for their services and expenses; or, if they so desired, to permit them to remove the parties to the Choctaw country west, allowing them a reasonable sum therefor, not to exceed the average rate which it cost the government to remove similar parties, or the price stipulated in the contract with Anderson and others.

It may not be improper here to give a brief explanation of the situation of these Indians, and of the position held by the general government towards them. The 14th article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbitt creek, of 1830, by which the Choctaws sold all their remaining lands east of the Mississippi, and agreed to remove west of that river, provided that each Choctaw head of a family, desirous of remaining and becoming a citizen of the States, should be permitted to do so, on signifying to the agent his intention to that effect, within six months after the ratification of the treaty; and thereupon should be entitled to six hundred and forty acres of land, and for each unmarried child, over ten years of age, living in the family, three hundred and twenty acres, and for each child under ten one hundred and sixty acres, to be secured to them in fee simple, if they resided on the lands for five years from the ratification of the treaty, with the intention of becoming citizens. It was also stipulated that such persons should not lose the privilege of a Choctaw citizen; but that, if they ever remove, they were not to be entitled to any portion of the annuities of the nation. It being represented that there were many persons entitled to the benefit of the provisions of this article, who, from circumstances beyond their control, had been prevented from complying with the conditions imposed by it, Congress authorized the appointment of commissioners to investigate their claims, whose report, so far as confirmed by the President and Secretary of War, should be final. Where the Indians were found entitled, and the land could be allotted to them consistently with the provisions of the treaty, that was to be so done; but where the land had been sold, or was so encumbered that it could not be so assigned to them, they were to be given certificates entitling them to enter elsewhere the same quantity of unsold lands of the United States. Of these certificates, which are denominated scrip, not more than one half was to be delivered to said Indians until after their removal to the Choctaw country west of the Mississippi, leaving it discretionary with the department to deliver the other half, either east or west of that river as might be deemed most advisable and proper. By a subsequent law Congress funded the half not deliverable east, at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, allowing an annual interest of five per cent. thereon. It will thus be seen that, with those who elected to remain, the relations of the general government had become materially changed. It had no further special duties to perform, or peculiar obligations to fulfil towards them, but to set apart and secure to them the lands to which they were entitle under the treaty. This was done as far as possible, and when not, the best practicable remedial measure was adopted. They had severed their connexion with the general government as wards, and voluntarily placed themselves under the legislative control of the States. Their situation was, however, an unhappy one. In the midst of, and far inferior to, an increasing white population, they could not prosper; but on the contrary, must decline and eventually become outcasts if they remained where they were. They also were an incubus upon the improvement and prosperity of the sections of country where they resided, and the State of Mississippi especially, within whose limits the great body of them were, was anxious to be relieved from their presence. Under these circumstances, the general government, at the request and urgent solicitation of the delegations in Congress from the States of Alabama and Mississippi, took them again in charge, and assumed the obligation of removing all who could be prevailed upon to go to the country of their brethren west of the Mississippi, who were willing to receive them; where they would be free from those influences operating east, for their decline if not entire destruction, and where they would feel more at home, and be more prosperous and happy. The government in thus resuming, to some extent, its former relations towards these people, and thereby subjecting itself to a heavy expense, felt justified in making such arrangements as were deemed necessary for the protection and security of their property. Hence a portion of their scrip was funded, and the balance directed to be paid over to them in such a manner as was deemed most beneficial for them, and at the same time best adapted to facilitate their removal. The especial policy and object of funding a portion of the scrip was to put them, with respect to an annual income, upon some footing of equality with their brethren west, who receive large annuities from the government, in which, by the treaty, they are not permitted to participate, while the remainder would enable them to adjust their affairs east, and procure such articles on their arrival in the west, as would place them upon a similar equality with respect to the necessaries and conveniences of life.

The scrip issued was placed in the hands of the agent for the tribe, to be delivered to the Indians as they were emigrated by the contractors; and by regulations established by the General Land Office, it was made receivable for lands from a transferee of an Indian, only where the transfer had been witnessed and certified to by that agent. The first instructions enjoined that it should not be delivered to the Indians until after their removal west, unless its payment east would manifestly tend to facilitate their emigration, in which event the agent was authorized to deliver it after the parties had started for their new homes, or assembled for that purpose under such circumstances as to justify the belief that they would certainly go. The greater part of the scrip that has been delivered has been so paid; but, on a full consideration of the whole subject, the Department is satisfied that, instead of having expedited the emigration, it has greatly retarded it, in consequence of the contest carried on between speculators and those preferring claims against the Indians, to get possession of it—most, if not all of whom had acquired more or less influence over the Indians, through which they would endeavor to delay their emigration, in the hope more effectually of securing the scrip, which, in most instances, has been obtained from them for a very inadequate consideration.

By the late treaty with the united nation of Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottowatomies, they were allowed two years from the 23d of July, 1846, within which to remove from their separate residences, near Council Bluffs, on the Missouri, and on the Osage river, to their new country, purchased of the Kanzas, where they are all again to be united and live together. Through the judicious counsel and prudent efforts of the able and efficient superintendent of Indian affairs at St. Louis, however, they were induced to agree to remove this fall, provided the moneys stipulated in the treaty to enable them to do so were sent out in season. This was done—the payment made to them—and they have carried, or are carrying out their promises in good faith—those from the Bluffs having, at the last accounts, advanced a considerable distance on the route, and those from the Osage having either started, or were about starting. It is confidently expected that, with the exception of a small band which determined to remain and hunt on the headwaters of the Des Moines, as has been their practice heretofore, all will arrive in their new country in season to make the requisite arrangements for their comfort during the winter, and be prepared to commence their farming operations with the opening of the spring.

The 5th article of the treaty of January 14, 1846, with the Kanzas, provides that, if the lands still held and retained by them, west of those ceded by the first article of that treaty, are deficient in timber, the President shall cause a suitable country to be laid off for them, near the western boundary of their cession to the government; in which event, they cede the remainder of their country not ceded by the first article of the treaty. In the contingency mentioned, the running of the western boundary of that cession, as provided for in the third article, would have been a useless and unnecessary expense. It was therefore determined first to explore the country about where the line would run, and west of it. This was done, and the country found to be without sufficient timber to render it a suitable and comfortable home for the Kanzas. The agent, Major Cummins, who made the exploration, was instructed in that case to select some other section that would answer the purpose. He accordingly selected and caused to be laid off, by well defined metes and bounds, a tract twenty miles square, on the head waters of the Neosho, south of the Shawnees, and immediately west of the new country of the Sacs and Foxes. Major Harvey, the superintendent, at St. Louis, having approved the selection and recommended its confirmation, it was submitted through you to the President and confirmed accordingly. It is expected that the Kanzas will remove to this country early in the spring, in time to put in their crops, and to make other requisite and necessary arrangements for the year.

The Winnebagoes have only been awaiting the purchase of a new home for them, in conformity with the third article of the treaty of

October 13th, 1846, in order to commence their removal from the valuable lands they now occupy in Iowa, which they ceded to the United States, and which are already beginning to be required for settlement and cultivation, by the rapidly increasing population of that State. By the terms of the treaty, the country for their future residence was to be explored and selected by their own people, or by an agent of their own appointment; and soon after the treaty was concluded, Mr. H. M. Rice, duly appointed as their agent, explored and selected for them the section of country lying between the Watab river, a tributary of the Mississippi, on the south, and the Long Prairie river, and the Crow wing into which it empties, on the north. Although this is high up on the Mississippi, and at present considerably in advance of our white population, yet the department desired that they would select a position still further north, in order that, for a long time to come, they might be beyond the reach of our population, now so rapidly extending in that quarter; and until, under the beneficial operation of the system of policy now being pursued for their improvement, they would be better fitted for living in contact, and for intermingling freely with the whites. They would not, however, consent to go elsewhere; and as the land belonged to the Chippewas of the Mississippi and Lake Superior, it became necessary to enter into negotiations with them for it.

One reason which has been urged in favor of the Winnebagoes being located at this point, is that they will be interposed to some extent, and be the means of preserving peace, between the Sioux and the Chippewas, who are hereditary enemies, and are engaged in frequent collisions; and between whom there has for some time been no little danger of serious difficulties and bloodshed. This and other considerations led the Department to determine, if practicable, to acquire also from the Chippewas an additional tract adjoining and north of that intended for the Winnebagoes, lying between the Long Prairie and Leaf rivers—both emptying into the Crow wing—the extreme northeast point of which is high up on the dividing line between the Sioux and Chippewas. This is a desirable country, well adapted to the principal branches of agriculture, and well suited for a residence for the Menomonies or other Indians who may prefer a northern location. The negotiations were successful; two treaties having been made with different parties of the Chippewas, alleging separate interests in the lands, by which they ceded both the tracts mentioned, containing about 1,557,000 acres. These treaties have already been submitted for the consideration of yourself and the President, and, if approved, for transmission to the Senate for its constitutional action. It is important that they be finally acted on at an early day, in order that, if ratified, the Winnebagoes may have ample time to prepare for removal, and be enabled to take possession of their new country sufficiently early to put in their crops, and to make other requisite arrangements in the spring for a permanent residence.

Without the lands thus ceded by the Chippewas, they still have a sufficient quantity, west of the Mississippi, for a suitable and comfortable residence for the whole of them, now living both east and west of that river. As stated in my last annual report, they are now scattered over so immense an extent of country, that but little, if any thing, can be done for their civilization and improvement, while whiskey sellers and other persons of an improper character, have free access to them, to take advantage of their weaknesses, corrupt their morals, and rob them of their means, in defiance of all the efforts and exertions of the officers of the government. It would be far better for them if they were all concentrated in their country west, where they could be almost effectually protected from the pernicious influences now operating to bring down upon them misery and degradation. The lands they still own east of the Mississippi, and of a line extended nearly due north from lake Winibegoshish, through the "big fork," to Rainy lake, our northern boundary, lie between that boundary and a line nearly due west from opposite the junction of the Crow wing with the Mississippi river, to about 92° 18′ or 20′ of longitude, thence due north to the St. Louis river, and down that river to Lake Superior. It is computed at 10,743,000 acres, some of which is represented to be well adapted for settlement and cultivation by a white population, and a portion to be valuable for its mineral resources; but the greater part is believed to be of comparatively little value for any purposes of civilized life: on these points, however, the Department has no authentic information. A great number of these Indians live south of this section, on lands ceded by them to the United States by former treaties; and from which they are under obligations to remove whenever required by the President. For the convenience and benefit of the white population, as well as for their own good, they should be notified at an early period to leave these lands, and to seek a home on their own further north. In doing this, they should be encouraged to settle as near the Mississippi as possible, in order to be convenient to the agency, which it is in contemplation to remove from Lapointe, on Lake Superior, where it now is, to some point on or near and west of the Mississippi. On that river, the agency will be nearer and more convenient to the great body of the Indians, particularly if those now on the ceded lands settle in that quarter, while it will have a tendency to draw all of those east in that direction; and, in conjunction with other proper measures, gradually to incline them in favor of a removal and settlement west of the Mississippi.

The commissioners appointed to negotiate with the Chippewas, were instructed to proceed to the Menomonie country, on finishing that duty, for the purpose of negotiating with them also, for the lands they yet own in Wisconsin. The acquisition by the government of these lands, now much wanted for settlement and cultivation, is of much consequence to our white population, and to the prosperity of that section of Wisconsin; while it would be much better for the Indians, surrounded and pressed upon as they in a great measure are by whites, and suffering all the evils and disadvantages of such a position—to them an unnatural and unfortunate one—to sell out and remove elsewhere. Their situation is similar to that of the Winnebagoes, and the same strong and cogent reasons that exist in favor of a change in the one case, obtain also in the other. One of the commissioners was taken ill and obliged to return before reaching the Chippewa country, and the other was so unwell, after terminating the negotiations with the Chippewas, as to be unable to proceed to the Menomonie country. He returned through Wisconsin, however, and had some opportunity of gathering information as to the views and feelings of the Menomonies on the subject of a cession of their lands. He was perfectly satisfied that to make a treaty with them now, on any thing like reasonable terms, or upon conditions that would be judicious and satisfactory to the government, is utterly impracticable. They are greatly in debt to traders and others, and are almost entirely under the influence and control of their creditors and half-breed relatives, who, expecting to profit largely by what may be allowed for their lands, not only stimulate them to demand an exorbitant price, but dissuade them from treating at present on any terms, in the hope that the resolution of the Senate, of March 3d, 1843, which prohibits provision being made in treaties with the Indians for the payment of debts, will be repealed. In this I trust and believe they will be disappointed. The resolution was a wise and salutary provision, and has been attended with the most beneficial results. Before its adoption, traders and others, in anticipation of a treaty being made with a tribe, in which debts would be provided for, induced them recklessly to run in debt, by every means by which they could tempt their uncontrolled and unregulated fancy and inclinations, so that a great, if not the greater portion of the consideration paid for their lands, fell into their hands. Treaties, in fact, were made almost exclusively for the benefit of such persons; for, through their influence over the Indians, they could dictate whatever terms they pleased. Being immediately and constantly associated with the Indians, and having the power through credits and representations to make them believe that they are their best and only true friends and benefactors, their influence is still most powerful—greater probably than that of the government is or can be; yet, since the adoption of the resolution in question, the pernicious system of excessive credits, in anticipation of a treaty, has in a great measure diminished. Under these circumstances, the Department has been compelled, at least for the present, to abandon all idea of negotiating with the Menomonies.

From the accompanying papers (marked F) it will be perceived, that difficulties of a grave character exist among the Stockbridge Indians in Wisconsin. A law of March 3d, 1843, passed at their own request, or on the application of a number of them, made them citizens, and provided for a division of the lands in their reservation among them in severalty. By an act of August 6th, 1846, this law was repealed, and the Stockbridges restored to their position and customs as Indians, except such as preferred remaining citizens, and would come forward and register their names with the sub-agent, within three months. The reservation was then to be divided between the parties, in proportion to numbers—one part to be called the citizen, and the other the Indian district—and the lands in the former to be allotted in severalty, as under the first law. The citizen party refused to come forward and enrol their names, alleging that they were already invested with citizenship and all its privileges, of which Congress had no power to deprive them; and that they were unwilling to do anything that would lead to the assignment, which had been made of the lands, being disturbed—many of them having been sold to innocent purchasers for a valuable consideration. There was thus no basis for a division of the reservation between the parties, and it being therefore impracticable to proceed further in the execution of the law, according to its intent, the Department required the sub-agent to obtain all the information in his power, upon the several questions involved, in order that the whole subject might be fully laid before Congress for its consideration.

It will be seen that the citizen party insist upon the right of citizenship, notwithstanding their refusal to enrol their names; whilst the other party contend that, in consequence of that omission, all are again Indians, and the lands not subject to division; and they have called upon the sub-agent to have all white persons removed from them. The right of many of those claiming to be members of either party, particularly the Indians, to be considered as Stockbridges, entitled to an interest in the lands, is strongly contested; and the residences and improvements of those of the one, are so intermingled with those of the other, it would seem impracticable to separate them in the manner required by the law, without compelling many, at a great sacrifice, to abandon their property. It would also appear that a number of individuals, of both parties, have sold the lands which were allotted to them to persons who purchased in good faith, and for a valuable consideration; and who, if the law of 1846 were carried out, would lose what they paid for the lands, and what they may have expended in improvements, as well as their time and labor. The Department is disposed to concur in the opinion expressed by Governor Dodge, that the only practicable remedy for the difficulties which have thus arisen, is for the Stockbridges to dispose of the whole of their lands, and such of them as choose, to remove where they can adopt such form of government as they may prefer.

Unfortunate collisions have taken place between some of the tribes in the northwest, attended by bloodshed and loss of life. The Sioux, one of the most restless and mischievous of our tribes, have committed attacks on the Omahas, the Ottoes, the friendly Pawnees north of the Platte, and the Winnebagoes; which, in the case of the Ottoes, led to retaliation, followed by a second attack from the Sioux. These Indians are divided into separate bands, headed by different chiefs, and occupy a large extent of country on and above the St. Peter's, between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. A portion only—those living on the Mississippi—receive annuities from the United States; and having been concerned in the attack upon the Winnebagoes, orders were given for their punishment, and for withholding their annuities until they made full and ample satisfaction. Understanding this, they manifested contrition for the outrage, and voluntarily came forward to make such reparation as the case admitted. They acknowledged their error in suitable and becoming terms to the Winnebagoes, and entered into an arrangement to pay them four thousand dollars, in four equal annual payments, for the use and benefit of the relatives of the individuals who were slain. This arrangement was entirely satisfactory to the Winnebagoes, and a good understanding seems now to subsist between the two parties. The Winnebagoes were much exasperated, and it was with considerable difficulty that, with some of the Pottowattomies who had come to their aid, they could be prevented from taking violent revenge. Much credit is due to General Fletcher, the sub-agent, to the commanding officer at Fort Atkinson, and to Henry M. Rice, esq., a resident trader, who, by their firm and judicious efforts, prevented such a result; and who with the co-operation of the agent for the Sioux, were mainly instrumental in settling the difficulty in the peaceful and satisfactory manner in which it was arranged. The other attacks were made by the Sioux residing on or in the vicinity of the Missouri river, to whom we pay no annuities, and whom it is difficult to control. A party of Pawnees residing south of the Platte, who are also evil disposed and treacherous, made an attack in the spring on a party of emigrants to Oregon, and did much mischief, though no lives are reported to have been lost. Instructions were given for the punishment of both them and the Sioux by a military force, and for taking hostages for their future good conduct. For the more effectual protection of our citizens emigrating to Oregon, and of the Omahas, Ottoes, Poncas, and other weak tribes in the vicinity of the Sioux, on the Platte and Missouri rivers, it may be advisable to establish a small military post somewhere near the mouth of the Platte, which, in connexion with that to be established near Grand Island, on that river, would, no doubt, effectually prevent such occurrences in future. An attack was also made last winter by the Iowas on a lodge of the Omahas; but the Department having directed their annuities to be withheld, they made satisfactory reparation for the injury inflicted. This prompt and determined course on the part of the government will, it is believed, prevent any such conduct on their part in future, and have a salutary effect upon other tribes who were present at the council at which the matter was arranged.

With the exception, possibly, of the mischievous Pawnees, south of the Platte, it is not known that any of the Indians, with whom we have any immediate intercourse, or over whom this Department has any means of exercising a control, have been concerned in the attacks upon our trains on the Santa Fe route, during the past year. Property, which was, no doubt, plundered from the trains, has been found in the possession of two or three of the tribes with whom we have treaties, and to whom we pay annuities, but they alleged having received it in trade from other Indians out on the prairies. They all cheerfully gave it up, so far as is known, except the Pawnees, who were compelled to do so. An impression has prevailed that the depredations were committed principally by the Camanche and other Indians from within the borders of Texas. If so, it must have been those whose principal haunts are far up on the Rio Grande and the Arkansas, with whom we have had no intercourse, and who are beyond the reach and control of the agents of this Department. It is the opinion of the agents that there is no effectual mode of checking them in their career of mischief, and teaching them proper respect for the United States, but by sending a military force to chastise them, and to compel them to enter into stipulations for their good conduct hereafter. It is, however, the impression that a portion, at least, of the marauders were from New Mexico, and that some of the attacks were instigated, if not participated in, by white persons, whether Mexicans, or renegades and out-laws from our own country, is not known. The measures and precautions which it is understood were directed by you to be adopted by the military branch of the service will, it is hoped, prevent their repetition.

The late treaty with the Cherokees appears to have produced the utmost harmony among those people. All party distinctions and past misunderstandings have been laid aside, and they are moving forward with increased acceleration in the path of civilization and improvement.

In my report of last year I stated that measures were in progress for making the settlement required by this treaty; and, that hopes were entertained of completing it at an early period in the then approaching session of Congress. It was subsequently ascertained, however, that this could not be done until the claims and other business before the commissioners, then sitting under the seventeenth article of the treaty of 1835, were determined and fully disposed of. Those commissioners—being the fourth board which had been appointed under that article since 1836—convened at the capitol for the transaction of business July 31, 1846, and continued in session about one year, the period for which the commission had been renewed. Ample notice of the time and place of their meeting, and of their readiness to enter upon the discharge of their duties was given, and every necessary facility afforded to the claimants and their attorneys for the presentation and thorough examination of their respective demands; and, from their report to the President, of July 23, 1847, it appears that they have acted upon and decided every case which was before them. They say that "the claimants were not taken by surprise, nor were their cases ever acted on without giving time for preparation. After all proper delay, the claims brought from the west by the former commissioners were taken up and examined several times with care. The commissioners have succeeded in disposing of every one of these claims; and they now complete their official term, after having examined and determined upon every case before them, and, without a single demand unadjusted and undecided." The recorded proceedings of these commissioners, in which are set forth their opinions at length in every case, evince a degree of ability, impartiality, and patient investigation, which would render their decisions "final," in the judgment of every one who is not influenced by interest, if, indeed, they were not expressly made so by the provisions of the treaty. Regarding these claims, and all others arising under the treaty of 1835, as having thus been disposed of, the Department has resumed its inquiries, and will now be able, it is confiently expected, to complete the settlement referred to in a satisfactory manner at an early day.

The Indians residing on the Allegany and Cattaraugus reservations, in the State of New York, are represented to be in a favorable and highly prosperous condition. The course pursued by the Department, in refusing to recognize those chiefs and other persons claiming authority, who declined to comply with the requirements of the laws, passed by that State in 1845, for the better protection and municipal organization of the tribe, was attended with the happiest results, and all parties have now quietly acquiesced in its just and salutary provisions.

Feelings of much dissatisfaction continue to exist among those who reside upon the Tonawanda reservation, in relation to the treaties of 1838 and 1842, by which that reservation was ceded to Messrs. Ogden and Fellows. It is regretted that they do not see the propriety of peaceably removing therefrom, and of joining their brethren on the reservations above named, which are amply sufficient in extent and resources for all; and where, under the fostering care extended to them both by the General and State Governments, and the benevolent efforts of the Society of Friends for their moral and intellectual improvement, they would soon forget their supposed grievances, and become happy and contented in the enjoyment of a permanent and undisputed home.

The Senecas declined acceding to the transfer of their funds, now in the Ontario Bank of New York, to the Treasury of the United States, as provided for by the third section of the act of June 27, 1846. This was occasioned, no doubt, by the difference in the rate of interest which they would thereby be entitled to receive.

The report of the commissioner appointed under the fourth section of the same act, "to ascertain what annuities or moneys have been wrongfully withholden from the Seneca Indians, by the late sub-agent of the United States, and so lost to them," has just been received, and in a few days will be laid before you for transmission to Congress as required by law.

In remitting the annuities for the present year, instructions were given, under the authority vested in ihe President by the act passed at the last session of Congress, to pay them over in all cases to heads of families and others entitled, according to their just proportions, instead of to the chiefs, or to such persons as they might designate, as required by the previous law. They were paid over accordingly, greatly to the satisfaction of the Indians generally, except in the case of the Sacs and Foxes, whose agent, on pretexts wholly unjustifiable, paid over theirs to the chiefs, much to the injury of the mass of the tribe; as a fair division of the annuities would hava given to each individual from *thirty-two* to *thirty-five dollars*, whereas it is reported that a large portion of them received only *three dollars;* and many, it is represented, are already beginning to complain of their consequent necessitous condition. As far as possible, all the facts and circumstances connected with this nefarious transaction will be fully inquired into.

The different mode of payment authorized by the new law is equitable and just, and cannot but be attended with the most beneficial results. Instead of the chiefs and their special retainers and friends, or interested white persons by whom they are influenced and controlled, becoming enriched at the expense of the tribe generally, as under the old system, it will give to every one his just and proper share of the bounty of the government. It will also tend to check the inordinate system of credits which has heretofore prevailed, by which the idle and profligate were enabled to pledge and sweep away a great portion of the funds of the tribe, so that when the rapacity of the chiefs and their friends had been satisfied, there was but little, if any thing, left for the upright and industrious. A copy of the instructions, which more fully show the unfairness and injustice of the old system, and the propriety and advantages of the new, accompanies this report, (marked A.)

The annuities of many of the tribes are very large—much greater in amount than is requisite for their actual wants at any one period. The consequence is, that after supplying their more immediate necessities, the excess enables them to indulge in idleness and profligacy, or is wasted for articles of no real value to them. They will scarcely provide for their wants even during the winter; and when spring comes, they are in so great a state of destitution, that they are compelled to resort to hunting for a subsistence, instead of turning their attention to agriculture. It has, therefore, been determined, after a full consideration of the subject, that when the annuities are sufficiently large, they shall be divided and paid semi-annually—one-half in the fall, and the other half in the spring. The different tribes have been notified accordingly, and, so far as is known, all cheerfully consent to the arrangement, except one tribe, acting under the influence of interested white men, who are opposed to the change for purposes of their own. The spring payment will so far supply their necessities as to enable them to put in their crops, and, to some extent at least, await their maturing: where not sufficient for the latter purpose, a portion can resort to hunting, and the others remain to attend to the cultivation of the crops; and they will be encouraged to pursue this course. In this way much more attention may be paid to the peaceful and more profitable pursuits of agriculture, which will tend greatly to their advancement in civilization, and to increase the resources and comforts of civilized life among them.

Statements G and H exhibit the investments in stocks on Indian account, and the annual interest thereon; and also the amounts not invested but held in trust by the United States, the interest upon which is annually appropriated by Congress. In conformity with the policy stated in my report of last year, the large sum of $1,096,564 81, being balances of old appropriations not required for current expenditures, or the objects of which had been accomplished, has been carried to the "surplus fund," as the cancelling of such appropriations is usually termed. I also stated in that report, that large balances had accumulated in the hands of some of the agents, and that they had been required in all cases to return all amounts, not needed for expenditure within the last fiscal year, to the Treasury, where they would not only be more safe, but, instead of lying idle with the agents, would be available for other purposes. The sum thus withdrawn from the custody of agents, and replaced in the Treasury, was $284,849 91.

A large number of claims for land purchased of individual grantees, under various Indian treaties, have been examined during the past year. All sales shown to have been made for a fair and reasonable consideration, and the money either paid or deposited with the Department, have been reported to and approved by the President; and the deeds or other evidences of sale transmitted to the General Land Office, or to the purchasers, with a view to the issuing of patents. Claims for lands purchased of reservees—Indians or persons of Indian descent—under the treaty with the Pottowatomies of October 20, 1832, have also been presented for approval. It appears by an opinion of the Attorney General, that the title in fee simple to these lands still remains with the United States; the reservees having, by the terms or provisions of the treaty, retained only a possessory or usufruct right. The Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottowatomies, in the treaty of 1833, sought to remedy this state of things, and to obtain the title in fee simple with the power to alienate; but the Senate refused its sanction, and the provision was stricken out. Sales having been made, however, of certain portions of these reservations, Congress, by special enactment in 1839, and again in 1841, relinquished the fee simple or reversionary interest of the United States to the purchasers, upon their satisfying the President that they had paid to the reservees a fair and adequate consideration. By the treaty of 1837 with the Pottowatomies, the sum of $4,000 was stipulated to be paid to one of those reservees for five sections, and Congress, in 1339, appropriated a similar amount for five other sections relinquished to the United States.

There are still a number of sections which are claimed by individual reservees, all of whom, it is believed, have emigrated and are now residing with their brethren west of the Mississippi river. Some have sold to individual purchasers and no doubt received their money; while the others are insisting upon the same compensation from the government which was paid to those who have relinquished to the United States. The lands embraced in these reservations lie in Illinois, are favorably located, and much wanted for settlement and cultivation; and the people of that State are solicitous for the extinguishment in some way of the Indian title, so that they can be brought into market. The peculiar situation of these lands, and the necessity which exists for some speedy action, have thus induced me to bring the subject to your special notice.

A statistical account of the various tribes, including a digest of their industrial means, peculiar habits, resources, and employments of every kind, is essential to an accurate knowledge of their condition and prospects; and would very materially aid the Department in suggesting the most suitable measures for their improvement. The act of June 27, 1846, requires "a census and statistics to be taken and collected" by the officers of the Department, and a subsequent resolution of the Senate authorizes the Secretary of War to avail himself of all the means at his command, to collect such practical information respecting their "condition, habits, and progress," as may be considered useful and necessary. Neither the act nor resolution, however, provided any specific means for the purpose, or enjoined further action than might be found convenient and practicable, consistently with a proper execution of the current and ordinary duties of the agents and sub-agents. The result of these efforts, so far as the same had then come to hand, was communicated to the Committee on Indian Affairs of the House of Representatives, prior to the adjournment of the last session of Congress, and was printed in report No. 53. From the lateness of the season, and the hurried manner in which the facts and statements had necessarily to be taken, they are probably less accurate than they could have been rendered under other and more favorable circumstances. But they contain important information which has been made the basis of further and more extensive inquiries.

The 5th section of the act of March 3, 1847, makes provision for collecting and digesting "such statistics and materials" as will tend to illustrate the "history, present condition, and future prospects of the Indian tribes of the United States." Under this provision, immediate steps were taken to prepare and issue to the agents and sub-agents, forms for a complete census; and there has also been prepared a list of queries, so arranged as to direct attention to the most useful and important topics. These inquiries have been sent not only to the agents of the Department, but to persons in every quarter of the country, who were supposed to possess the desired information; and, in this manner, an extended interest has been imparted to the subject. The office has endeavored to avail itself of the observations and experience of persons who have passed much of their lives on the frontiers, as well as others, however widely situated, who have directed their researches and given their reflection to the history and condition of the red man, and who feel a benevolent desire for his elevation and improvement. The answers which have already been received are of the most interesting and satisfactory character.

The cause of education is steadily advancing. The effects already experienced have satisfied the Department of its great importance. While tribes remain in the aboriginal or hunter state, there can be no just or adequate appreciation among them of the practical use of letters. Agriculture and the mechanic arts serve to awaken a new interest, by teaching them the true relations they bear to each other and to the civilized community around them. It is at this point that the advantages of education are first seen and appreciated. A knowledge of letters is no longer regarded as an acquisition, which, though adapted to the wants of the white man, is superfluous and wholly unnecessary among themselves. Such were the opinions heretofore entertained by a large majority of the tribes, but the prejudices of the chiefs and other leading men in favor of the hunter state, and against the introduction and use of letters, are gradually giving way before the steady progress of instruction.

Schools have been kept up and maintained among all the tribes where they had before obtained a footing. In some, the number of teachers and places of instruction have been greatly increased; whilst those who have made the greatest progress, and are farthest advanced in civilization, are asking for a higher order of information, and manifesting an increased interest for the extension to, and more general diffusion of, the benefits of the system among the females.

Time and experience are essential to the development and correct application of all systems of instruction. The practice so long pursued of selecting a few boys from the different tribes, and placing them at our colleges and high schools, has failed to produce the beneficial results anticipated; while the great mass of the tribe at home were suffered to remain in ignorance. It has, therefore, been nearly abandoned, and will be entirely discontinued as soon as existing arrangements will justify a withdrawal of the boys who are now at such institutions, and all the means and resources at the disposal of the Department be applied to the establishment and maintenance of manual labor and other schools in the Indian country. The advantages will in this way be extended to both sexes, and be more generally diffused among the great body of the tribe.

In every system which has been adopted for promoting the cause of education among the Indians, the Department has fonnd its most efficient and faithful auxiliaries and laborers in the societies of the several Christian denominations, which have sent out missionaries, established schools, and maintained local teachers among the different tribes. Deriving their impulse from principles of philanthropy and religion, and devoting a large amount of their own means to the education, moral elevation and improvement of the tribes, the Department has not hesitated to make them the instruments, to a considerable extent, of applying the funds appropriated by the government for like purposes. Their exertionshave thus been encouraged, and a greater degree of economy at the same time secured in the expenditure of the public money. And while the schools and academies under their charge have been seen to flourish, the Department has a sure guaranty in the high and sacred obligations under which they act, for the faithful application of the means assigned them.

The accompanying reports will exhibit the progress which has been made during the past year, the present state and condition of the schools, and the increasing interest which the subject of education is attracting among a very large number of the tribes.

It is regretted that no report has yet been received from the

Cherokees, but they are represented to have appropriated the sum of $35,000 for the establishment of two seminaries, near Talequah—one for males, and the other for females—and to be now engaged in erecting the buildings, which are to be of brick, and in making the other necessary improvements. Besides the neighborhood schools, which are located in the various precincts, the Choctaws have three academies for the instruction of boys, and five seminaries for females; in carrying on and maintaining which they annually expend about $30,000. The manual labor school established among the Osages, which was placed under the care and superintendence of the Catholic society, went into operation on the 1st June last, and promises to be attended with the most beneficial results.

Arrangements were made during the past summer with the missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal church, for the establishment of a manual labor school among the Chickasaws, that tribe having appropriated from their own means the sum of $5,000 for the erection of the necessary buildings, and $6,000 annually for carrying on and maintaining the school. Contracts were also entered into—one with the Methodists and the other with the Presbyterians—for the establishment of two manual labor schools at different and convenient points among the Creeks. The sum of $6,000 was appropriated for the buildings and improvements, and $4,000 annually for their support in each case. Provision has likewise been made for a manual labor school among the Quapaws, which will probably be ready to go into operation in the spring, under the superintendence of the Methodist church; and a contract has just been closed with the Catholics for a similar institution among the Miamies, for which they have consented to make an annual appropriation from their annuities of $2,000. These societies, by the terms of the several contracts, are to receive $50 for every scholar which they shall maintain and educate. This is to include boarding, clothing, stationery, medical attendance, and every other necessary expense.

Efforts have been, and will continue to be made, to induce other tribes, having large annuities, to suffer some part of them to be applied to the extension and maintenance of a system which is so essential to their prosperity and happiness.

One of the most important duties devolving on this office, is the proper administration of the law in relation to the granting of licenses to trade with the Indians. Traders necessarily have the means of acquiring much influence over them, and can exercise much power for good or for evil; and hence great care should be taken to license none but persons of proper character, who will deal fairly, and co-operate with the government in its measures for meliorating the condition of the Indians. The importance of the subject, it is feared, has been too much overlooked, and licenses have been granted to many persons who should never have been permitted to go into the Indian country. In order to give the Department an entire supervision over the system, the law requires that when licenses are granted, they shall be forthwith reported to this office for its approval or disapproval; but this has rarely been done in a proper manner, and in many cases not at all. On looking into the regulations adopted by one of your predecessors, some years since, they were found to be defective, not being sufficiently specific, nor requiring that care and precaution requisite on the part of the agents and sub-agents. New and more perfect regulations were therefore prepared, and recently adopted by you, a copy of which is annexed (marked B.)

All the agents of the Department concur in the opinion, that the law passed at the last session of Congress, adding the punishment of imprisonment to the fine formerly imposed for introducing or disposing of intoxicating liquors in the Indian country, and making Indians competent witnesses in trials for such offences, will be productive of much good. Its effects have already been sensibly felt. But this great evil can never be very materially diminished until there is some legislation on the part of the States adjacent to the Indian country, to prevent the traffic in ardent spirits along their borders; which, in some places, are said to be lined with dram-shops, to which the Indians resort, and whence the pernicious article is taken into the Indian country in a manner which defies detection. These places are the scenes of frequent broils and disturbances, and sometimes of murders, which may some day lead to very serious consequences, involving the tranquility of the frontier, and the lives of our citizens residing on or near it. Not only good morals and the dictates of humanity, but duty towards their frontier population, would seem to call loudly upon the States referred to, for some stringent and effective measures for the suppression of the evil. With the view of calling the attention of the proper authorities of those States to the subject, you addressed them an earnest letter on the 14th of July last, a copy of which is annexed, (marked D,) to which a reply has been received only from the Governor of Arkansas, also annexed, (marked E.) A copy of the regulations issued for carrying the law into effect, (marked C,) is likewise appended.

Provision having been made for that purpose at the last session of Congress, the Department appointed a special agent to visit the Camanche and other wild tribes in Texas. From his reports, it will be seen that the most friendly understanding continues to exist between those Indians and the United States. Nearly all the tribes, parties to the treaty of 1846, were recently assembled in council, when the agent, Maj. Neighbors, distributed among them the valuable presents which were promised by that treaty. During the council they gave renewed assurances of their determination to observe the several stipulations of the treaty, to refrain from committing depredations, and to live in peace and amity with the people and government of the United States.

In my report of last year, I called your attention to the peculiar situation of these Indians, and to the anomalous character of their relation to the general government. Texas, on coming into the Union, expressly reserved the right to, and exclusive jurisdiction over, all the vacant and unappropriated lands lying within her limits. She has accordingly disposed of large tracts, situated in those sections of the State where the Indians have long been accustomed to hunt, and which they have therefore always considered as belonging to themselves. The purchasers of these tracts have recently been engaged in surveying and marking their boundaries, with a view to the introduction and settlement upon them of a white population. This has been done without first obtaining the consent of the Indians, and, if thus persisted in, will, it is feared, become the means of interrupting those peaceful relations which now so happily exist among these numerous and savage tribes. This subject is one that must necessarily soon commend itself to the attention and serious consideration of the proper authorities.

The unprotected and greatly exposed condition of our fellow-citizens in Oregon, will no doubt attract, as it merits, the attention and early consideration of Congress. The peculiar stipulations under which that territory was so long occupied, have been terminated; but the interests and influences which in the meantime grew up are very far from being removed. Many persons owing allegiance to foreign powers, whose interests and feelings are averse to the extension in that quarter of our rightful authority, are still residing within the acknowledged jurisdiction of the United States. The number of Indians in Oregon has been estimated at about thirty thousand souls. Their knowledge of the relations which they now bear towards the United States, must be extremely limited, whilst their principal trade continues to be carried on with the subjects of foreign governments. The various bands residing in the British possessions, north of the 49th parallel of latitude, and in Upper California, south of the 42d, afford a ready and convenient means of reaching these Indians by persons inimical to the United States, and of exciting among them feelings of dissatisfaction and hostility towards our citizens.

Under these circumstances, the Department, soon after the adjournment of Congress, assumed the responsibility of appointing one of our citizens in Oregon, whose standing and efficiency are well certified, a sub-agent for the various tribes within that territory. He was instructed to visit the different bands, to counsel with and disabuse their minds of any injurious impressions that may have been made upon them, and to endeavor by suitable presents, and by every other proper means within his power, to establish and maintain peaceful and friendly relations between them and the citizens of the United States. No report, however, or other intellegence from this officer has yet been received by the Department.

The reports of the superintendents and agents, exhibit in detail the state of affairs among the various tribes up to this time, and give some indication of their prospects for the future. The strongest feelings by which an Indian in his uncivilized state is actuated, being a passion for war and a desire of revenge for injuries either suffered or fancied, it is a matter of surprise that collisions and bloodshed do not more frequently occur among our more remote tribes, with whom we have but little intercourse, and over whom it is difficult to exercise any control. With the exception of the few cases of difficulty already noticed, however, tranquility has generally prevailed, and continues to prevail among the different tribes, and between them and our frontier population: and whilst there is much stated in the reports to deplore, in relation to the effects of the use of ardent spirits by the Indians, furnished to them by persons actuated only by a heartless and unhallowed desire of gain, and which greatly embarrasses the government in carrying out the benevolent policy adopted for their moral and social elevation, there is on the other hand many gratifying evidences of a real and substantial improvement in their condition and prospects.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. MEDILL,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Hon. W. L. Marcy,
Secretary of War.

LIST OF DOCUMENTS.

ACCOMPANYING THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

A. Annuities, instructions in relation to the payment of.
B. Licences, regulations concerning the granting of.
C. Spirituous liquors, regulations concerning the introduction into the Indian country of.
D. Spirituous liquors, letter of Secretary of War to governors of States on subject of suppressing trade in.
E. Spirituous liquors, answer of the governor of Arkansas to the letter of the Secretary of War.
F. Stockbridges, papers relative to the difficulties of the.
G. Stocks, statement of investments for the Indians in.
H. Statement of interest appropriated for certain tribes, in lieu of investing the sums provided by treaty, in stocks.

Reports of superintendents, agents, and sub-agents.

No. 1. Report of Wm. A. Richmond, acting superintendent and agent, Detroit.
No. 2. Report of James Ord, sub-agent at Sault Ste. Marie.
No. 3. Report of his Excellency, H. Dodge, superintendent ex officio, Wisconsin.
No. 4. Report of James P. Hays, sub-agent at La Pointe.
No. 5. Report of Albert G. Ellis, sub-agent at Green Bay.
No. 6. Report of Thomas H. Harvey, superintendent, St. Louis.
No. 7. Report of Richard W. Cummins, agent at Fort Leavenworth.
No. 8. Report of John Beach, agent for the Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi.
No. 9. Report of G. C. Matlock, agent, Upper Missouri.
No. 9½. Report of Thomas Fitzpatrick, agent, Upper Platte and Arkansas.
No. 10. Report of Amos J. Bruce, agent at St. Peters.
No. 11. Report of John Miller, agent at Council Bluffs.
No. 12. Report of Jonathan E. Fletcher, sub-agent for Winnebagoes.
No. 13. Report of Alfred Vaughan, sub-agent on Osage river.
No. 14. Report of R. B. Mitchell, sub-agent at Council Bluffs.
No. 15. Report of Richard Hewett, sub-agent for the Wyandotts.
No. 16. Report of Wm. E. Rucker, sub-agent, Great Nemaha.
No. 17. Report of Samuel M. Rutherford, acting superintendent and agent, Western Territory.
No. 18. Report of James McKisick, agent for Cherokees.
No. 19. Report of A. M. M. Upshaw, agent for Chickasaws.
No. 19½. Report of James Logan, agent for Creeks.

No. 20. Report of M. Duval, sub-agent for Seminoles.
No. 21. Report of Wm. P. Angel, sub-agent for New York Indians.
No. 22. Report of Robt. S. Neighbors, special Indian agent, Texas.
No. 23. Report of Robt. S. Neighbors, special Indian agent, Texas.
No. 24. Report of Robt. S. Neighbors, special Indian agent, Texas.
No. 25. Report of Robt. S. Neighbors, special Indian agent, Texas.

School and farm reports.

No. 26. Report of F. H. Cumming.—Ottowas of Micigan.
No. 27. Report of P. Dougherty.—Ottowas of Michigan.
No. 28. Report of George N. Smith.—Ottowas of Michigan.
No. 29. Report of P. P. Lefevre.—Ottowas and Chippewas of Michigan.
No. 30. Report of L. Slater.—Ottowas of Michigan.
No. 31. Report of W. H. Brockway.—Ottowas and Chippewas of Michigan.
No. 32. Report of A. Bingham.—Chippewas of Michigan.
No. 33. Report of S. Hall.—Chippewas of Mississippi.
No. 34. Report of L. H. Wheeler.—Chippewas of Mississippi.
No. 35. Report of Thomas H. Williamson.—Sioux.
No. 36. Report of R. Hopkins.—Sioux.
No. 37. Report of S. R. Riggs.—Sioux.
No. 38. Report of R. Hopkins and A. G. Huggins.—Sioux.
No. 39. Report of J. D. Blanchard.—Delawares.
No. 40. Report of Francis Barker.—Shawnees.
No. 41. Report of Edward McKinney.—Ottoes and Omahas.
No. 42. Report of S. Allis.—Pawnees.
No. 43. Report of David Lowry.—Winnebagoes.
No. 44. Report of Jonathan Meeker.—Ottowas, west.
No. 45. Report of E. McCoy.—Pottowatomies.
No. 46. Report of B. M. Adams.—Weas.
No. 47. Report of J. F. L. Verreydt.—Pottowatomies.
No. 48. Report of S. M. Irvin and W. Hamilton.—Sacs and Iowas.
No. 49. Report of S. Lyda.—Iowa farmer.
No. 50. Report of J. W. Forman.—Sac and Fox farmer.
No. 51. Report of Samuel M. Rutherford.—Schools in western territory.

APPENDIX.

A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office Indian Affairs, August 30, 1847.

SIR: In placing in your hands for distribution to the several agents for payment to the different tribes of Indians of your superintendency, the annuities due to them for the present year, it becomes necessary to call your attention and that of the agents to the 3d section of an act of Congress approved the 3d of March last, which provides "that all annuities or other moneys, and all goods stipulated by treaty to be paid or furnished to any Indian tribe, shall, at the discretion of the President or Secretary of War, instead of being paid over to the chiefs, or such persons as they shall designate, be divided and paid over to heads of families and other individuals entitled to participate therein; or with the consent of the tribe, be applied to such purposes as will best promote the happiness and prosperity of the members thereof, under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War, not inconsistent with existing treaty stipulation. And no such annuities, or moneys or goods, shall be paid or distributed to the Indians while they are under the influence of any description of intoxicating liquor, nor while there are good and sufficient reasons for the officers and agents, whose duty it may be to make such payments or distribution, for believing that there is any species of intoxicating liquor within convenient reach of the Indians; nor until the chiefs and head-men of the tribe shall have pledged themselves to use all their influence, and to make all proper exertions, to prevent the introduction and sale of such liquor in their countrry; and all executory contracts made and entered into by any Indian for the payment of money or goods, shall be deemed to be null and void, and of no binding effect whatsoever." These provisions are wise and beneficent, and, if properly carried out according to their spirit and intent, must be productive of the greatest good to those of our Indian tribes to whom annuities are payable. It is probably one of the most salutary laws affecting our Indian relations that has ever been passed. Annuities, especially when large, instead of being the source of benefit and the means of moral and social improvement of the Indians, have but too generally been productive of much evil among them. Instead of being used to procure the necessaries and comforts of life, and to multiply the means and facilities of obtaining a certain and comfortable subsistence, they have too often proved only the fruitful source of bad habits, profligacy, and vice, contributing to the Indian's love of indolence and natural disinclination to anything like continuous and profitable labor.

Under the law, as it heretofore stood, the annuities were payable to the chiefs only, or to such persons as they might designate. When so paid, it was too often the case that the upright and well-disposed reaped little or no benefit from them whatever, the idle and profligate recklessly incurring large debts on the faith of them, which, through improper influences, the chiefs would be induced to recognise and sanction as national and binding on the whole tribe, and ordered to be paid out of their annuities, thus robbing the better class to make good the improvidence of the worse, and producing an oppressive inequality among the individuals of the tribes, discouragement to those who would have made a beneficial use of their just share, and general discontent and dissatisfaction. When the money is paid to the chiefs, and the national credit is based upon their authority, the benefits of the funds of the nation too often enure principally to themselves and their special retainers and friends, and the mass of the tribe get little or nothing, and what they do get, is at a sacrifice of a proper personal independence. The power of the chiefs to make such divisions of the funds as they choose, enables them to control the sentiment and to overawe the individuals of the tribe generally, thus converting what was intended to be a national blessing into a national curse. But when each individual goes to the pay-table and gets his due proportion, it produces a just idea of individual right, and each knows exactly what he has to rely upon, and that beyond it the support and maintenance of himself and family depend upon his own exertions.

The operation of the system of making the payments to the chiefs was also liable to be, and in some cases was, attended with pernicious effects in regard to them. It left the way open, if it did not offer, inducements to their being bribed to allow unjust and unfounded claims against the tribe; and, through the influence and exertions of persons preferring such claims, led to their being depressed or elevated in standing and influence with the tribe, according to their dispositions to oppose such demands, or their willingness to allow them; thus giving rise to dissensions and heart-burnings fatal to peace and harmony among themselves and the tribe.

The full power given to the Department by the law will enable it to check, to a great extent, if not entirely to cure these evils, wherever they exist. Individual payments will put a stop especially to the reckless running into debt to which many of the Indians have become so prone, and the encouragement held out for them to do so, in the expectation that the chiefs can be prevailed on to order payment out of the general annuities.

The power conferred by the law to withhold the annuities when the Indians are under the influence of intoxicating drink, or while there is any liquor within their convenient reach, or when they do not manifest a proper disposition to co-operate with the authorities of the government in their efforts to put a stop to the use of ardent spirits and the nefarious traffic in them in the Indian country, may be made the effective means, to a great extent, of rooting out this great and prevalent evil. The attention of the agents and sub-agents will be called particularly to this subject, and they are required to use the power thus given by the law in the most effectual manner for the accomplishment of this great object.

Since the passage of the law, letters have been received by the President and this Department from some of the traders and alleged creditors of the Indians against *per capita* payments, which they represent as an innovation upon past usages, and a consequent invasion of their vested rights. But notwithstanding the law heretofore required the annuities to be paid to the chiefs, or to such persons only as they might designate, they have in nearly all cases, for several years past, been induced by their own people to consent to *per capita* payments to the individuals of the tribe, which has accordingly been done, as is shown by the returns in the office of the Second Auditor. The law of the 3d of March is, therefore, no departure from the custom which has prevailed for some years, nor is it any violation of the rights of those who may have claims against the Indians. The money will be paid over to the families and individuals of the different tribes, and they will be free to apply it towards the discharge of their just and acknowledged liabilities.

As the responsible guardian of the interest and welfare of the Indians, and in pursuance of the discretionary power vested in him by the law, the President therefore directs that hereafter all annuities and other money and goods due to the Indians be paid and distributed to heads of families, and to individuals without families entitled to participate therein, unless a different mode of payment or distribution is expressly required by treaty stipulation; in which case the views of the tribe in general council will be taken; and if the mode prescribed by treaty be insisted on, after a full explanation and due consideration, it will be adopted.

It is alleged by the writers of the letters referred to that the provision of the law declaring null and void executory contracts with the Indians, if applied to past transactions, will be *ex post facto*. As no such question, however, is raised by enjoining *per capita* payments which, as stated, is only in accordance with the course pursued in your superintendency for several years past, it is unnecessary to inquire how far the Indians are capable of making contracts with individuals of a legal and binding nature, being considered in the light of wards under the guardianship of the government. It is certain that no such contracts are provided for, either by law or regulations; are therefore without legal authority, and that they could not be enforced against the Indians, as there are no civil courts or remedies in the Indian country. Before they could be entitled to any consideration from the Department, on moral or equitable principles, they should be shown to have been made under justifiable circumstances, and for a fair and just consideration. Contracts, or other obligations for the payment of money, are said to exist between traders and alleged creditors, and the Pottowatomies and one or two other tribes, which would be carried out, if the government would pay the money to the chiefs. But, as the law was passed, to cure the evils which have resulted from this mode of payment, the President would not be justified in permitting this to be done, unlese fully satisfied that the contracts were made under such circumstances and for such consideration as entitled them to be respected, and as would justify a departure from the policy of the law. This could only be ascertained by the claims on account of which such contracts or obligations were granted being submitted to this Department, with all the facts and circumstances, for investigation and for the consideration of the President.

There is no disposition on the part of the government to interfere with or to throw any obstacle in the way of the payment by the Indians of their just debts, either individual or national. The payment of their annuities to them individually will enable them to discharge those of the former class; and on its being ascertained by a full and fair investigation by the Department, that if any of the tribes owe any, which should justly be considered of the latter class, and which were justified by the circumstances and objects under and for which they were created, no objection will be made to the Indians setting apart such portions of their annuities for their payment as can, properly and consistently with their individual wants and necessities, be spared for that purpose. But all such claims must be presented prior to the first of April next, in order that they may be investigated, and such arrangements made in regard to their payment as may appear to be requisite and proper, prior to the annuity payments next year; and you will please cause all claimants to be notified accordingly. It is a leading object of the Department to have all old transactions with the Indians finally arranged and closed, and that hereafter all intercourse and trade with them may be regulated and conducted according to simple and well defined principles, by which all parties may clearly understand their relative positions, duties, and rights. It must be distinctly understood, however, that hereafter no national debts will be paid or in any manner recognized by the government, unless justified by paramount necessity, and the facts and circumstances rendering their creation necessary be first communicated to the Department, and its assent obtained before any liability whatever is incurred.

It is not intended by the directions herein contained, to bebar the Indians from setting apart such portions of their annuities as they may see proper for purely charitable purposes, or for such national objects as may be calculated to improve their condition and to advance their general welfare—such as schools, and the encouragement of agriculture and the mechanic arts, &c. On the contrary, they should be encouraged and stimulated to make such a disposition of a portion of the ample income which they, in most cases, enjoy; as money so applied will result in national and individual benefit, and lessen the means of evil-disposed individuals to indulge in vicious propensities, and render it neccessary for all to adopt more industrious habits in order to obtain the necessaries and comforts of life.

Nor are these directions intended to apply to the $50,000 payable to the Pottowatomies under the 5th article of the treaty of June, 1846, which is set apart for certain specific purposes. It is represented that, at the making of the treaty, there was an understanding as to the manner in which this sum should be paid, and you are authorized to cause it to be paid accordingly.

The case of Joseph Roubideaux, to which you have specially called the attention of the Department, the President is willing to make an exception, in consideration of you having satisfied yourself last year at the annuity payment of the Iowas and the Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri, that his trade with those Indians had for years been fair and liberal; that the Indians admitted, and you were convinced that his claims were just, and that you consented to their giving their written obligations for paying him in three instalments, one of which was paid last year, and promised your influence in having the other two paid this and the next year. Under these circumstances, which constitutes Mr. Roubideaux's case a special one, you are authorized to permit this arrangement to be carried into effect, if still desired by the Indians.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. MEDIL.

Thomas H. Harvey, Esq.,
Supt. of Indian Affairs, St. Louis, Missouri.

B.

REGULATIONS

CONCERNING THE GRANTING OF LICENSES TO TRADE WITH THE INDIANS.

1st. Licences to trade with the Indians will be granted only to citizens of the United States, of unexceptionable character, and who are fit persons to be in the Indian country. They will not be granted to any person who may previously have had a license, which was revoked, or the forfeiture of whose bonds was decreed, in consequence of the violation of any of the laws or regulations, or of being an improper person to be in the Indian country.

2d. Licenses will not permit the introduction or sale, in the Indian country, of any description of any intoxicating liquor, any uniform clothing, other than that of the United States, nor any medals, flags, arm bands, or other ornaments of dress bearing the figures, emblems, or devices of any foreign power; nor will they authorize any trade with a tribe or tribes with which intercourse may have been prohibited by the President of the United States.

3d. The applications for licenses must be made in writing, to the proper agent or sub-agent; or in case of their absence or inability to act, to the superintendent of the district in which the tribe or tribes may be located, with which the license to trade is desired.

4th. The application must set forth the name and residence of the person or persons desiring the license; and if a firm, the style and designation thereof; the place or places where it is proposed to carry on the trade; the amount of capital to be employed at each place, and the names and capacities of the agents, clerks, and other persons it is proposed to employ therein, or in connexion therewith. If such persons be not known to the officer to whom the application is made, satisfactory testimonials of unexceptionable character and fitness to be in the Indian country must accompany the application.

5th. If, after the license shall have been granted, it be desired to employ other persons than those named therein, either to fill vacancies or otherwise, their names, the capacity in which it is proposed to employ them, and if not known, satisfactory testimonials, as required in the preceding paragraph, must first be furnished to the agent, sub-agent, or superintendent, as the case may be, and his permission in writing obtained therefor. On such permission being given, the fact will immediately be reported to the department, with the names and capacities of all such persons, and the names and capacities of those in whose places any of them are to be employed. A separate list of persons, other than citizens of the United States, permitted by law to be employed by traders in the Indian country, such as "foreign boatmen and interpreters," will be transmitted annually on the 30th September, for the previous year, to the Commissioner of Indian Affaias.

6th. All licenses will be in the form hereto annexed, and will embrace the same particulars required by the first sentence of paragraph four, to be stated in the application. No trade will be permitted with any other tribe or tribes, or at any other place or places, than those specified in the license.

7th. When the agent, sub-agent, or superintendent shall have determined to grant a license, the same, duly executed, will, before being delivered, be transmitted to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs "for his approval or disapproval," as required by the 2d section of the act of June 30, 1834, "to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes," &c., and will be accompanied by the application and the testimonials in favor of the persons to be employed. In case any of those persons are so far favorably known to the agent, sub-agent, or superintendent, that he does not consider testimonials in their favor necessary, they may be dispensed with, by his endorsing on the application accordingly, prior to its transmission with the license.

8th. The bond required by law to be given by the person or persons to whom a license may be granted, that they "will faithfully observe all the laws and regulations made for the government of trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and in no respect violate the same," will be according to the annexed form. Duly executed, and approved by the person issuing the license, who will also certify to the sufficiency of the sureties, it will be transmitted, with the license and other papers, to the Commissioner of Indian

9th. No license will be granted for a longer period than one year; but, at the end of that time, if the agent, sub-agent, or superintendent be satisfied that the trade has been conducted properly, and that the laws and regulations of the Department, and the terms of the license, were duly observed, new licenses may be granted without the formality required by the fourth paragraph of these regulations, a new bond being given and transmitted to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, as provided for in paragraph eighth.

10th. The principals of all trading establishments will be held responsible for the conduct and acts of the persons in their employ in the Indian country; and an infraction of any of the terms or conditions of a license, or any of the laws or regulations, by such persons, will be considered good and sufficient cause for revoking the license, in the same manner as if committed by the principals themselves.

11th. Before new or additional goods are carried into the Indian country for the purpose of trade, notice thereof shall be given to the proper agent or sub-agent; and a copy of the invoices thereof, together with a list of the old goods on hand at the time, and their value, shall be furnished the said agent or sub-agent, under oath, or otherwise satisfactorily verified, so that the Department may, at different periods, be advised of the quantity and description of goods on hand at any trading establishment.

12th. Any license may be revoked by the proper superintendent whenever, in his opinion, the person or persons licensed, or any of those in his or their employ, "shall have transgressed any of the laws or regulations made for the government of trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, or that it would be improper to permit them to remain in the Indian country." Any infraction of the laws or regulations, or of any of the terms and conditions of a license, with all the circumstances connected therewith, and all improper conduct on the part of traders, or any person in their employ in the Indian country, will be reported without delay to the superintendent of the district within which the same shall have occurred, in order that he may take into consideration the propriety of revoking the license. All cases of licenses refused or revoked, with all the facts and circumstances, will be promptly reported to the Department, a right of appeal to which, in such cases, is reserved to those feeling themselves aggrieved.

W. L. MARCY,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *November* 9, 1847.

Form of licenses.

Be it known that [*name or names in full and place of residence of each; and if a firm, add,* partners trading under the name and firm of ———, *giving the style or designation of the firm,*] having filed his [*their*] application before me for a license to trade with the [*name of the tribe*] tribe of Indians, at the following named place [*places*] within the boundaries of the country occupied by the said tribe, viz: [*name, if any, and specific locality of place or places,*] and having executed and filed with me a bond in the penal sum of [*amount of bond*] dollars, with [*name sureties*] as sureties, conditioned as required by law, for the faithful observance of all the laws and regulations provided for the government of trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and reposing special trust and confidence in the patriotism, humanity, and correct business habits of the said applicant [*applicants*], and being satisfied that he [*they*] is a citizen [*are citizens*] of the United States, as required by law, he is [*they are*] hereby authorized to carry on the business of trading with the said [*name of tribe*] tribe of Indians at the above named place [*any one or all of the above named places*] for the term of one year from the date hereof, and to keep in his [*their*] employ thereat the following named persons, or any of them, in the capacities affixed to their names respectively, viz: [*names and capacities of employees,*] all of which persons I am satisfied from my own knowledge, or from the testimonials which have been placed in my hands, sustain a fair character, and are fit to be in the Indian country.

Given under my hand and seal this —— day of ———, eighteen hundred and ——.

[*Signature, official title, and seal.*]

Form of bond.

Know all men by these presents: That we [*name in full of the person or persons licensed and of their sureties, together with the place or places of residence of each, as in the license,*] are held and firmly bound unto the United States of America in the sum of dollars, lawful money of the United States, for the payment of which, well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, and each of us, our heirs, executors and administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents; sealed with our seals, and dated this day of , one thousand eight hundred and forty .

The condition of the above obligation is such, that whereas [*name and title of agent, sub-agent, superintendent, or acting superintendent,*] hath granted to the said [*name of person or persons licensed as above*] a license, dated [*date of license,*] to trade for one year with the [*name of tribe*] tribe of Indians, at the following described place [*places*] within the boundaries of the country occupied by the said tribe, viz: [*name, if any, and designation of locality of the place or places.*]

Now, if the said [*name of the person or persons licensed,*] so licensed, shall faithfully conform to, and observe all the laws and regulations made, or which shall be made, "for the government of trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and in no respect violate the same," and shall trade at the aforesaid place [*places*] and no other, and shall in all respects act conformably with the license granted to him [*them*,] then this obligation to be void, else to remain in full force and virtue.

Signed and sealed in presence of.

[SEAL.]
[SEAL.]
[SEAL.]

Circular to superintendents, agents, and sub-agents.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office Indian Affairs, November 17, 1847.

SIR: In transmitting for your information and future guidance the enclosed regulations concerning the granting of licenses to trade with the Indians, I desire to call your attention at the same time and in connexion therewith, to the 13th, 14th, and latter clause of the 15th sections of the "Act to regulate trade and intercourse with Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers," approved 30th of June, 1834; and likewise to the 21st and 22d paragraphs of Revised Regulations, No. IV., adopted May 13, 1837, copies of which are doubtless in your possession, or if not, can be readily obtained on application to the proper superintendent, or to this office.

Recent occurrences in the Indian country, the peace of the frontier, and the unwarrantable interference of certain white persons with the administration of the affairs of this Department, especially at some of the late payments, call for the utmost vigilance on the part of the officers of the government, and a prompt and rigorous enforcement of these just and salutary provisions of law.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. MEDILL.

C.

REGULATIONS.

The attention of all the officers and agents of the government in the Indian country, and of all persons residing or entering therein, under license or permission, is called to the 20th and 21st sections of the act of June 30th, 1834, and to the 2d section of an act, approved the 3d of March, ultimo, the great object of which is to save our Indian population from the ruinous effects of the use of intoxicating liquors.

These laws impose upon commanding officers of military posts, and superintendents of Indian affairs, agents, and sub-agents, the following duties:

1st. The cause promptly to be prosecuted, any and all persons guilty of giving, or in any way disposing of spirituous liquor or wine to an Indian, in the Indian country, or of introducing, or attempting to introduce the same therein; such persons, in the one case, being liable to a fine of five hundred dollars and imprisonment for two years; and, in the other, to a fine of three hundred dollars and imprisonment for one year.

2d. To search for any spirituous liquor or wine which there is reason to believe has been, or is about being introduced into the Indian country, which is not intended as a part of the military supplies authorized by this Department, and, if found, to destroy it; and to seize upon the property of the person guilty of the offence, with which the same may be found, and deliver it over to the proper officer, to be proceeded against by libel in the proper court; such property being liable to forfeiture, one half to the use of the informer, and the other to that of the United States. It is also the duty of any person, in any way in the employment of the government—and the same may be done by any Indian—to destroy any spirituous liquor or wine found in the Indian country.

3d. If the person guilty of introducing, or of attempting to introduce, spirituous liquor or wine into the Indian country, be a trader, it is the duty of the proper superintendent, agent or sub-agent immediately to revoke his license and to put his bond in suit.

4th. To destroy any distillery in the Indian country for the manufacture of ardent spirits, and to cause to be promptly prosecuted any person or persons who may erect or carry on such distillery, in order to recover the fine of one thousand dollars prescribed for such offence.

It is also provided that in all prosecutions for the offences mentioned in the first of the foregoing heads, Indians shall be competent witnesses.

All military officers in the Indian country, and the superintendents, agents, and sub-agents of the Indian Department, are required and enjoined to be vigilant and active in the execution of the duties imposed upon them by these laws, which are appended hereto for their more particular information as to the nature and extent of their respective duties; and it is expected that all other persons in the employment of the government, or who are licensed or permitted to be in the Indian country, will, on every occasion, aid those officers and agents in the most effectual manner in their power.

Any omission on the part of the officers of, and persons employed in the Indian Department, particularly, or on the part of those licensed or permitted to be in the Indian country, to do all that can justly and fairly be done to put an end to the infamous traffic with the Indians, in or through intoxicating liquors, will be regarded as good cause for their removal in the one case, or in the other for the revocation of their licenses or permits.

Now that Indians are made competent witnesses in our courts, for the purpose of further enabling the government to destroy an evil which has been so destructive of their best interests and happiness, it is expected that the chiefs and others, who desire the welfare and prosperity of their people, will coöperate with the agents of the government in arresting this great source of mischief to the Indian race. Those who fail to do so by every proper means in their power cannot be regarded as desiring or caring for either.

By the 3d section of the act of the 3d ultimo, it is provided that "no annuities, or moneys, or goods, shall be paid or distributed to the Indians while they are under the influence of any description of intoxicating liquor; nor while there are good and sufficient reasons for the officers or agents, whose duty it may be to make such payments or distribution, for believing that there is any species of intoxicating liquor within convenient reach of the Indians; nor until the chief and head-men of the tribe shall have pledged themselves to use all their influence, and to make all proper exertions to prevent the introduction and sale of such liquor in the country."

W. L. MARCY.

War Department, *April* 13, 1847.

"AN ACT to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers," approved June 30th, 1834.

"Section 20. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall sell, exchange, or give, barter, or dispose of any spirituous liquor or wine to an Indian, (in the Indian country,) such person shall forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars; and if any person shall introduce, or attempt to introduce, any spirituous liquor or wine into the Indian country, except such supplies as shall be necessary for the officers of the United States and troops of the service, under the direction of the War Department, such person shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding three hundred dollars; and if any superintendent of Indian affairs, Indian agent, or sub-agent, or commanding officer of a military post, has reason to suspect, or is informed, that any white person or Indian is about to introduce, or has introduced, any spirituous liquor or wine into the Indian country, in violation of the provisions of this section, it shall be lawful for such superintendent, Indian agent, or sub-agent, or military officer, agreeably to such regulations as may be established by the President of the United States, to cause the boats, stores, packages, and places of deposite of such person to be searched, and if any such spirituous liquor or wine is found, the goods, boats, packages, and peltries of such persons shall be seized and delivered to the proper officer, and shall be proceeded against by libel in the proper court, and forfeited, one half to the use of the informer, and the other half to the use of the United States; and if such person is a trader, his license shall be revoked and his bond put in suit. And it shall moreover be lawful for any person in the service of the United States, or for any Indian, to take and destroy any ardent spirits or wine found in the Indian country, excepting military supplies as mentioned in this section.

"Section 21. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person whatever, shall, within the limits of the Indian country, set up or continue any distillery for manufacturing ardent spirits, he shall forfeit and pay a penalty of one thousand dollars; and it shall be the duty of the superintendent of Indian affairs, Indian agent, or sub-agent, within the limits of whose agency the same shall be set up or continued, forthwith to destroy and break up the same; and it shall be lawful to employ the military force of the United States in executing that duty."

"AN ACT to amend an act entitled 'An act to provide for the better organization of the Department of Indian Affairs,' and an act entitled 'An act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers,'" approved March 3d, 1847.

"Section 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the twentieth section of the 'act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers,' approved June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, be, and the same is hereby so amended, that, in addition to the fines thereby imposed, any person who shall sell, exchange or barter, give, or dispose of, any spirituous liquor or wine to an Indian, in the Indian country, or who shall introduce, or attempt to introduce, any spirituous liquor or wine into the Indian country, except such supplies as may be necessary for the officers of the United States and the troops of the service, under the direction of the War Department, such person, on conviction thereof before the proper district court of the United States, shall, in the former case, be subject to imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years, and in the latter case not exceeding one year, as shall be prescribed by the court, according to the extent and criminality of the offence. And in all prosecutions arising under this section, and under the twentieth section of the act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers, approved June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, to which this is an amendment, Indians shall be competent witnesses."

D.

War Department, *July* 14, 1847.

Sir: I would respectfully, but earnestly, invoke the aid of the executive and other authorities of Missouri, Arkansas and Iowa, in the efforts which this Department is now making, to suppress the traffic with the Indians in ardent spirits. The most stringent laws have been passed by Congress for this purpose, but as these are operative only in the Indian country, they fail to reach the most prolific source of this great evil, which is within the limits of the States adjoining our Indian territory.

It would be a useless task to depict to you the extent of the injuries which this instrument of evil has inflicted upon the red race of this continent. They are well known to you in common with the whole country. There can be no doubt that to it more than to any other agency, is to be attributed the rapid decline of that race in morals as well as numbers.

While the Indians remained in the States, surrounded by, and intermixed with a vicious white population, who preyed upon them by corrupting their morals and taking advantage of their weaknesses, there was but little, if any, chance to interpose with any effect to shield them from the debasing influence of ardent spirits; but, now that they have been removed entirely beyond our white settlements, and no one is permitted to enter their country without permission from the proper authorities of the United States, the hope is entertained that, with the co-operation of the States along whose borders they are located, this evil may be materially checked, if not entirely overcome.

I have the honor to transmit herewith, a copy of regulations issued a short time since, to which are appended the existing provisions of laws for preventing the introduction of ardent spirits and the traffic in them in the Indian country. These laws give the Department and its agents such control as will enable it, to a great extent, to prevent intoxicating liquors being taken into the Indian country for purposes of traffic, either by licensed traders or others. But a comparatively small part of the injury suffered by the Indians has, however, arisen from the use of spirits introduced in this way. The risk is too great to encounter it to any considerable extent. The principal mischief is done by and through the dram-shops and traders in the article along the lines between the States and the Indian country. Indians cross the line and visit these shops, where they are permitted to indulge freely so long as they have the means of paying. They frequently awake to consciousness only to find that they have been plundered of their money, their rifles, their blankets, and everything of value they brought with them, which they are told they have traded for whiskey, or gambled away while in a state of intoxication. Not satisfied with such opportunities of selling liquor to the poor Indian, the traders in it within the State lines send emmissaries, who are generally corrupted Indians of both sexes, with it in such quantities as they can easily carry and conceal, who barter it away to the Indians. In all cases the Indian is wronged, cheated, robbed; and the consequence is, the engendering of a feeling of unfriendliness, if not of revenge, against the white man for these great injuries. Whatever insecurity there may be for our frontier population, it is mainly, if not entirely caused in this manner. It is, therefore, a high and imperative duty, both of the General and State governments, not only to the Indians, but also to our own citizens, to make every effort to break up this nefarious traffic along the State lines. Without the co-operation of the State authorities, this can never be done. I would, therefore, respectfully suggest that you present the subject to the notice of the legislature of your State, and recommend the enactment of such laws as, in your judgment, will best tend to effect the great and important end in view.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. MARCY.

His Excellency J. Edwards,
Govvernor of Missouri, Jefferson City, Mo.
" " T. D. Drew,
Governor of Arkansas, Little Rock, Ark.
" " ——, *Governor of Iowa, Burlington, Iowa.*

E.

Executive Office,
Little Rock, July 28, 1847.

Sir: Yours of the 14th instant is just at hand, urging the necessity of co-operation on the part of the State governments on the Indian border with that of the General Government, for the suppression of the sale of ardent spirits to the Indians on the frontier, and requesting the executive to bring the subject to the notice of the legislature.

Notwitstanding my efforts had been used to this end by a special message to the general assembly of this State in 1844, without any sensible effect, be assured, sir, that it will still be my purpose, by drawing to it the attention of the next legislature, to prepare the way, by a gradual course, in the enactment of fit and proper laws for its suppression.

In our community it is found difficult to pass stringent enactments of this kind, and more difficult to enforce them, in advance of the establishment of public opinion on the side of law and order. Mild and salutary laws—going but half way in the accomplishment of an object like this—will doubtless succeed. This much will go to strengthen public opinion, which, in the end, will itself call for the most stringent prohibitory enactments, and afford a guaranty of their execution.

The facilities for evading the force of law about the Indian line is too well understood by corrupt men to hope that this great evil is to meet with a speedy and successful remedy.

In the district court of the United States, while sitting here for the trial of offences, the subject of jurisdiction appears to be involved in almost every case I have witnessed, and new points are continually arising, notwithstanding a prior settlement of almost similar cases, presenting, perhaps, but a shadow of difference—such as not to be perceptible to the uninformed. It is impossible to anticipate these apparently small difficulties, which, with the causes I have adverted to, may possibly delay the extinguishment of the evils complained of.

Would it not materially aid those engaged in the execution of the laws now in force, and such as may be enacted by the States on the Indian border, to cause to be published such portions of the intercourse law as are pertinent, accompanied by settled points of jurisdiction, in many of the newspapers on the frontier for a considerable time, that every reading man may have a chance to familiarize himself with the law—that it may become a topic, out of which much good may grow from free discussion, in the way of establishing in the community that state of public opinion to which I have alluded, and which is believed to be so essential to success.

With sentiments of respect, I am yours, &c.,

THOS. S. DREW.

Hon. Wm. L. Marcy,
Secretary of War.

F.

Sub-Indian Agency, Green Bay,
December 23, 1846.

Most Excellent Sir: In obedience to your instructions, dated the 3d September last, covering those of the Hon. Mr. Medill, of the 18th August last, directing the sub-Indian agent, at Green Bay, to carry into effect certain provisions of an act of Congress, approved 6th of August, 1846, entitled an act to repeal "An act for the relief of the Stockbridge Indians, in the Territory of Wisconsin, approved March 3d, 1843, and for other purposes," I proceeded, on the 6th day of September last, as commissioner for that purpose, to Stockbridge, the place of residence of these Indians, and convened them in council.

The instructions of your excellency, with those of the Hon. Mr. Medill, and the act of Congress of 6th August last, were read and explained to them. After which, a "book of enrollment" was opened for the entry of "the names of all such person of the tribe as should desire to become and remain citizens of the United States," and all such invited to come forward and enter their names.

After some deliberation, those of the Stockbridges, usually denominated "the citizen party," intimated, through one of their leading men, that it was doubtful whether they would enrol their names, giving an opinion that they were already "citizens of the United States," and that no further proceedings now could strengthen their title to that prerogative.

Willing to afford them time for due consideration, I informed them that the law required the commissioner to keep the book open for the term of three months, "within which time it shall be the duty of all desiring citizenship to come forward in person and make their application;" that upon the expiration of that time, which would be on the 16th day of December then ensuing, the *book would be closed.* I further informed them that the book would be kept at the office of the sub-agent of Indian affairs at this place, (Green Bay,) and accessible at all times, during the three months, to any person of the Stockbridges who might wish to apply for citizenship and enrolment of his or her name.

Agreeably thereto, the book was so kept open the full time of three months. On the 16th day of December instant, I again repaired to Stockbridge, and assembled the tribe, informed them that the three months was about expiring, and invited such of them, if any there were, as "wished to become and remain citizens of the United States," to come forward and make their applications. None such appeared, or made application for citizenship, and the book was closed.

Accompanying this report is a paper marked A. which was handed to me by Mr. *John Chick*, one of the Stockbridges, with a request that I would forward it to the War Department with my report.

About the 1st of December instant, the *Rev. Cutting Marsh*, a respectable Presbyterian clergyman, and for many years past a missionary (of the American board of foreign missions) to the Stockbridges, called at this office with a view specially to confer with me on the subject-matter of the act of Congress of August 6th, 1846, and to ask me to embody in my report, (when it should be made,) and present to the War Department, his views in relation thereto.

Considering that his long residence among that people, and his unblameability of character entitled his opinions, and especially his statements of facts, to no ordinary weight, and being unwilling to incur the risk of mis-stating either his opinions or evidence, I requested him to reduce them to writing. He has done so, and they are herewith submitted in the paper marked B. The only part of his paper that needs any explanation from me, is that part in which he speaks of the north part and the south part of the reservation, and the anticipated exchange of lands, and removal of individuals from one part to the other- The explanation is, that the *Indian party*, so called, have arranged the thing in advance so as to take the *north* part of the reservation themselves, and leave the *south* part to the *citizen party;* as they now live promiscuously throughout the reservation, they would require removals both ways.

Having proceeded thus far, and none of them having made application for citizenship, there appeared to me but one class of persons to be recognized among them, so far as the act of 6th August, 1846, is concerned, to wit: Indians. At least, the proceeding to enrol applicants for citizenship had made no division of the tribe. I doubt not, however, that the question being reversed, and such as wished to become and remain Indians, being invited to enrol, a separation of the parties would at once be produced. I did not, however, feel authorized to make this test under the act, or without further instructions.

There are some difficulties of rather a serious character in the way of carrying this act into effect; they are alluded to by the Rev. Mr. Marsh. The principal one appears to be, that the reservation has been parcelled out, surveyed into lots with metes and bounds, and divided among the Stockbridges, under the act of 1843; that many of the lots so surveyed, and set apart to individuals, have been sold in a most formal manner to sundry innocent purchasers. It would be impossible to divide the reservation into *two districts*, as contemplated by the act of August 6, 1846, without disregarding entirely the proceedings already had under the act of 1843.

There is a lamentably bad state of feeling between the two parties—to such a degree as forbids all hope of any amicable arrangement between them; the government will then probably be under the necessity of interfering in some way.

I respectfully submit this report to your excellency, and ask for further instructions.

I am, most excellent sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALBERT G. ELLIS,
Sub-Indian Agent.

To his Excellency Henry Dodge,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Madison, W. T.

Postscript.—I am this moment waited on by one of the "Indian party" of the Stockbridges, as a special messenger, with a complaint that the authorities under the laws of Wisconsin, in their township government in Stockbridge, are enforcing the collection of taxes of the Indians, as heretofore, under the act of 1843.

They wish to be informed if there is no way of stopping the proceeding. They are advised by good lawyers that it is illegal, which is clearly my own opinion; and I have so informed their messenger. At the same time, I know of no power that can be exercised, by the sub-Indian agent, to arrest the proceeding.

I am, most excellent sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALBERT G. ELLIS,
Sub-Indian Agent.

Stockbridge, W. T., *November* 20, 1846.

The undersigned committee, by request of a great portion of the male inhabitants of the town, formerly of the Stockbridge tribe of Indians, would respectfully state to you, that they are citizens of the United States, and that their lands have been divided according to law, and in accordance with the fundamental law of the Stockbridge nation; and that they see no necessity or propriety of troubling the government of the United States, or its agency, of making a second application for citizenship, which have already been granted to them, and are recognized as such in courts of records; and furthermore, are recognized as such by the opinions of three of the ablest and most learned counsels of the Territory. Now, sir, considering all these circumstances, we see no necessity of making further movement about the matter—that we are well satisfied to rest under the operation of the act of 1843.

In regard to their money matters, they would respectfully state that the Stockbridge people were secured by the said act of 1843, as it can be seen, if it were properly noticed, in the last section of the act—that they shall receive all their moneys due them from the United States as though the act had never been passed.

Notwithstanding some portion of the moneys to which they are justly entitled have been withheld for some years back, while they remained as a tribe or nation of Indians, and since they became citizens of the United States, they still strongly hope that the officer of the government will do them justice, by causing to be paid over to all the Stockbridge people residing in Wisconsin, all the moneys due them from the United States; and also to have the same, when ready for disbursement, to be placed in the hands of the Indian agent, with instructions to distribute it among said people in the same manner as their lands have been disposed, and not to have the officers withhold it as a penalty for their becoming citizens.

We cannot yet believe that it is the intention of the officers of the general government to wrong us, as it were, with their eyes open.

We subscribe ourselves as yours, most respectfully,

JOHN W. ABRAMS,
DANIEL DAVID,
JOSEPH L. CHICKS,
JOHN N. CHICKS,
TIMOTHY JOURDAN,
Committee.

To A. G. Ellis, *U. S. Sub-Indian Agent.*

Sub-Indian Agency, Green Bay,
January 14, 1847.

Most Excellent Sir: On the 23d of December ultimo, I had the honor to submit to your excellency a report of my doings under the act of Congress of the 6th of August, 1846, "to repeal an act entitled an act for the relief of the Stockbridge Indians," &c.

Soon after the 16th December last, when I closed the "book of enrollment," (which had been kept open for the three months, as required by the law,) the "sachem" of this tribe, Mr. Austin Quinney, called on me to declare the tract occupied by them, which had been their reservation previous to the passage of the act for their relief, approved March 3d, 1843, *Indian country*, and to notify the white inhabitants to leave the boundaries of the same. This request was made by him on the grounds that no person of the tribe having *applied for citizenship* while the book of enrollment was kept open, the whole tribe was to be regarded as Indians, and, of course, the reservation as Indian country. I stated to the "sachem" that I did not consider the action of the Department, under the act of 1846, for their relief, as yet complete; that further instructions might possibly be received which would require an enrollment of those wishing to "become and remain Indians;" the which, if done, would at once produce a division of the tribe; which, it appeared to me, might be done in accordance with the law. They, however, appeared impatient, and intimated an intention to set up their former government with rigor over the whole reservation.

In the meantime, a person assuming to be a *collector*, under the territorial township government, was demanding of these Indians the payment of certain *taxes* for the support of the town and county government. I promptly advised this collector of my opinion that these people could not be legally taxed since the passage of the act of 1846, which "restored the Stockbridges to their ancient privileges." The collector, however, disregarded these admonitions, and proceeded to distrain property for these taxes. This was, to some extent, resisted by the Indians, though the collector, seconded with the aid of "the citizen party," succeeded in seizing a considerable amount of property.

The Indians became excited, and invited the Oneidas to aid them, with a force of numbers, to retake their property from the collector and the citizen party. On Friday last, when I arrived there, I found a force of some thirty Oneidas, and as many Stockbridges, assembled; they had already, the day before, broken open several buildings, entered some two or three houses of citizen Indians and white men, and retaken property. This state of things was producing a state of feeling which, it appeared to disinterested observers, would soon lead to *bloodshed.*

I immediately assembled the Indians. I advised the Onedias that their proceedings were ill-advised, and that they should repair to their village without delay.

I then counselled the Stockbridges that they should suspend further action in pursuing after distrained property, and to disperse to their several places of abode until the matter could be referred to the superintendent for his direction.

The complaints of the Stockbridges are—

1. That, although Congress has passed an act (of 1846) to restore them to their ancient privileges, still it is disregarded by the citizen party and the whites, who are endeavoring to compel them to pay taxes.

2. That the white families, some twelve in number, who have got into their reservation under the act of 1843, are not yet removed; and that, until they are, they will have no benefit from the act of 1846, passed for their relief.

The whole case is surrounded with difficulties. Under the act of 1843, the whole reservation was laid off and surveyed into small lots, and apportioned to the different individuals of the tribe. The whites who are on the reservation have, as they allege, purchased in good faith, paid valuable consideration, and made valuable improvements. They evince a willingness to refer the matter to the judicial tribunals.

For the present, quiet is, I believe, restored in that village; but the exasperated feeling of the parties is such, particularly of the Indian party, that it will probably ere long again be disturbed.

Enclosed herewith is respectfully submitted the communications of Messrs. Marsh and Colman, and others, touching this matter.

I respectfully ask that the matter may engage the early attention of the Department, and that an expression may be given as to whether any further action will be ordered under the act of 6th August, 1846.

I am, most excellent sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALBERT G. ELLIS,
Sub-Indian Agent.

To his Excellency Henry Dodge,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Madison, Wisconsin Territory.

Stockbridge, *December* 3, 1846.

Dear Sir: At your request I will mention some of the difficulties which appear to me to be in the way of carrying into effect the act of 1846, for the relief of a portion of the Stockbridge Indians, called the "Indian party," unless it is altered or modified in some form.

In the first place, the Indian party, as well as the citizens, availed themselves of the act of 1843, and have sold lands in every part of the township or reservation, and have given warrantee deeds. There are but few of the Indian party but what have sold, some more and others less, land under that act; amongst these are the two leading men of the party, viz: John W. Quinney and Austin E. Quinney; and the same may be said of the citizen party with regard to sales of land.

Said lands were sold by both parties, and deeds given in good faith; if any advantage has been taken in any instance, it has not come to my knowledge. Neither has any land been bought for ardent spirits, or when the owners were intoxicated. Provided said sales should be declared null and void, not one who has thus sold land has the means of remunerating the purchasers for the original cost and interest. But, upon some, considerable improvements have already been made by the purchasers, who are now actually occupying them; and how are these citizens to be repaid, as the Indians have not the means? The citizens who are now occupying these lands are, without exception, sober, industrious men, and are not able to lose what they have paid out, as well as the improvements.

The farms in the north and south parts of the township are of unequal value. There are, for example, two of the citizen party in the northern part who will have to remove if the act is carried into effect; and one of them has a valuable framed barn, but there is only one framed barn in the southern part, and that is not worth half as much as the one he now has. Who is to pay these men the balance for what they have to give up? for the Indian party have not the means. The same is the case with regard to the Indian party; some of them have valuable farms in the southern part of the township, which they must leave; but who shall remunerate them for what they have to give up in case of removal? The citizen party certainly cannot do it in a single instance. More than this, the Indian party, according to the late act, contemplate, I am informed, depriving hereafter the citizen party of moneys received from the United States, which will render them less able to pay any balance.

If it is said that the $6,000 which the nation is expecting to receive from the government must be taken to enable them to make the transfers, and pay their creditors for lands, &c., I reply, the nation now owes a heavy debt which, with the individual debts, will require more than that sum of money to pay, aside from their sales of land.

But there is another feature in the recent act which appears to me truly surprising, and that is, it contemplates depriving the citizen party, after enrolment, of any moneys from the United States. This appears to me to be placing very serious obstacles in the way of Indians becoming citizens, instead of encouraging it, as it appears to me true philanthropy would. The very munificent appropriations of money from government, in years past, for the promotion of education amongst Indians has appeared to me to be dictated by such a spirit; and especially the pains taken to encourage schools by the government, has said to the civilized world, and particularly to the Indians, the object is to elevate them in the scale of intellectual beings—to induce them to abandon the pagan state, and raise them to a level with civilized men, and to all the privileges and enjoyments of such a state. If this is not the object, I would say, far better never appropriate another dollar to the hitherto supposed most laudable object of civilizing the Indians. Because a useless expenditure of money, to elevate them a little, and not continue to do it until they arrive to that state in which they are qualified to become citizens; because when a beginning has once been made there should be no stopping place until they reach this point. In the half civilized state they are incapable of self-government, nor are they qualified to become citizens. If they are to be abandoned, better do it in the pagan state than to elevate them a little and then do it; because *total ignorance* suits the no-government state of all uncivilized Indians much the best. But there is still another objectionable feature. If the Indians are told that the government will have no sympathy for them, so soon as they leave the Indian state, what a damper that will put upon all efforts to instruct their children. How paradoxical to say to the Indian, instruct your children, we will appropriate money and send you teachers, &c., but if you rise so high in the attainment of knowledge, and of the useful arts, as to be prepared to leave the Indian state and take your place amongst civilized men, we will have no sympathy for you! What a disappointment of long-cherished hopes, on the part of the Indians, and what a waste of time on the part of teachers and missionaries! That the Indians are capable of being raised to a level with civilized white men, I have most abundant reason to believe, after a residence of many years amongst them. There is another consideration of great moment, which I would urge upon the attention of every true philanthropist, and that is, that civilization and christianity united can alone save the Indian from entire extinction. The Indian state must pass away—it is among the things which have become old, and is ready to vanish away. This state is a most powerless, destructive thing to the true interests of mankind. And leave the Indians to the native state, and in a few generations there will not be a tribe within the limits of the United States. God has made the earth to be inhabited—the Indians in their native state will not do it. But the population of our own country and foreign emigration are going to multiply, replenish, and subdue the earth in these United States; and what, then, must become of the Indians who will not do it, or avail themselves of civilization, and thus aid in accomplishing the purpose of the Creator?

Yours, very truly,
CUTTING MARSH.

To A. G. Ellis,
U. S. Sub-Indian Agent, Green bay.

Stockbridge, *January* 15, 1847.

Dear Sir: The circumstances in which we are placed, compel us to address you, and claim your protection against the outrages and violence of mob law that prevails in this town at present, and to all appearances is likely to continne, unless effectual measures are taken to prevent it. The Indian party of the Stockbridge people have called in the assistance of the Oneidas to aid them in resisting the execution of the laws of the United States, in the collection of taxes among them, and it is supposed that some thirty or forty are now on the spot for this purpose. Yesterday, under the guidance of the headmen of the Stockbridges, they broke open one barn, and entered houses wherever they chose, in search of property that had been taken for taxes—no place being secure against their violence. Unless some effectual measures are speedily taken to keep the Oneidas at home, and prevent such outrages in future, we fear that life will be sacrified in this unfortunate affair.

Yours, with great respect,
CUTTING MARSH,
HENRY R. COLEMAN,
LEMUEL GOODELL,
JOHN C. WHITNEY,
JESSE MILLS.

Mr. A. G. Ellis,
U. S. Sub-Indian Agent, Green bay.

GREEN BAY, *December* 24, 1846.

DEAR SIR: The "Indian party" of the Stockbridge Indians have just applied to me for counsel and advice in their present difficulties. It appears that notwithstanding the passage of the law by Congress at its last session for their "relief," they are still harrassed and threatened with the enforcement of the laws of our Territory for the collection of taxes. Their lands have been again assessed and taxed, and a collector (a white man) has called upon them for the payment of the taxes assessed upon *their Indian lands*, and threatens to levy on and sell their cattle, and other personal property, to pay these illegal and unjust exactions. I have advised them to refuse payment, and peaceably and quietly to resist their collection; and I deem it proper to notify you of this unfortunate state of things, in order that you may notify the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, so that the authority of the government may be interposed to prevent the enforcement of unjust impositions; and to stay the proceedings of a few designing white men, who have got amongst them, and create great vexation and trouble between the two parties of these harmless and much injured people. Unless something is done to prevent it, I fear some unfortunate collision between the parties may be the consequence.

Respectfully, yours, &c.,

HENRY S. BAIRD,
Attorney for Indian party.

A. G. ELLIS, Esq.,
U. S. Indian Sub-agent.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office Indian Affairs, *April* 16, 1847.

SIR: The pressure of business towards the close of the late session of Congress, and since the adjournment, has prevented my communicating with you at an earlier period, in relation to the difficulties among the Stockbridge Indians, in reply to your letter and the report of Sub-agent Ellis on the subject.

By the act of March 3d, 1843, the tribal character of those Indians was taken away, and they were to become citizens of the United States on the filing of the report of the commissioners chosen to carry out its provisions, and of a map showing the division and assignment required by it of the lands in severalty. These papers were duly executed and filed, and all the pre-requisites to citizenship fulfilled, and the Stockbridges, therefore, to all intents and purposes, became citizens, with all the rights, privileges, and immunities of citizenship. The act of August 6th, 1846, repealed that of 1843, and provided that all who desired might return to their original position as Indians, and that those who preferred remaining citizens, should have the right to do so on their coming forward and enrolling their names, with that view, within three months after the opening of registers, and notice to that effect being given by the sub-agent at Green Bay, whom the act constituted a commissioner to carry out its provisions. It was further provided, that the lands of the Stockbridges should be divided between the two parties in proportion to numbers—one portion to be called the Indian, and the other the citizen district; and that those in the latter should be subdivided and assigned, in severalty, to the individuals of the citizen party. Due notice was given, and afterwards repeated, for all to come forward and register their names, who intended remaining citizens, but none did so; the members of the citizen party alleging that it was a useless procedure, as they were already invested with the rights and privileges of citizenship under the act of 1843, of which they could not be deprived by a subsequent act. On the other hand the Indian party allege, that as none came forward and enrolled themselves as citizens, all are again now Indians, and the lands their property in common, as they were prior to the act of 1843; and they have applied to the sub-agent to have all the white persons upon them removed as intruders.

In a letter a short time since received from Austin E. Quinney, he alleges that he has been elected sachem of the tribe, and claims payment of certain moneys due under the treaty of September, 1839, which, since the act of 1843, could not be paid over, because that act, in abolishing the tribal character of the Stockbridges, carried with it the sachem and councillors, to whom, or to such persons as they should appoint, the treaty referred to specifically provided the money should be paid.

The whole subject is one of no little difficulty, upon which the Department can come to no definite determination without further and more particular information on several points.

The Indians having acquired citizenship under the act of 1843, serious doubts are entertained, whether, without their own consent at least, this right can be annulled by a subsequent law. Those intending to remain citizens having refused to enrol their names—we do not know how many there are—and there is, therefore, no rule by which to make the division and assignment of the lands required by the act of 1846. If such division be practicable at all, in view of the parties living intermingled with each other, it can only be affected by ascertaining the number and names of those intending to resume their aboriginal position, and of those who desire to continue citizens of the United States under the act of 1843. This can be done only by reversing the mode of proceeding presented by the act of 1846, and deducting the number favorable to that act from the whole number, or by requiring both parties to enrol themselves on separate and distinct lists, which would probably be the fairest and most impartial course. You will, therefore, please instruct the sub-agent to ascertain and report the number and names of each party accordingly.

It is represented that many of the Stockbridges, including members of the Indian party, have sold or assigned the lands allotted to them, in severalty, under the act of 1843. While it is also alleged that this has been done under circumstances which entitle the sales or assignments to no very favorable consideration, it is desirable to know how far this has been done by members of either party, and how far the sales have been for a valuable consideration, and it has been paid to the vendors or been adequately secured to them. The object is to ascertain to what extent innocent purchasers, if any, who bargained fairly and in good faith, have acquired rights which in justice should be respected and protected.

As it may have a material bearing on the course hereafter to be pursued in this matter, it is deemed important to ascertain, with as much particularity as practicable, how far the Stockbridges of both parties accepted and exercised the rights of citizenship conferred on them by the act of 1843, and to what extent they have been recognized by the authorities of Wisconsin, and been made subject to the laws of that Territory.

The Department also wishes to be informed to what extent the Stockbridges have actually re-organized themselves under their original form of government, and in what mode they have chosen a sachem and councillors.

It is represented that much excitement, and very nearly bloodshed, have been occasioned by the authorities of Wisconsin endeavoring to enforce the laws of the Territory for the collection of taxes upon the Stockbridges. It is hoped that the authorities will see the propriety of desisting, if practicable, from any such attempts, until the unfortunate disputes and difficulties among those Indians shall have been in some way settled by the government; and Mr. Quinney will be informed by the sub-agent, in answer to his letter which has been referred to, that until that shall have been done, he cannot be recognized as sachem, or that the Indian party has any properly organized government or officers.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

W. MEDILL.

His Excellency Henry Dodge,
Governor of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.

Green Bay Sub-Indian Agency,
July 16, 1847.

Most Excellent Sir: Your communication of the 1st of May last, covering a letter of instructions from the Hon. Mr. Medill, touching the case of the Stockbridges, was duly received.

In obedience to the requirements of the Hon. Commissioner, I repaired to Stockbridge on the 24th day of May last, when, after assembling them in full council, I opened the subject, read and explained fully the Hon. Commissioner's letter, and gave each party a copy. I soon found they would require much time for deliberation, and that some subsequent day would have to be fixed for their action, especially in the matter of furnishing me with the lists of the separate parties. Accordingly, I met them again on the 7th of July instant, and spent three days in the prosecution of the business.

I found no little difficulty in making such lists of these Indians and their different parties, as would enable me to present a tolerable clear view of the facts. On obtaining that of the Indian party, (paper marked A,) as furnished by themselves, the citizen party objected to a great part of the names on various grounds, some of which appeared to be of sufficient importance to demand presentation in this report.

1st. That the Indian party had included in their list names of persons who had sold out all their interest in Stockbridge, to the United States, at their treaty of 3d September, 1839, and enrolled themselves as constituting the "emigrating party for Missouri."

2d. That a large proportion of the persons named in the list given in by the Indian party, had virtually *accepted* of the act of 1843, and confirmed the proceeding of the commissioners chosen to carry it into effect, by receiving the lands set apart to them in severalty by the commissioners, and by subsequently selling and deeding away much of the same, to bona fide purchasers, in the ordinary manner; and also by voting at elections under the laws of the territory, and in many other ways recognising the act of 1843.

3d. That the Indian party had included in their list, without being able to name them, a large number (80) of Munsees (said to be) in the State of New York. The citizen party allege that these Munsees are entirely unknown here; that, if any such exist at all, they must live in *Canada;* that the only Munsees who have ever come here to claim any right in these lands were *Kill Snake* and *Big Deer*, and their families; and that they both sold out, with others of the emigrating party, in 1839.

I have endeavored to set forth those several objections more particularly on a *tabular statement* of a list of the Indian party, as shown in paper marked B.

The citizen party presented me with a document, (marked C,) signed by their principal men, but declined giving any formal list that might go to form a basis for any new division of lands. Being determined, however, to obtain their names and numbers with as much particularity as possible, I proceeded, in council of both parties, to call them out by name, (using the last year's annuity roll for that purpose,) and set down the names of individuals and heads of families, and their numbers, as exhibited in paper D. This list is admitted by the citizen party to be complete. Objections were raised by the Indian party to a few names as shown in marginal remarks.

These two lists, with the remarks attached, will, it is believed, enable the department to judge of the relative force of the two parties, and who of them are entitled to land in the tract, and those who, under all the circumstances, should be heard in their pleas, either for or against the act of 1846.

A list of the sales of land, since the report of the commissioners, under the act of 1843, with the grantors' and grantees' names, dates, considerations, &c., will be found over the certificate of the register of deeds for the proper county, in a paper marked D D.

I was doubtful in what manner to procure the other items of information called for in the Hon. Commisioner's instructions—finally adopted the plan of addressing letters to two of the most respectable gentlemen in the vicinity, and who have been long and intimately acquainted with the Stockbridges and their affairs. Copies of these papers will be found in papers marked E and F, and their answers G and H. These responses of Messrs. Marsh and Whitney may be implicitly relied on. The former has been their missionary for seventeen years, under the patronage of the American board of missions; and the latter has been their chief friend, *financially*, and their confidential adviser for more than twenty years, and is now especially so of the Indian party. They are both gentlemen whose character for candor and integrity is beyond all question.

The subject is further illustrated by paper marked I, being a map of the survey of the Stockbridge tract and allotment in severalty to indivividuals, by the commissioners, under the act of 1843, copied from the *original* map on file in the county record. The colors show the lands that have been conveyed by the original parties since the allotment.

It was discovered too late that the *descriptions* of the register of deeds were not sufficiently accurate to enable the draughtsman to color the lands sold. I therefore send an *old map*, already colored by one of the Stockbridges, containing most of the sold lands under the blue shade.

The evidence in support of the claim of the Indian party, to having organized under their ancient form of government, since the passage of the act of 1846, is objected to by the citizen party on the ground that the *notice* for the *election* was not sufficient, and that, therefore, many desirous of participating in the choice of officers were not present.

I have now only to mention a lengthy and somewhat formal communication, presented to the honorable the commissioner by the Indian party, marked K, which closes the list of documents.

I do not know whether it is expected of me to submit any advice as to the solution of these difficulties. I hazard but a single remark. The occasion (but not a principal one) of the opposition to the act of 1846, is the *forfeiture* created by the *proviso* to the 2d section, of all right to receive any portion of any annuity by any "who may become citizens."

On the other hand, it appears to me that the main source of the opposition to the act of 1843 has been the desire on the part of a few of the Indian party to control *en masse* the application and disbursement of the moneys due and payble to the Stockbridges from the government on whatever account. The $5,000 appropriated by the act of 6th of August, 1846, is a fruitful source of this disposition. A single individual claims already $2,000 of this appropriation, and is expecting to have it paid to him soon.

I would suggest, then, that the sooner this fund is paid, the better; and most especially that it be paid *to the Stockbridges per capita*.

I am, most excellent sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALBERT G. ELLIS,
Sub-Indian Agent.

To his excellency HENRY DODGE,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, W. T.

(*a.*)

List of the names of the heads of families and other adults of the Stockbridge Indians, who have and now do dissent to the act of the Congress of the United States, approved March 3, *A. D.* 1843, *entitled "An act for the relief of the Stockbridge Indians in the Territory of Wisconsin," and who approve of the act of said Congress, approved on the* 6*th day of August, A. D.* 1846, *repealing the first mentioned act. And the undersigned declare hereby their desire to remain under the government of their own laws and usages, and under the protection of their several treaties with the government of the United States.*

Names of heads of families, &c.	Adults.		Children.		Total.
	No. of men.	No. of women.	No. of boys.	No. of girls.	
Austin E. Quinney	1	1	3	4	9
John Metoran	1	1	.....	1	3
Benjamin Pye, sen. his x mark	1	1	.....	.....	2
Garret Thompson his x mark	1	1	3	.....	5
Elisha Honkapot his x mark	1	1	1	.....	3
John W. Quinney	1	1	2	1	5
John P. Quinney	1	1	1	.....	3
Nancy Hunt	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Peter D. Littleman	1	1	1	3	6
Jonas Thompson his x mark	1	1	1	1	4
James Joshua his x mark	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Joseph M. Quimuckhant	1	1	2	1	5
Simon S. Metoxen	1	1	2	3	7
Benjamin Pye, 2d his x mark	1	1	1	3	6
Thomas Schanandoah his x mark	1	1	.....	.....	2
Aaron Turkey his x mark	1	1	3	2	7
Abram Pye his x mark	1	1	3	2	7
Benjamin Pye, 4th	1	1	.....	1	3
Benjamin Doxtator	1	1	1	.....	3
Dr. Big Deer his x mark	1	1	.....	2	4
Moses Charles his x mark	1	1	1	1	4
Benjamin Pye, 3d his x mark	1	1	1	.....	3
Washington Quinney	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Eli Williams	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Samuel Stephens	1	.....	.....	.....	1
David Palmer his x mark	1	1	1	.....	3
Jacob Konkapot his x mark	1	1	.....	1	3
Daniel Metoxen his x mark	1	1	.....	.....	2
Thomas S. Branch	1	.....	.....	.....	1

(a)—Continued.

Names of heads of families, &c.	Adults.		Children.		Total.
	No. of men.	No. of women.	No. of boys.	No. of girls.	
Widow Elizabeth Palmer..her x mark	.....	1	1	1	3
Widow Elizabeth Aaron...her x mark	.....	1	1	2	4
L. T. Peters	1	1	4	.....	6
Catharine Butterfield	.....	1	.....	1	2
Samuel Miller	1	1	4	2	8
Louisa Jameson	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Jacob Jehoiakin	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Sally Quinney	.....	1	1	1	3
Widow Hannah Marquis	.....	1	1	.....	2
Anna Turkey, widow	.....	1	.....	.....	1
George T. Bennett	1	1	.....	1	3
Jeremiah Slingerland	1	.....	.....	.....	1
John Yoccun ....his x mark	1	1	1	2	5
Mary Hendrick	.....	1	1	1	3
Elizabeth Wilber	.....	1	1	5	7
Absent.					
John Killsnake	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Aaron Honkapot	1	1	.....	1	3
Mary and Louisa Honkapot	.....	2	.....	.....	2
John W. Quinney, jr., and sister	1	.....	.....	1	2
Elijah Lowory	1	1	.....	.....	2
Carissa Miller	.....	1	2	.....	3
Rachel Calom	.....	1	.....	1	2
Elizabeth Pye	.....	1	5	.....	6
Abram McKown	1	1	.....	.....	2
John Hatchet	1	1	.....	.....	2
Jeremiah Slingerland, jr... Henry Slingerland........	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Munsees in New York State	.....	.....	.....	.....	80
Phebe Skicket, widow	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Jemima Doxtator	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Josiah Abrams, wife and sister	1	2	.....	.....	3
Jonathan C. Johnston	3	1	.....	.....	4

(b.)

Tabular statement of a list of the Indian party of the Stockbridges, showing the objections made by the citizen party to certain names thereon.

Names.	Missouri or emigrating party; who ceded their rights at the treaty of 1839.	Munsees.	Persons unknown here.	Absent.	Persons who have sold lands under act of 1843.	Not objected to on any account.	Total.	General remarks.
Austin E. Quinney					9		9	Grand sachem of the Indian party.
John Metoxen						3	3	
Benjamin Pye, sen.					2		2	
Gerritt Thompson					5		5	
Elisha Konkapot	3						3	Vide treaty September 3, 1839, article 2, and schedule of the emigrating party.
John W. Quinney					5		5	Man of chief influence of this party; educated; intelligent.
John P. Quinney					3		3	Was elected, and served as collector of taxes under laws of territory, 1845.
Nancy Hunt			1				1	
Peter D. Littleman					6		6	
Jonas Thompson						4	4	
James Joshua					1		1	
Joseph M. Quinney						5	5	
Simon S. Metoxen					7		7	
Benjamin Pye, 2d						6	6	
Thomas Skenandoah					2		2	
Aaron Turkey					7		7	
Abraham Pye						7	7	
Benjamin Pye, 4th					3		3	

Benjamin Docksdader						3	3	
Dr. Big Deer	4	4					4	Munsee, who joined emigrating party and sold out in 1839.—Vide treaty of 1839.
Moses Charles						4	4	
Benjamin Pye, 3d					3		3	
Washington Quinney						1	1	
Eli Williams	1						1	Vide schedule of emigrating party, treaty of 1839. This man went to Missouri, and returned; charged with murder.
Samuel Stevens							1	Objected to as a full-blooded negro; never adopted into the tribe.
David Palmer					3		3	
Jacob Konkapot	3						3	A son of Robert Konkapot; went to Missouri and returned.
Daniel Metoxen						2	2	
Thomas S. Branch	1						1	Now in Canada; sold out in 1839.
Elizabeth Palmer						3	3	
Elizabeth Aaron						4	4	
Ziba T. Peters	6						6	Vide schedule of treaty of 1839.
Catharine Butterfield						2	2	
Samuel Miller						8	8	
Louisa Jameson						1	1	
Jacob J. Maikum			1 nearly	1			1	Not here for many years; as likely to attach to one party as the other; purposes not known.
Sally Quinney						3	3	
Hannah Marquis						2	2	
Anna Turkey						1	1	
George T. Bennett					1		1	Formerly of the citizen party; has sold out all his lands; expects to get it all back again under act of 1846.
Jeremiah Slingerland						1	1	
John Yoccum					1		1	Same expectation by him as by Bennètt.
Mary Hendrick							3	Claimed by both parties; preference not known in council.
Elizabeth Wilber							7	Same as Mary Hendrick.
John Killsnake	1	1		1			1	Canada Indian; this man and Big Deer, the only Munsees that ever came to the country; Killsnake absent; place of abode not known.
Aaron Konkapot	3			3			3	Descendants of other Konkapots who went to Missouri.
Mary and Louisa Konkapot	2			2			2	
John W. Quinney, jr., and sister				2			2	Not here for many years, preferences unknown.
Elijah Lowry				1			1	Same remark as above.
Clarissa Miller			1	1			1	Same as above; preferences unknown.
Rachel Calvin				2			2	Same as above.
Elizabeth Pye				6			6	Same as above.
Abraham McKown			1	1			1	Same as above; hardly a member of the tribe.

(*b.*)—*Tabular statement of a list of the Indian party of the Stockbridges*—Continued.

Names.	Missouri or emigrating party, who ceded their rights at the treaty of 1839.	Munsees.	Persons unknown here.	Absent.	Persons who have sold lands under act of 1843.	Not objected to on any account.	Total.	General remarks.
John Hatchet			1	1			1	Same as above.
Jeremiah Slingerland and Henry Slingerland			2	2			2	Never been here.
Phebe Skiket, (who?) Missouri			1	1			1	Same as above.
Jeremiah Docksdader			1	1			1	Same as above.
Josiah Abraham, wife, and sister			3	3			3	Who are they?—unknown.
Jonathan C. Johnson			4	4			4	Unknown.
Munsees in the State New York		80	80	80			80	Not known; probably most of them in Canada.
	24	85	96	112	58	60	260	

(*c*.)

Stockbridge, Calumet county,
Wisconsin Territory, June 7, Anno Domini 1847.

Sir: The undersigned, formerly of the Stockbridge tribe of Indians, respectfully represent that they became entitled to all the privileges of citizenship in the United States, by an act of Congress approved March 3, 1843, entitled "An act for the relief of the Stockbridge Indians in Wisconsin."

They further represent that the said tribe did throw aside their own form of government, and avail themselves of all the privileges conferred upon them by the said act of 1843; that they have given and received titles of lands by warrantee deeds and mortgaged, and the bonds are on record in the county register's office, attended as petit and grand jurors in district courts, and participated in the elective franchise in the election of officers, as members of the legislature of the Territory, and delegate to Congress; that some of the individuals calling themselves members of the Indian party have been elected to local offices, under the laws of the Territory, availed themselves of the law in the collection of debts, and, wherever it was necessary, for the redress of grievances; and it is not known where they ever have attempted to clear themselves from the law by claiming to be Indians, (excepting in one instance—a Sambo, claimed to be a Stockbridge Indian, when in fact he had not a drop of Stockbridge blood in him—) but in all cases have stood by the issue in law.

They further represent, that Congress did pass an act approved August 6, 1846, to repeal the aforesaid act of 1843, and to restore the Stockbridge tribe of Indians to their ancient privileges; but they do not recognise in Congress any power to disfranchise them of their rights as citizens of the United States. They, therefore, will not make application' and pray now to have granted anew what they already possess to the fullest extent, or enrol themselves so as to make a rule by which a chance for a new division can be given; for all those lands which they have sold and disposed of in good faith, for valuable considerations, to innocent purchasers, they will forever hold good, and the titles, as they themselves will forever remain citizens of the United States. And do hereby, as they have heretofore, earnestly and solemnly protest against any infraction of their rights as such, or reversal of the decisions and assignments of lands of their commissioners, which were executed in good faith, under the direction of legal counsel, and with the law of Congress open before them.

JOHN W. ABRAMS.
JOHN N. CHICKS.
JOSEPH L. CHICKS.
DANIEL DAVID.
WILLIAM GARDNER.
JACOB MOORE.
JOHN LITTLEMAN.

his
ISAAC × JACOBS,
mark.
his
JOB × MOORE,
mark.
HARVEY JOHNSTON.
JOHN WILBER.
JOSIAH C. CHICKS,
Justice of the peace in same county.
his
JOSEPH × DOXTATOR.
mark.
ISAAC SIMMONS.
DERING DAVIDS.
LEVI KONKAPOT.
JOHN MOORE.
LEWIS BOMAN.
HENRY MOORE.
JACOB CHICKS.
JACOB DAVID.
TIMOTHY JOURDAN.

Witnessed by ARNOLD RHODES.

To A. G. ELLIS,
The Sub-Indian agent.

The undersigned, citizens of the town of Manchester, in the county of Calumet, and Territory of Wisconsin, do hereby certify that, to our certain knowledge, the Stockbridge nation or tribe of Indians have for the last three years participated in all the privileges of citizenship in said territory; that they have both purchased and conveyed away lands by deeds of warrant; that they have sued and been sued at courts of law; that they have exercised the elective franchise; and that they have served as jurors in the district court in said territory; and that they have on all such occasions demeaned themselves as good and wholesome citizens.

T. COMMICK.
JAS. CRAMOND,
Justice of the peace in and for county of Calumet, W. T.
WILLIAM DICK.
JAS. KUNF.
LEWIS FOWLER,
Register of Calumet county.
RANDAL ABNER,
J. P. of Calumet county.
ALEXANDER G. DICK.
ARNOLD RHODES.
R. S. HAYWARD.
JOSEPH TOCUS.

NATHAN EASTMAN.
JOHN W. JOHNSON, jr.
JOS. HAMMON.
JOHN MOUTHERS.
R. P. EATON, (of Calumut.)
JOHN A. EASTMAN, (Fon du Lac.)

To A. G. Ellis,
Sub-Indian agent.

(*d.*)

List of the citizen party of the Stockbridges, obtained by inquiry, in full council of both parties.

Names.	No.	Remarks.
John W. Abrams	6	
John N. Chicks	7	
Joseph S. Chicks	4	
Daniel David	3	
William Gardner	10	Objected to by the Indians as not being born of Stockbridge blood. It appears he had been adopted at a regular council.
Jacob Moore	1	
John Littleman	2	
Isaac Jacob	3	
Job Moore	6	
Harvey Johnson	6	Objected to by the Indian party as being born of white parents. He had been adopted by Indian parents, but not ascertained whether recognised fully by the tribe. His wife is a Stockbridge.
Josiah Chicks	4	
Joseph Docksdader	1	
Isaac Simmons	2	
Margaret Beaulien	2	
Darius Davids	3	
Levi Konkapot	1	
John Moore	1	
Lucy Konkapot	1	
Lewis Beauman	7	
Abigail Moore	4	
Henry Moore	2	
Jacob Chicks	4	
Jacob David	9	
Timothy Jourdain	8	
Sophia Moore	1	
Mary McAlister	4	
Catharine Franks	3	
Catharine Mills	1	
Delilah Sicketer	1	
Amelia Fidler	1	
Jane Dean	3	
Betsey Wyall	1	
Nancy Ham	1	
Betsey Managro	3	
Charles Stevens	1	

(e.)

SUB-INDIAN AGENCY, GREEN BAY,
May 27, 1847.

REV. AND DEAR SIR: Herewith I submit respectfully for your examination, copy of a communication from the War Department, dated the 17th April, 1847, relating to the affairs of the Stockbridge Indians, and the proceedings had by me in December last, under the act of Congress of August 6, 1846, which repealed the act of March 3, 1843, and conferred upon that tribe the privilege of returning to their former Indian state.

From this paper you will perceive that the Hon. the Commissioner of Indian Affairs has made it my duty to collect and report on several points, preparatory to some further action by the Indian Department in the case. Much of this data can only be obtained by the courtesy of persons who, like yourself, have resided among and near those Indians for a length of time, and who may be disposed to give information to the government.

Presuming that in common with others, from motives of philanthropy, you may be willing to give your aid towards some adjustment of the difficulties existing among this unfortunate people, I respectfully submit the following list of inquiries, with the request that you will make written replies to each, or to such of them as you may be able to; and to communicate any other facts in relation to this subject that you may suppose will be useful, and aid the Department in coming to just conclusions in the premises.

1st. Have the Stockbridges, since the report of the commissioners for carrying into effect the act of Congress of March 3, 1843, for the relief of the Stockbridges, *sold lands*; and

2d. If any of them, of either party, have so sold, their names and those of the purchasers are desired?

3d. If any of the Stockbridges have sold land, it is desired to be known whether they did so for a valuable consideration, either paid or adequately secured?

4th. Are there innocent purchasers, who bought these lands in good faith, and whose rights, thus acquired, ought to be respected and protected?

5th. To what extent have the parties accepted and exercised the right of citizenship under the act of 1843?

6th. To what extent have they been recognised as citizens by the authorities of Wisconsin, and been made subject to the laws of the Territory?

7th. To what extent have the Indian party of the Stockbridges re-organized themselves under their old form of government; and in what manner have they chosen a sachem and consellors?

I am, Rev. sir, very respectfully, your obedient,

A. G. ELLIS,
U. S. sub-Indian Agent.

To the REV. CUTTING MARSH,
Missionary among the Stockbridges.

(*f*.)

STOCKBRIDGE, CALUMET COUNTY,
July 6, 1847.

DEAR SIR: Yours of May 27th was duly received. I feel a strong degree of reluctance to take any part which shall subject me to the charge of taking sides with either party, still it is just that the Hon. the Commissioner of Indian Affairs should be furnished with all the information which can possibly be collected in this stage of the Stockbridge's affairs, in order that justice may be done to all parties concerned.

I will, therefore, answer the questions put in your letters, so far as I am able, or think it necessary.

1st. "Have the Stockbridges, since the report of the commissioners for carrying into effect the act of Congress of March 3, 1843, for the relief of the Stockbridge Indians, sold lands?"

They have; and, sir, I deeply regret, and am pained to hear, that any of the Stockbridges desire to have those sales set aside, made under the circumstances in which all were.

2d. "The names of all such are desired, and those of the persons to whom they sold."

For a list of the names, I refer you to the one which the county register of deeds has made out, and upon it the Department may safely rely as being correct in all respects.

I have seen a list of the names of the Indian party which have sold lands, and declare it correct according to the best of my knowledge. I am amongst the number of purchasers. Although my name will not appear on the register's list, as the man of whom I purchased died soon after, and I did not get my deed recorded, as I did not fear any other title ever being given.

3d. "Did they sell, or not, for a valuable consideration, either paid or adequately secured to them?"

They "did receive valuable consideration," viz: money, oxen, cows, horses, and goods, to my certain knowledge. If, in any instance, advantage was taken by any purchaser, I have not heard of it. Some have sold land for the payment of debts previously contracted.

4th. "Are there innocent purchasers who bought these lands in good faith, and whose rights thus acquired ought to be respected and protected?"

Certainly, in my opinion. My reasons for believing are the following: As the citizen party carried into effect the act of 3d March, 1843, and made due returns of their doings, I supposed, and others better acquainted with law than myself also supposed, that the citizen party, at least, were to all intents and purposes citizens.

Furthermore, when I ascertained that the Indian party was selling and giving warrantee deeds without any condition, either expressed or implied to the contrary, I confidently expected that they would confirm the sales, provided they ever became released from the act, as they intended and expected they should be. In view of such a course the only opinion which can be expressed by those who desire to have justice done, is that it is high-handed fraud.

I will take the liberty to mention my own case. I purchased two lots of an aged man, Jeremiah Johnson, a member of the citizen party, when he was in the last stages of consumption, with the confident feeling that the title would never be called in question. Whether the Indian party got relieved from the act or not, I never expected that they would interfere with the other party's rights. I bought not for the purpose of speculation, but as a deed of charity to the aged and infirm widow whom he was going to leave behind. He was very poor, and his wife was past labor, and she was going to be left with a grandson, who also had a young family and was very poor. Fearing that she would often need things which his grandson could not provide for her comfort, he was very anxious to sell his lots, and have the money deposited where the old woman could draw upon it as often as her necessities required; besides, if not sold in his lifetime, the old woman could not give a deed of them. The purchaser who was expected did not arrive, and the old gentleman was fast failing, and I felt it to be a duty to do something for the future comfort of his widow; for as long as she was able to work she was industrious, and, besides, was much respected. I therefore purchased and gave one dollar per acre for the whole of the two lots, amounting to about one hundred and thirty-two dollars. This appeared to me to be a just and equitable consideration.

To show the nature of the sales, I will mention two other cases, and quote from the deeds as they stand recorded in the register's office, viz: John W. Quinney and Austin E. Quinney. I shall quote verbatim et literatim as I found them in the register's book, so far as I go; and there is no man in the community who understands the nature of a contract better than John W. Quinney. There are none in the nation so ignorant as not to be able to understand perfectly well the meaning of a contract; and it is not too much, therefore, to say, that they would never have thought of refusing to confirm every sale, had they not been put up to it.

"This indenture, made the sixth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, between John W. Quinney, of Calumet county, Wisconsin Territory, party of the first part, and Henry Eugene Eastman, of Brown county, party of the second part, witnesseth: That the said party of the first part, for and in consideration of one hundred and twenty dollars, in hand paid by the party of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, has granted, bargained, sold, remised, released, aliened, and confirmed, and by these presents doth grant, bargain, sell, remise, release, alien, and confirm, unto the said party of the second part, and to his heirs and assigns forever, all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situated, lying, and being in Calumet county, and known and particularly described as lot number fifty-one (51) in the "Stockbridge reservation," in said county, and containing fifty-eight acres of land, more or less, according to the recorded map or plat of said reservation. And the said John W. Quinney, for himself, his heirs, executors, and administrators, doth covenant, bargain, grant, and agree, to and with the said party of the second part, and his heirs and assigns, that at the time of the ensealing and delivering of these presents, he is well seized of the premises above conveyed as of a good, sure, perfect, absolute, and indefeasible estate of inheritance in law, in fee simple, and has good right, full power, and lawful authority to grant, bargain, sell, and convey the same in manner and form aforesaid, and that the same are free and clear of all incumbrances of what kind and nature soever; and that the above bargained premises, in the quiet and peaceable possession of the said party of the second part, will forever warrant and defend.

JOHN W. QUINNEY.

Signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of
JOHN P. ARNDT,
S. R, COTTON.

"The above certified to by John P. Arndt, justice of the peace for the county of Brown."

The other deed was given by Austin E. Quinney to Daniel Butler, of Green Bay, and he received the money for his pay:

"This indenture, made the third day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, between Austin E. Quinney and his wife, of the county of Calumet, Wisconsin Territory, parties of the first part, and Daniel Butler, of Brown county, &c., party of the second part, witnesseth: That the parties of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of one hundred and two dollars, lawful money of the United States, to them in hand paid by the said party of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby confessed and acknowledged, have granted," &c., &c., "sixty-two acres and a half of land, be the same more or less," &c., &c.

AUSTIN E. QUINNEY.
her
JANE × QUINNEY.
mark.

Signed in the presence of
CUTTING MARSH,
PAUL D. HAYWOOD.

"The above deed is certified to by Paul D. Haywood, justice of the peace for Calumet county."

This latter deed was made out in the usual form, the same as the other; and to quote the whole, I deem it unnecessary for the present occasion, but in it the *survey* and *map* are particularly recognized.

In view, sir, of such instruments, and deliberately and voluntarily subscribed to in the presence of competent witnesses, I ask, how can they be set aside without the most palpable injustice?

Is it possible to suppose that candid men, honest and upright in all their dealings, men of business, too, and well acquainted with law, would purchase lands, give a valuable consideration, and pay, too, what they considered a fair price for the lands so purchased, when they were in doubt about the titles? especially when the vendors expressed no doubt, made no reserve whatever, and voluntarily offered to give warrantee deeds?

Yet, sir, under these circumstances, and in the manner as above described, have the lands in Stockbridge been sold.

5th. "To what extent have the parties (Indians) exercised the rights of citizenship under the act of 1843?"

The list above referred to will show to what extent the Indian party have availed themselves of the right of selling land; and all that has been deeded away mortgaged to citizens of the United States, or to one another, has been according to the laws of the United States, and not according to Indian laws or custom. A number of the party have voted at elections; some have served as jurors, others have prosecuted, and one, who usually held some office every year under the Indian government, was collector in 1845"

6th. "To what extent have they been recognized as citizens by the authorities of Wisconsin, and made subject to the laws of the territory?"

At all the elections, their votes have been received the same as other citizens of the United States; they have been taxed the same, have prosecuted, and have been prosecuted the same; and in no case have they been excepted to because they were Indians. In short, sir, since the passage of the act of 1843, all the Indian laws previously existing have been suspended; and all legal business of whatever kind, so far as it has come to my knowledge, has been done according to the laws of the United States. Since the Indian party re-organized their government last winter, I have not known them to do any business according to it.

7th. "To what extent have the Indian party of the Stockbridges re-organized themselves under their old form of government, and in what manner have they chosen a sachem and counsellors?"

"I was informed by one of the leading members of the party at the time, that they had chosen their officers the same as before; but I do not recollect to have seen any public notice posted up as formally announcing when the election would take place, or what officers were to be chosen; and have been informed that no such notice was given, although the meeting was held at the usnal time at which they formerly met for the election of such officers.

Yours, very respectfully,

CUTTING MARSH.

To A. G. Ellis, esq.,
U. S. Sub-Indian Agent, Green Bay.

(g.)

SHEBOYGAN, *June* 17, 1847.

SIR: Yours of the 28th May would have been answered ere this, but for the want of time to get the information that you require; and now I cannot answer all of the questions with as much precision as I wish. As to the sales of lands by the Stockbridges, after the division by the commissioners and their report, there has been land to a large amount sold, and they have received their pay in most cases, I think; and the prices paid have been all they were worth, so far as I have bought, (and I have bought more than any other individual.) I should be glad to get what I paid for them, and I think that nearly all that have bought would be glad to do the same. The most of the purchasers bought in good faith, and ought to be protected; in fact, I do not know of but one case that I think there was fraud in the purchase, and that was one of the citizen party of that tribe that defrauded one of the Indian party. There is but very few of the whole of the two parties but what have sold land. I think not more than ten that is old enough to sell or give titles. There is some of the Indian party that have held office and voted at the elections with the citizen party, at their town and county elections.

They were authorized by the legislature of the territory to form a township government, and they have chosen their officers, levied and collected taxes, and one of the Indian party, John P. Quinney, acted as collector in 1845. They have held courts, served as jurymen; their property, both cattle and land, have been sold on execution, and the laws have been exercised over them the same as any other citizens.

As to the re-organization of the Indian party, they held their election as formerly, before the law passed for making them citizens, but the citizen party did not attend. I think that they are fully organized under their former laws; that is, the Indian party. There is quite a number that now, and some that always, have claimed to belong to the Indian party that have voted, held office, and sold land.

The above is as near to the facts that you wished to get at as I can give them to you, and I had more or less business with them for the last twenty-five years.

Yours, respectfully,

DANIEL WHITNEY.

A. G. ELLIS, *Sub-Indian Agent, Green Bay.*

(*k*,)

The Sachem and Counsellors of the Stockbridge tribe of Indians, in Wisconsin Territory, to the Hon. Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington.

We have seen your communication to his excellency the Governor of this Territory, of the 16th April last, touching the difficulties and embarrassments under which our people live and still suffer.

We are pained to learn, as we do from that communication, that obstacles still lie in the way of rendering to us that full measure of justice which was contemplated by the act of the Congress of the United States, approved August 6, 1846.

Relying upon the assurances given in that act, and upon the treaties heretofore made by the United States, and which that act recognizes, we had hoped that our troubles were ended; and, having complied with the terms of that act, by the recognition of our government in its "ancient form," and in accordance with our ancient laws, we hoped that the moneys which were our due, under the stipulations of our treaties with the United States, would be promptly paid, (for our necessities require this,) and that hereafter we were to be relieved from the disturbances of those restless and ill-advised persons among us, who have sought to overturn the laws and abolish the government of their nation.

To effect these objects of the utmost importance to our peace and welfare, we cheerfully impart such information as we can upon those points which are the subject of inquiry in your letter, above referred to.

When the act of 1843 was passed, declaring us to be citizens of the United States, upon certain conditions, which we were neither to perform, nor had we any power to prevent the performance of; and when we saw a distribution of lands made under the proffered sanctions of that act, in which not only the whole body of our reserved lands, which we had garnered up as the sole hope of our posterity, were dissipated at once; but in which many of the possessions of individuals were recklessly disposed of, without consulting the wishes of the proprietor,—and all this at the bidding of certain men, not the choice of the nation, and neither whose age, discretion, or general habits entitled them to the confidence of the nation; and whose conduct in that particular case proved them to be utterly unfitted for the high trust they assumed.—When we saw all this we submitted, not with the deference *due* from the *wrong* to the *right*, but with the deference exacted from the weak by the strong. We adjured the principle of that act; we deplored its practical effects upon our condition. We were abvised by those skilled in a knowledge of your laws that it was unauthorized by your own constitution. Still we offered no resistance; we felt that it held out no privileges to *us*. But we quietly yielded to its burdens, preferring to appeal to the very government which had (we believed) through mistakes inflicted the wrong, (a government to the justice of which our fathers had taught us to trust,) to relieve us from that wrong. We made our appeal, and the Congress of the United States listened to us. They repealed the act of 1843; but in the meantime, that former act had been singularly disastrous in its effects upon our condition.

At the time of its passage most of our people were owing debts to our white neighbors, to pay which we chiefly relied upon the payment of moneys due us from the government of the United States. About four thousand dollars, being part of the amount due under the treaty of '39, had been regularly appropriated according to our laws, and granted to individuals to whom it was to be paid, as soon as received; but the men appointed to carry out the provisions of said act, arrogated to themselves the authority to dispose of it, diregarding the rights of individuals to the same, and absorbed it under various features. By the passage of the act (as is well known to the Department) all our means to support our public schools were cut off, by destroying at once the national character of our tribe, and the official character of those who alone could represent the tribe. Thus shortened in our means, new demands were made upon us. All were called upon to pay taxes, for the support of a government for whose existence our fathers have often fought, but to the *support* of which, they never designed their sons should pay tribute. With our diminished means, finding it impossible to meet their old and new demands, the holders of our previous liabilities turned in their constables upon us, and the county authorities turned in their collectors, and under their mutual levies and distresses, our personal property was fast dwindling away, which drove us to the worst evil of all, *to part with some of our land!* Here we deem it worthy of particular notice, that for the purpose of securing a permanent home, a portion of our people wished to become citizens of the United States!—But who, after the passage of the act of 1843, availed themselves of the earliest opportunity to part with all the land (or nearly so) allotted to them. The number of those persons are but few, compared with those to whom the land was secured by a treaty with the United States, but we discovered that this party, now called the citizen party, sold land mostly for the purpose of raising additional influence to sustain them; and we have felt all this influence exerted in opposition to us. A few of our people have also sold lands because they were told they could do so, who did not wish to become citizens; some out of mere disgust of the coercive means used to make them citizens, others who were discouraged of finding relief from trouble from their great father. We have also been told that much of our land has been sold for taxes. Though the amount of land sold by those called the Indian party is not very great, yet it is enough for the use of those who wished to commit them, to *proclaim* their acceptance of the law of 1843. On the whole, we believed, if we remained citizens, we should ere long be turned out of our possessions by the curious operations of the white man's law. We forbear going into the history of wrongs and oppressions visited upon us, because we refused to become citizens; but for all which we would respectfully refer the Hon. Commissioner to the document 447, printed by order of the House of Representatives, at the 1st session, 29th Congress, and other documents relating to our affairs &c., filed, and may be found both in the War Department and the General Land Office.

Thus oppressed and desponding, we hailed with great gladness the passage of the repealing act of 1846; not because it did or could redress the evils already inflicted, but because we thought it insured us against the recurrence of similar ones. We trusted that those of the citizen party would be content with the full measure of distress they had visited upon us through the instrumentality of the law of 1843, and would avail themselves of the provision made in the 2d section of the law of 1846, for their professed wants, and seek under the auspices of a more powerful and (it may be) happier government, for that prosperity to which their faithlessness to our laws had not entitled them. But in this hope, we were again disappointed. They rejected the proffered privileges they had sought, unless (it would seem) they should be coupled with grievous wrongs to us. They refuse by enrolling their names to show how many are willing to assume the obligation of allegiance to the United States. We met this difficulty in accordance with the suggestions contained in your letter, and have submitted to Mr. Ellis the names and number of those of us who desire to remain under Indian laws—the only laws which afford us any assurance of prosperity. We have organized a government for ourselves based upon those laws. In that organization, the undersigned have been unanimously chosen to the offices of sachem and counsellors. We ask again, most respectfully, to be reorganized as such, according to the stipulations of the act of 1846. We ask that the country granted to the *Stockbridge* and *Munsee* Indians upon the faith of a solemn treaty, may be protected to those tribes. If that country must be further reduced to satisfy the demands of those who spurn our society and our laws, let it be done; and let us know what we may look upon as the home of our living, and what we may rely upon for the graves of our dead. Believe us, we are not thus tenacious of our national character and rights, from a mere romantic love of, and preference for, Indian habits and customs. True, we have some veneration for the memory of our fathers; and we have some pride in the recollection of those, our ancestors, who welcomed yours to American shores; who nursed them through the weakness of infancy to the strength of manhood; who fought for them the battles of that independence which alone gives you the power to dispose our fate and to speak our doom. But above all, we have the abiding faith that we must be a people by ourselves. Our God hath made us distinct from you—we must remain so or perish. We can never participate in the wealth, or the social privileges of the whites, however we might be made participants in their political privileges. Our limited possessions are not necessary to the glory or the prosperity of the United States; and to be valuable to us, they must be secured against the purchases of the whites. To encourage agriculture among our people, we allot to each male adult or head of a family, a tract equal to his capacity to cultivate, and the balance we hold in common as a reserve, to be allotted who shall come after us. If our lands were to be held by each individual in fee, with full power to sell at pleasure, and surrounded as we are by a white population, eager and apt for acquisition, the generation which shall succeed us would find themselves without a home.

Surely it will not be deemed unreasonable in us, that we feel a thrilling interest in the destiny of our race, and that we take some thought for its welfare. That we are obliged to this end to make frequent appeals to the government of the United States, is the result of events, not of our own ordering. Still, we ask only for the true observance of those treaties which have been quite as productive of good to that government as to us. After the repeal of the act of 1843, we resisted the payment of taxes to the government of this territory. We were advised that the laws of the United States were supreme over its territories, and that as the law of 1843 furnished the only authority for levying taxes upon us, so the repeal of that act took away all such authority. We offered no resistance to the former law while it existed; but when it no longer existed, we felt authorized to prevent your subjects from trampling at once upon your laws, and upon our dearest rights.

There is one remark in your letter to Governor Dodge which occasioned us some surprise—it is this: "The act of August 6, 1846, repealed the act of 1843, and provided that all who desired might *return* to their original position; and that all who preferred *remaining* citzens, should have the right," &c. We have looked in vain for any such provisions in the act of 1846. We do find the repeal of the laws of 1843, and we find the whole Stockbridge nation restored to their ancient form of government, with all powers, rights, and privileges held and exercised by them under their customs and usages, as fully and completely as the above recited act had never passed; and we also find a provision enabling those who so desire (not to remain, but) "to become" citizens.

Now, although it matters not to us whether "we remain" in the Indian state or "return" *to* it, so long as we are permitted to enjoy that state; still we have been advised that it makes a material difference in the understanding and interpretation of that law which reading it receives; and we have been advised that the law of 1846, drawn in view of 1843, was of no binding force. We may have been wrongly advised.

Again we repeat our regrets. Let the government of our *choice* be recognised; let the protection of American law be thrown *around* the Indian country, and not *over* it; let it be a bulwark to protect us against the encroachments of the whites, and not a whirlwind to scatter dissension and discord among us. We will add no more, and subscribe ourselves,

Most respectfully yours, &c. &c. &c.,

AUSTIN E. QUINNEY,
Sachem.
SAMUEL MILLER,
Z. T. PETERS,

his
JONAS ⋈ THOMPSON,
mark. *Counsellors.*
JOHN W. QUINNEY.
JOHN P. QUINNEY.

To the Hon. Wm. Medill,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, at Washington, D. C.

Stockbridge, W. T., *July* 7, 1847.

Sub-Indian Agency,
Green Bay, July 19, 1847.

Most Excellent Sir: The enclosed document was received by mail, since my report in the matter concerning the Stockbridges was forwarded. It may not probably be of much consequence, at least so far as the *Stockbridges* are concerned, but as it is sent to me with that view, I have respectfully to request that it be laid before the Hon. the Commissioners of Indian Affairs, with the other papers submitted.

I am, most excellent sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ALBERT G. ELLIS,
U. S. Indian Sub-Agent.

His excellency Henry Dodge,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Madison.

Calumet County,
Wisconsin Territory.

We, the undersigned, white citizens of said county, do hereby certify that Samuel Stephens, whose vote was rejected in the election of commissioners under the act of 1843, for the partition of the lands, was not a Stockbridge Indian, and that Zeba J. Peters, Thomas S. Branch, and Elisha Konkapot, and Doctor Big Deer were of enrolled emigrants and not voters of the Stockbridge tribe, having sold out by the treaty of 1839—that John Killsnake was a British Indian and not of the Stockbridge tribe, and that Adam King was an Oneida Indian and therefore not a Stockbridge voter.

We also certify that we was present at the election superintended by John S Horner, register, and that we believe all the proceedings were conducted at that election fairly and honestly, and that we believe all charges of bribery and corruption on the part of John S. Horner, were false and not of the slightest foundation.

JESSE MILLS,
JACOB C. HORN,
JOHN DEAN,
DANIEL H. WHITNEY.

Stockbridge, *W. T., July* 10*th*, 1847.

A list of lots and parcels of land sold by the Stockbridge Indians, in the county of Calumet, since the 3d of March, 1843; *together with the names of the grantors and also grantees, description of the lands sold, consideration, and date of the deed, are as follows, to wit:*

Name of grantor.	Name of grantee.	Description.	Section.	No. of acres.	Consideration.	Date of deed.
Jacob Davids and wife Jerusha	Charles Stephens	N. $\frac{3}{4}$ W. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	12	60	$200 00	September 14, 1843
John A. Chicks	Paul D. Hayward	In lots 84 and 83		15	175 00	September 28, 1843
Isaac Jacobs and Lucy Jacobs	Alonzo J. Sampson	Bounded		20	55 00	October 18, 1843
George F. Bennett	Do	Do		$42\frac{1}{2}$	106 25	October 17, 1843
Jacob Davids and wife	George White	Do		$62\frac{1}{2}$	135 00	September 21, 1843
John W. Abrams and wife Mariett	Erastus Welch	Lot NE. $\frac{1}{2}$ 68		$31\frac{1}{4}$	150 00	November 21, 1843
John N. Chicks and wife Hannah	Joel S. Wright	Lot 159 E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 34		105	210 00	January 8, 1844
Charles Stephens	Moody Mann					
John N. Chicks and Hannah Chicks	George Bennett	Lot 103			100 00	January 6, 1844
John P. Quinney and Sally Quinney	John Moore	Lot 129		$62\frac{1}{2}$	100 00	February 5, 1844
Daniel Davids and Margaret Davids	Catharine Mills	Bounded		40	80 00	February 12, 1844
John N. Chicks	Daniel Whitney	Lot 24		85	297 50	February 21, 1844
Joseph L. Chicks and wife	Do	Lot 118		$62\frac{1}{2}$	(*)	Do.
Do do	Do	Fraction 122		1		
Jacob Chicks and wife	Do	Part lot 21		5	500 50	Do.
Joseph Manaughe	Do	SE. corner	2	40	75 00	Do.
Do	Do	NE. corner	5	20		
Harvey Johnson and wife	Do	SW. contra SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	3	60	75 00	February 22, 1844
		N. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	4			
Moses Doxtator and wife	Do	Bounded	11	60	75 00	February 21, 1844
John Goccun and wife	Do	Lot 6		68	132 00	Do.
George T. Bennett and wife	John A. Chicks	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 82	8	$31\frac{1}{4}$	100 00	January 6, 1844
		S. $\frac{3}{4}$ W. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$		30		
Jesse Mills and wife Catharine	J. P. Drake	Bounded		31	62 50	February 26, 1844
John Littleman	Henry Welch	Part S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 56		50	150 00	February 22, 1844
Do	Do	Lot 157		9	120 75	Do.
Do	George Cook	Part S. $\frac{1}{2}$ 56		5	15 00	Do.
Harvey Johnson and wife Scepta	Alexander Price	Bounded		10	30 00	March 14, 1844
Isaac Jacobs and wife	John P. Drake	Lot 31		66	132 00	March 11, 1844

John W. Abrams	Jesse Mills	Lot 130		52½		142 00	April 9, 1844
Isaac Jacobs and wife	John W. Abrams	Lot 155		62½		158 00	March 11, 1844
Jesse Mills	Do	Part lot 58		40		165 00	April 9, 1844
George T. Bennett and wife	William D. Colburn	S. ½ 103†		31¼		17 86	June 10, 1844
Do do	George H. White	S. ¾ E. ½ SE. ¼	7	60		50 00	June 8, 1844
Josiah C. Chicks and wife	W. T. Eustis	Lot 1		43¼		276 25	February 21, 1844
		Lot 2		47½			
		Lot 106		62½			
William Gardner and wife	Do	SW. corner	1	40		212 50	Do.
Do do	Do	NW. corner	6	70			
Do do	Do	NE. corner, free	3	‡40			
			12	20			
John N. Chicks	William T. Eustis	Lot 4		58¼		727 70	Do.
Do	Do	Lot 18		74	3-100		
Do	Do	Lot 28		72	5-100		
Timiothy Jourdon and wife Priscilly	Do	Lot 112		62½		94 00	Do.
Jacob Davids and wife	Do	Lot 5		65	75-100	224 00	March 4, 1844
Do do	Do	Lot 128		55	100-160		
Catharine Butterfield	Daniel Whitney	N. ¾ E. ½ NE. ¼	1	60		30 00	Do.
Jeremiah Johnston	Do	Lot 99		62½		62 50	Do.
Timothy Jourdon and wife	Do	Lot 111		62½		62 50	March 15, 1844
Charles Stephens	William T. Eustis	Lots 94, 92, 117 †		187½		166 50	January 15, 1844
Harvey Johnson and wife	Charles Chatman	Lot 8		74	7-100	32 00	March 15, 1844
J. L. Chicks and wife	Francis Gilbert	Lot 102		62½		62 50	July 1, 1844
John N. Chicks	E. Sherwood	Lot 110†		62½		80 00	June 25, 1844
J. P. Quinney and Sally Quinney	Betsy Maneungh	84		5		(§)	April 24, 1844
Do do	Moses E. Merrill	25, 26, and 27		212½		400 00	July 11, 1844
George T. Bennett and Sally Bennett	Francis Gilbert	Lot 103		60	50-100	100 00	July 3, 1844
Daniel Davids	Holmes & Alis	Lot 60†		62½		26 00	July 13, 1844
John W. Abrams and wife	John Balwin	Part lot 58		7½		52 50	September 16, 1844
John N. Chicks and wife	Richard Fidler	S. ½ lot 32		3¼		67 00	August 31, 1844
W. Gardner and wife	Daniel Butler	Lot 87		5		12 00	December 20, 1844
John N. Chicks and wife	J. C. Horne	Lot 29		69		145 00	August 23, 1844
Isaac Jacobs	Robert Forbes	Lot 158		62½		130 00	October 14, 1844
J. W. Abrams and wife	Henry Moore	Part lot 124		5		15 00	September 16, 1844
A. Turkey and Hannah Turkey	Benjamin Welch	Part lot 41		62		125 00	September 25, 1844
John Welch	Jesse Mills	S. ½ 6†		57		300 00	January 15, 1844
Jesse Mills	John Welch	Part 136		62½		300 00	October 25, 1844
Hannah Yoccum	William Gardner	N. ¾ W. ½ NE. ¼	12	60		30 00	September 21, 1844
Betsey M. Scipio	Adam Sheriff	Part lot 132		31¼		95 00	October 7, 1844

* Nothing. † Mortgaged. ‡ About. § For love and good will.

LIST—Continued.

Name of grantor.	Name of grantee.	Descriptioe.	Section.	No. of acres.	Consider-ation.	Date of deed.
Margaret Davids	Edward Hornell	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	5	20	$22 50	November 10, 1844
Do	Do	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	8	40		
M. Doxtator and J. Doxtator	Edward Howell	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	5	20	22 50	November 14, 1844
J. Doxtator	Do	W $\frac{1}{2}$ E. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	8	(*)		
John N. Chicks	Jesse Mills	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ lot 82		15 12-100	39 06	December 6, 1844
Joseph Doxtator	Ansel Hantington	NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	7	40	76 88	December 2, 1844
Do	Do	SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	6	20		
Do	Do	Lot 145		$62\frac{1}{2}$		
John Moore	Daniel Whitney	Lot 105		$62\frac{1}{2}$	62 50	November 28, 1844
Thomas Skenedor and wife	Do	S. $\frac{3}{4}$ W. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	13	60	75 00	December 26, 1844
James Joshua	Do	Lot 19		79 10-100	80 00	October 18, 1844
Peter D. Littleman	Do	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$		$62\frac{1}{2}$	75 00	December 12, 1844
Aaron Tonkey and wife	Erastus Welch	Part lot 65		$9\frac{3}{8}$	44 25	December 6, 1844
Isaac Jacobs and wife	Henry Modlin	Part lot 66		50	155 00	October 9, 1844
Joseph Chicks	Nathan Goodell	N. $\frac{3}{4}$ W. $\frac{1}{2}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	6	60	30 00	December 23, 1844
Lucy Kankapot	Daniel Whitney	S. $\frac{3}{4}$ W. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	16	60	75 00	December 12, 1844
William Gardner	Daniel Butler	Part lot 87		52 51-100	115 00	September 23, 1844
Jacob Davids	Do	Lot 133		(*)	50 00	December 20, 1844
John W. Abrams and wife	Morris Francis	Part lot 48		$2\frac{1}{2}$	15 00	December 16, 1844
John N. Chicks and wife	Nathan Goodell	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$	3	75	93 75	February 14, 1845
Do do	Do	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ lot 82		(*)	148 $12\frac{1}{2}$	Do.
George T. Bennett and wife	Do	Fraction 86		12	36 00	February 15, 1845
Jesse Mills and wife	Do	Bounded		15 12-100	60 00	February 18, 1845
P. D. Littleman and wife	Jacob C. Horne	Do		12	34 00	February 13, 1845
Unice Abrams or Quinney	Latson Dick, jr	Lot 52		$62\frac{1}{2}$	100 00	February 28, 1845
John N. Chicks and wife	Eliph. Mathews	Lot 54		20	50 00	July 28, 1845
Jesse Mills and wife	Do	Bounded		30	37 50	January 17, 1845
Thomas Schenador and wife	Nathan Goodell	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	26	$62\frac{1}{2}$	38 75	February 26, 1845
Jacob Chicks and wife	Do	Lot 10		78	56 00	February 25, 1845
Isaac Simmons	Do	N. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. $\frac{1}{2}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	12	40	45 00	March 1, 1845
Betsey Wintt	Margaret Bennett	Bounded		12	24 00	February 5, 1845
Charles Scheton and wife	Daniel Whitney	S. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. $\frac{1}{2}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	12	60	75 00	February 8, 1845

Harvey Johnson and wife	Do	S. ¼ E. ½ SE. ¼	5	20	30 00	January 9, 1845
		N. ¼ E. ½ NE. ½	8	40		
Aaron Turkey and wife	Do	S. ¾ E. ½ SE. ¼	18	60	75 00	December 23, 1844
Jesse Mills and wife	David Wiggans	Lot 130		62½	150 00	May 30, 1844
James Joshua	George T. Bennett	Lots 114, 115		125	125 00	March 5, 1845
George Bennett and wife	Nathan Goodell	Lots 114, 115		125	250 00	Do.
John N. Chicks and wife	E. Sherwood	Lot 110		62½	62 50	November 14, 1844
Jacob Davids and wife	William Gardner	N. ¾ E. ½ NW. ¼	12	60	75 00	March 24, 1845
Daniel Davids	John Baldwin	N. ½ lot 56		31¼	50 00	October 3, 1844
Joseph Chicks and wife	Elisha Donslow	N. ½ lot 33		56 87-100	300 00	September 25, 1844
Betsey Palmer	Daniel Whitney	N. ¾ E½ SW. ¼	13	60	47 00	April 4, 1845
Eliz. Palmer	Do	N. ¾ W. ½ SW. ¼	15	60	47 00	Do.
Thomas Skenedor and wife	Do	S. ¼ E. ½ SW. ¼	23	60	40 00	March 13, 1845
		E. ¼ S. ½	23			
Benjamin Pye and wife	Do	S. ¼ E. ½ SW. ¼	18	20	30 00	Do.
		N. ½ E. ½	18	40		
Aaron Turkey and wife	Do	Lot 42		50 7-160	95 00	March 12, 1845
Lucretia Davids	Do	N. ¼ W. ½ SW. ¼	5	60	30 00	March 5, 1845
Sarah A. Wilber	Do	S. ¼ W. ½ SW. ¼	2	20	30 00	March 13, 1845
Josiah C. Chicks and wife	Nathan Goodell	W. ½ lot 20		45	56 25	April 7, 1845
Daniel M. Metoxen	Elizabeth Palmer	N. ½ lot 75		61¼	94 00	March 27, 1845
Isaac Simmons	Nathan Goodell	S. ½ E. ½ SE. ¼	12	40	45 00	April 22, 1845
Do	Do	N. ¼ E. ½ NE. ¼	18	20		
John A. Chicks and wife	Do	N. ½ E. ½ NW. ¼	3	35	93 75	April 23, 1845
Do do	Do	S. ¼ E. ½ SW. ¼	3	35		
Jesse Mills and wife	John N. Chicks	Lot 131		62½	300 00	May 8, 1845
Henry Moore and wife	Nathan Goodell	W. ½ SW. ¼	11	40	45 00	April 26, 1845
Do do	Do	N. ¼ W. ½ NW. ¼	14	20		
John N. Chicks and wife	Jesse Mills	Lot 81		62½	300 00	May 8, 1845
John W. Quinney	H. E. Eastman	Lot 51		58	125 00	May 6, 1845
Do	Oscar Wright	Bounded		50½	172 50	June 17, 1845
Do	H S. Wright	Lot 55		5	15 00	June 16, 1845
Peter D. Littleman	Daniel Whitney	S. ¼ W. ½ SE. ¼	13	20	30 00	July 15, 1845
Do	Do	N. ½ W. ½ NE. ¼	18	40		
Timothy Jourdan and wife	Do	E. ½ SW. fraction ¼	9	150	60 00	Do.
		E. ½ NE. fraction ¼				
Simon Metoxen and wife	Do	S. ½ E. ½ NE. ¼	17	40	30 00	June 6, 1845
Do do	Do	N. ¼ E. ½ SW. ¼	17	20		
John P. Quinney and wife	Do	S. ¼ NE. ½ W. ½	12*	60	80 00	August 19, 1845
		N. ½ E. ½ SW. ¼				

* Number of acres not given.

LIST—Continued.

Name of grantor.	Name of grantee.	Description.	Section.	No. of acres.	Consideration.	Date of deed.
John P. Quinney and wife	Daniel Whitney	S. ¼ E. ½ NW. ¼ N. ½ E. ½ SW. ¼	19	60	$80 00	August 19, 1845
John Yoccum and wife	Do	Lot 109		62½	62 50	August 12, 1845
Garrett Thompson and wife	Do	N. ¾ W. ½ SW. ¼	24	60	50 00	July 16, 1845
Do do	Do	⅓ lot 107		62½		
Benjamin Doxtator and wife	Do	N. ¾ W. ½ NW. ½	19	60	30 00	August 19, 1845
Benjamin Pye, sr., and wife	Zebra T. Peters, John Littleman, and John W. Abrams.	Lot 64		½	2 50	August 26, 1845
Josiah Chicks and wife	Daniel Whitney	S. ¼ E. ½ NW. ¼	3	17	20 00	August 18, 1845
Hannah Yoccum	Do	⅓ lot 111		62½	20 00	August 24, 1845
Simon S. Metoxen and wife	P. D. Hayward	N. ¾ E. ½ SW. ¼	15	49 5-100	35 00	August 5, 1845
Do do	Do	S. ¼ E. 12 SW. ¼	15	16 5-100		
Darias Dands and wife	John N. Chicks	N. ¾ E. ½ SE. ¼	5	60	60 00	September 6, 1845
Benjamin Pye, 4th	Nathan Goodell	S. ¼ W. ½ SW. ¼	13	20	50 00	September 19, 1845
Do	Do	N. ½ W. ½ NW. ¼	18	40		
Austin E. Quinney and wife	Daniel Butler	ot 9		62½	102 00	November 3, 1845
John P. Quinney and wife	James N. Lane	S. ¼ W. ½ NW. ¼ N. ½ W. ½ SW. ¼	12	20 40	120 00	November 4, 1845
Do do	James Munagg	Bounded lot 84		9	9 00	October 17, 1845
John N. Chicks and wife	Daniel Whitney	N. ¾ E. ½ SE. ¼	5	60	40 00	November 17, 1845
Betsey Scipio	Hannah Marquiss	S. ¼ E. ½ NE. ¼	20	20	30 00	October 14, 1844
Do	Do	N. ½ E. ½ SE. ¼	20	40		
John Wilber and wife	Isaac Jacobs	Lot 151		62½	62 50	July 17, 1844
John W. Abrams and wife	Maria Dana	Part lot 58		6	20 00	July 19, 1845
Jacob Horne and wife	Richard Spencer	Bounded		12	60 00	November 13, 1845
Thomas Skenedor and wife	M. S. Gibson	(*)				
David P. Palmer	Jacob C. Horne	Lot 98		62½	100 00	February 16, 1846
John Wilber	Daniel Whitney	S. ¾ W. ½ SE. ¼	8	60	30 00	Febrnary 10, 1836
David P. Palmer	Jacob C. Horne	N. ¾ W. ½ NE. ¼	11	60	55 00	February 16, 1846
John A. Chicks and wife	Adam Sheriff	N. ¼ W. ½ NW. ¼	13	20	34 00	February 21, 1846
Do do	Do	S. ⅛ W. ½ SW. ¼	12	10		
Jesse Mills and wife	Lemuel Goodell	W. ½ lot 81		31¼	62 50	March 9, 1846

John Moore	Henry Modlin	W. ½ lot 38		50		100 00	March	25, 1846
John W. Abrams and wife	Arnold Rhodes	Part lot 48		27		94 00	March	30, 1846
Daniel Davids and wife	Do	Do		12		33 00	Do.	
John Moore and wife	John Moore	Lot 69		62½		300 00	April	13, 1846
John Moore	Do	Lot 9		77	10-100	200 00	Do.	
Do	Lewis Bowman	Lot 129		10		40 00	March	9, 1846
John P. Quinney	Joseph Munagg	Part lot 84		1½		4 62½	April	22, 1846
Aaron Turkey and wife and Benjamin Pye, 3d, and wife	Henry Modlin	Part lot 65		45		180 00	April	23, 1846
William Gardner and wife	Joseph Otis	Sch. lots 2 & 3 in lot 83 Sch. lots 2 & 3 in lot 84		31¼		166 00	December	20, 1845
Jacob Chicks and wife	Cutting Marsh	Sch. lot 1		(†)		40 00	May	20, 1846
Charles Seketon	Rufus S. Bennett	No. ½ frac. lot 4, and bounded.		9½		25 00	April	27, 1846
George T. Bennett and wife	Do	Part lot 113		14		28 00	May	20, 1846
John Bittleman and wife	George Bennett	(‡)						
Moses Doxtator and wife	William Scott	S. ½ S. ¾ W. ½ SW. ¼ N. ¾ W. ½ NW. ¼	8 11	30 60		100 00	March	24, 1844
John W. Chicks and wife	Alexander J. Ervin, esq.	W. ½ SW. ¼	8	30		37 50	June	4, 1846
Daniel Davids and wife	John Mathews	Lot 53		66		150 00	November	18, 1843
Daniel Davids	E. G. Ellis	Lot 60*		62½		....	July	13, 1844
John W. Abrams and wife	Nathaniel H. Johnson	Part lot 58		6	9-10	68 00	January	25, 1847
Jesse Mills and Catharine Mills	Ansel Huntington	Lot E. ½ 81		31¼		300 00	February	9, 1847
Peter D. Littleman	Thomas Doxtor	Part lot 127		½		5 00	December	28, 1846
John P. Quinney and wife	Lemuel Goodell	Bounded		2	5-160	3 75	April	7, 1847
James N. Chicks and wife	Rufus S. Bennett	Lot 131 Bounded as follows: Joining on the east end of the 62½ above described.		62½ 30		400 00	February	27, 1847

* Mortgaged. † Number of acres not given. ‡ First description above.

Register's Office, *Calumet county:*

I, Lewis Fowler, register of deeds for the county of Calumet, hereby certify that the aforegoing is a list of the deeds and of lands sold in the town of Stockbridge, sold by the aforegoing named grantors to the aforegoing grantees, acting under the act of Congress of March 3d, 1843, according to the records of this office. As certified by me this the 5th day of June, 1847.

LEWIS FOWLER,
Register of Deeds for Calumet county, Wisconsin Territory.

A list of tracts or lots of land sold and recorded in this office since the 5th day of June, 1847, are as follows, to wit:

Name of grantor.	Name of grantee.	Section.	Description.	Consideration.	No. of acres.	Date of deed.
Rufus S. Bennett and wife	Hannah W. Chicks		Lot 113	$30 00	14	April 8, 1847
James Joshua	Daniel Whitney		Lot 149	104 50	54 25-100	November 12, 1845
Peter D. Littleman and wife	Do	18	S. ¼ E. ½ SW. ¼	35 00	60	June 5, 1846
Joseph McAllister and wife	Do	11	S. ¼ E. ½ NE. ¼	30 00	20	May 22, 1846
Henry Moore	Do	11	S. ¼ W. ½ SW. ¼	30 00	20	May 25, 1846
		11	N. ½ W. ½ SW. ¼		40	
John More and wife	Do	2	S. ½ E. ½ SW. ¼	50 00	60	November 17, 1845
		5	N. ¼ E. ½ NW. ¼			
David P. Palmer and wife	Do		3-5 of lot 121	75 00	62½	November 13, 1845
Jacob Horne and wife	Do	11	N. ¾ W. ½ NE. ¼	30 00	60	November 9, 1846
David Palmer	Do	10	S. ¼ W. ½ NW. ¼	60 00	120	November 13, 1845
			N. ½ W. ½ SW. ¼			
Do	Do	15	S. ¼ W. ½ SW. ¼			
Do	Do	16	N. ½ W. ½ NW. ¼			
Joseph Chicks and wife	Do		Lot 22	130 50	8 75-100	August 4, 1846
Peter D. Littleman and wife	Do	19	S. ½ E. ½ SE. ¼	35 00	40	February 19, 1845
		24	N. ¼ E. ½ NE. ¼		20	

The above is in addition to a similar list taken from the records of this office, and certified by me the 5th of June, 1847; which above list of deeds of land lying in the Stockbridge reserve, and recorded in this office since the list above referred to was taken from the records of this office, as certified by me at Manchester, this 7th of July, 1847.

LEWIS FOWLER,
Register of Deeds for Calumet county.

G.

STATEMENT

EXHIBITING

The amount of investments for Indian account in State stocks, &c.

G.

Statement exhibiting the amount of invest

Names of the tribes for whose account stock is held in trust.	Names of the States which issued the bonds.	Rate of per cent.	Amount of each lot of bonds.	Aggregate amount of the bonds for each tribe.	Amount of the annual interest on each.	Aggregate amount of the annual interest for each tribe.
Cherokees	Kentucky	5	$94,000 00		$4,700 00	
Do	Tennessee	5	250,000 00		12,500 00	
Do	Alabama	5	300,000 00		15,000 00	
Do	Maryland	6	761 39		45 68	
Do	Michigan	6	64,000 00		3,840 00	
Do (education)	Maryland	5	41,138 00		2,056 90	
Do	Missouri	5½	10,000 00	$759,899 39	550 00	$38,692 58
Chippewas, Ottowas, & Pottawatomies, (mills.)	Maryland	6	130,850.43		7,851 02	
Do do	Pennsylva.	5	28,300 00		1,415 00	
Do do	U. S. loan, 1842.	6	39,921 93		2,395 31	
Do do	U. S. loan, 1843.	5	157 60	199,229 96	7 88	11,669 21
Chippewas, Ottowas, & Pottawatomies, (education.)	Indiana	5	68,000 00		3,400 00	
Do do	Pennsylva.	5	8,500 00		425 00	
Do do	U. S. loan, 1842.	6	5,556 71	82,056 71	333 40	4,158 40
Incompetent Chickas'ws	Indiana	5		2,000 00		100 00
Chickasaw orphans	Arkansas	5	6,000 00		300 00	
Do	Pennsylva	5	1,450 00		72 50	
Do	U. S. loan, 1842.	6	433 68	7,883 68	26 02	398 52
Shawnees	Maryland	6	29,341 50		1,760 49	
Do	Kentucky	5	1,000 00		50 00	
Do	U. S. loan, 1842.	6	1,734 71	32,076 21	104 08	1,914 57
Senecas	Kentucky	5		5,000 00		250 00
Senecas and Shawnees	Do	5	6,000 00		300 00	
Do do	Missouri	5½	7,000 00	13,000 00	385 00	685 00
Kansas schools	Missouri	5½	18,000 00		990 00	
Do	Pennsylva.	5	2,000 00		100 00	
Do	U. S. loan, 1843.	5	2,700 00		135 00	
Do	U. S. loan, 1842.	6	4,444 66	27,144 66	266 67	1,491 67
Menomonies	Kentucky	5	77,000 00		3,850 00	
Do	Pennsylva	5	12,000 00		600 00	
Do	U. S. loan, 1842.	6	26,114 88	115,114 88	1,566 89	6,016 89

G.

ments for Indian account in State stocks, &c.

Amount of the cost of each lot of bonds.	Aggregate cost of the bonds for each tribe.	When the interest is payable.	Where the interest is payable.	Where the interest is deposited until wanted for application.	Treaties, on reference to which it may be seen for what objects the interest is to be applied.
$94,000 00	....	Semi-ann'ly.	New York..	Treasury U. S.	Treaty of Dec., 1835.
250,000 00	....	do	do	do	do.
300,000 00	....	do	do	do	do.
880 00	....	Quarterly...	Baltimore..	do	do.
69,120 00	....	Semi-ann'ly.	New York..	do	do.
42,490 00	....	Quarterly...	Baltimore..	do	Treaty of February 27, 1819.
10,000 00	....	Semi-ann'ly.	New York..	do	do.
	$766,490 00				
150,000 00	....	Quarterly...	Baltimore..	do	Treaty of Sept., 1833.
24,259 50	....	Semi-ann'ly.	Philadelphia	do	do.
44,204 40	....	do	Washington, D. C.	do	do.
156 00	....	do	do	do	do.
	218,619 90				
72,264 09	....	do	New York..	do	do.
7,352 50	....	do	Philadelphia	do	do.
6,016 05	....	do	Washington, D. C.	do	do.
	85,632 64				
....	2,000 00	do	New York..	do	Treaty of May, 1834.
6,000 00	....	do	. do	do	do.
1,254 25	....	do	Philadelphia	do	do.
508 01	....	do	Washington.	do	do.
	7,762 2[illegible]				
33,912 40	....	Quarterly...	Baltimore..	do	Treaty of Aug., 1831.
980 00	....	Semi-ann'ly.	New York..	do	do.
2,032 03	....	do	Washington.	do	do.
	36,924 43				
....	4,900 00	do	New York..	do	Treaty of Feb., 1831.
5,880 00	....	do	do	do	do.
7,121 87	....	do	do	do	do.
	13,001 87				
18,000 00	....	do	do	do	Treaty of June, 1825.
1,730 00	....	do	Philadelphia	do	do.
2,727 27	....	do	Washington.	do	do.
5,026 30	....	do	do	do	do.
	27,483 57				
75,460 00	....	do	New York..	do	Treaty of Sept., 1836.
10,235 00	....	do	Philadelphia	do	do.
29,604 48	....	do	Washington.	do	do.
	115,299 48				

Names of the tribes for whose account stock is held in trust.	Names of the States which issued the bonds.	Rate of per cent.	Amount of each lot of bonds.	Aggregate amount of the bonds for each tribe.	Amount of the annual interest on each.	Aggregate amount of the annual interest for each tribe.
Chippewas & Ottowas..	Kentucky....	5	$77,000 00		$3,850 00	
Do do.....	Michigan ..	6	3,000 00		180 00	
Do do.....	Pennsylva. .	5	16,200 00		810 00	
Do do.....	U. S. loan, 1843.	5	5,387 87		269 39	
Do do.....	U. S. loan, 1842.	6	16,588 97	$118,176 84	995 34	$6,104 73
Creek orphans.........	Alabama....	5	82,000 00		4,100 00	
Do.............	Missouri....	5½	28,000 00		1,540 00	
Do.............	Pennsylva. .	5	16,000 00		800 00	
Do.............	U. S. loan, 1843.	5	13,700 00		685 00	
Do.............	U. S. loan, 1842.	6	23,513 40	163,213 40	1,410 80	8,535 80
Choctaws, under convention with the Chickasaws.	Alabama....	5		500,000 00		25,000 00
Delawares, (education).	U. S. loan, 1842.	6		7,806 28		468 38
Osages, (education) ...	U. S. loan, 1843.	5	7,400 00		370 00	
Do do.....	U. S. loan, 1842.	6	24,679 56	32,079 56	1,480 77	1,850 77
Choctaw orphans......	U. S. loan, 1842.	6	26,387 44		1,583 24	
Do............	U. S. loan, 1843.	5	23,109 09	49,496 53	1,155 45	2,738 69
Stockbridge & Munsees.	U. S. loan, 1842.	6		5,204 16		312 25
Choctaws, (education).	U. S. loan, 1842.	6	60,893 62		3,653 61	
Do do.....	U. S. loan, 1843.	5	1,545 44	62,439 06	77 27	3,730 88
				2,181,821 32		114,118 34

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
September 30, 1847.

Continued.

Amount of the cost of each lot of bonds.	Aggregate cost of the bonds for each tribe.	When the interest is payable.	Where the interest is payable.	Where the interest is deposited until wanted for application.	Treaties, on reference to which it may be seen for what objects the interest is to be applied.
$75,460 00	....	Semi-ann'ly.	New York..	Treasury U. S.	Treaty of Mar., 1836.
3,000 00	....	do	do	do	do.
13,912 50	....	do	Philadelphia	do	do.
5,426 46	....	do	Washington	do	do.
18,183 30	....	do	do	do	do.
	$115,982 26				
82,000 00	....	do	New York..	do	Treaty of June, 1832.
28,487 48	....	do	do	do	do.
13,840 00	....	do	Philadelphia	do	do.
13,840 00	....	do	Washington.	do	do.
26,656 04	....	do	do	do	do.
	164,823 52				
....	500,000 00	do	New Orleans	do	Treaty of January 17, 1837.
....	9,144 27	do	Washington, D. C.	do	Treaty of 1838.
7,474 74	....	do	do	do	Treaty of 1825.
27,656 76	....	do	do	do	do.
	35,131 50				
30,461 70	....	do	do	do	Treaty of Sept., 1830.
23,312 16	....	do	do	do	do.
	53,773 86				
....	6,096 16	do	do	do	Treaty of May, 1840.
68,236 73	....	do	do	do	Treaty of Sept., 1830,
1,530 00	....	do	do	do	do.
	69,766 73				
....	2,232,832 45				

H.

Statement exhibiting the annual interest appropriated by Congress to pay the following tribes of Indians, in lieu of investing the sum of money provided by treaties and laws in stocks.

Names of tribes.	Amount provided by treaty for investment.	Rate per cent.	Amount of interest annually appropriated.	Authority by which made.
Delawares	$46,080	5	$2,304	Treaty September 29, 1829.
Chippewas and Ottowas	200,000	6	12,000	Resolution of Senate May 27, 1836.
Sioux of Mississippi	300,000	5	15,000	Treaty September 29, 1837.
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri	175,400	5	8,770	Treaty October 21, 1837.
Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi	1,000,000	5	50,000	Treaties October 21, 1837, and Oct. 11, 1842.
Winnebagoes	1,185,000	5	59,250	Treaties Nov. 1, 1837, and October 13, 1846.
Iowas	157,500	5	7,875	Resolution of Senate January 19, 1838.
Osages	69,120	5	3,456	Do. do.
Creeks	350,000	5	17,500	Treaty November 23, 1838.
Senecas of New York	75,000	5	3,750	Treaty May 20, 1842, and law of Congress June 27, 1846.
Kanzas	200,000	5	10,000	Treaty January 14, 1846.
Pottawatomies	643,000	5	32,150	Treaty June 5, 1846.
Choctaws	87,200	5	43,600	Treaty September 27, 1830, and laws of 1842 and 1845.
	5,273,100		265,655	

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, *September* 30, 1847.

No. 1.

Office Acting Superintendent Indian Affairs,
Detroit, November 20, 1847.

Sir: My absence and engagements upon official duties, and attending the payment of annuities to the several tribes of Indians within this district, and that of Wisconsin, renders the transmission of my annual report thus late.

The general condition of the Indians within the Mackinac agency, is as comfortable, and their improvement as rapid, as can be expected, under the embarrassments consequent from (and the increase of the white population in their vicinity) the scattered condition of the bands.

It is greatly to be desired that some arrangement be made for collecting the dispersed families into colonies or larger settlements, where they may receive the full benefit of the teachers, mechanics, and farmers, who are provided for their improvement.

Those who are located near the schools and missions are progressing, while those remote, or who but seldom come within their influences, are making no advancement. The farmers and mechanics afford much aid to those near at hand, but can be of little service where their labors are extended to different localities, requiring much time in making preparations, and in travelling from place to place.

The Ottowa, Griswold, and Black river (Old Wing) colonies, have each fine tracts of land, and by the aid of the farmers and teachers, have made some improvement and advancement towards civilization. Their progress, however, is likely to be interrupted by the appearance of white settlers who are surrounding them, a fact which has always operated disastrously to their welfare.

The missionaries labor hard, and those employed to aid them make great efforts to retain them and to keep proper influences in operation, but they are perplexed with difficulties arising from the contiguity of the white population.

About nine hundred of the Ottowa Indians reside in the valley of the Grand river, and on the streams emptying into it; and are without any aid from schools, carpenters, or farmers. The smith's shop at the mouth of "Thorne Apple," is of service to them in repairing guns and traps, and the few who have land and cultivate it, procure utensils necessary for their labors.

Those situated upon the Muskegon, White Pear, Marquette, and Manestee rivers, are in a worse condition, being too remote from the smith's shop to be profited by it.

All of them would be much improved by gathering together in two or three communities upon locations to be selected between the Muskegon river and Mackinac, which would be adapted to their condition, affording them room and grounds for hunting and agriculture, waters for communication and fishing, and a climate healthy and congenial to their constitution.

They would then be so situated as to receive instruction from those provided to aid them, and the plan would readily be adopted by them if sanctioned and proposed by the government.

The means which are now scattered, to but little use, would render all recipients of its benefits and schools; agriculture, mechanics, and general improvements would be encouraged amongst them.

They are greatly distressed from fear of their removal west, and have but little courage to make improvements, or receive instruction, while they are upon lands not their own, and with the prospect of removal continually before them.

The bands residing at Grand Traverse, Scheboygan, and Little Traverse, have purchased lands, and, with the aid of the mechanics and farmers, have erected substantial and comfortable dwellings, improved their lands, and from their fields, hunting and fishing, provide abundantly the necessities of life.

Those inhabiting the islands and north shore of the straits of Mackinac and Lake Michigan, obtain their subsistence mostly from hunting and fishing; and although a few attend the Catholic school, and are engaged in agriculture to a small extent, their condition is not as comfortable as those residing at the points first mentioned.

The Chippewas at Saginaw still continue to improve in agriculture and morals, and this is mainly attributable to their disuse of whiskey.

Although they are in detached settlements, yet, having teams and farming implements at most of the points, the overseer of farming is enabled to do them much good, by his frequent visits among them.

It is difficult for him to visit all of them without the use of a boat, and the Indians have requested that one be furnished for the purpose, and that it be considered as a part of the appropriation for their agricultural purposes. It would, doubtless, be of great convenience and aid in the discharge of his duties.

The teachers and missionaries are zealously engaged in leading them in the way of improvement, and are doing much to save them from the destructive influence of drink.

The Pottowatomies of Huron continue to reside upon the land purchased two years ago; have increased in numbers, and have made some excellent improvements; have a school and preaching among them.

The Pottowatomies at Pokagon are under the care of the Catholic missionary and teachers, and are generally sober and peaceful. With the exception of the prevalence of the small-pox during the last winter among a few of the bands, they have generally enjoyed good health, more especially when they have refrained from intoxicating drinks.

For information in regard to the condition of the Indians within the Sault Ste. Marie sub-agency, I respectfully refer you to the report of James Ord, esq., herewith, and those of the missionary teachers and others, whose duties have been discharged among them.

The several bands of this sub-agency would be more happy and prosperous if located upon the south shore of Lake Superior, where they would be more secluded from the whites, and where the teachers and mechanics could better aid them in the work of improvement.

A large amount of work has been performed at the smith's shops during the past year, and the farmers have generally succeeded in raising good crops. The schools are well attended as usual, and the results in each department as satisfactory as may be expected under the present system and scattered state of the Indians.

The subject of the debt fund held by the government, was again brought to my notice by the Ottowas and Chippewas in council, and a request made that I should present the subject to their great father at Washington, and urge upon him the importance and justice of having such disposition made of the matter as would relieve them from embarrassment, and secure to them their lands and improvements for their permanent homes.

They urge, and with good reason, that, so long as this fund is unapplied, the traders will continue to make credits, and induce the Indians to trade, in the hope that ultimately it will be adjusted from this source; and soon the whole will be absorbed, leaving nothing to purchase lands and make improvements as they now desire.

The division of the annuity of 1836, and the proposition of semi-annual payments, does not meet with favor among them. It is attended with a loss of time and expense in attending payments, as many have to make long and tedious journeys, and in the spring time, after the season of sugar-making, they should be engaged in preparing and planting their fields.

As a general thing, these Indians are as comfortable in the spring as any other season ; they have the avails of their winter hunt and sugar season to depend upon.

After the next spring payment, they desire that one only per annum should be made.

The matter of the reserve at Sault Ste. Marie is assuming more importance since my last report. The legislature of Michigan have incorporated a company for the construction of a canal, the route of which crosses the reserve ; and I am informed the work will be undertaken next season. Some settlement should be made satisfactory to the Indians before any commencement of said work.

I have frequent application for aid in sending Indian boys abroad, that they may receive advantages at academies and seminaries. The establishment of the right kind of schools, where manual agriculture and mechanic instruction should accompany that in letters, would afford them advantages of this kind at home.

The amount expended yearly is abundant for this purpose, but it is so divided, owing to the scattered state of the Indians, that its benefits are comparatively small. Several young men are now abroad, supported by the charity of societies and individuals, and more are seeking opportunities for like advantages. Shall they be denied when the means are ample, if properly applied?

I have the honor to transmit herewith the following reports:

No. 1. James Ord, esq., sub-agent, Sault Ste. Marie.
No. 2. P. Paul Lefevre, bishop, report school and mission.
No. 3. Rev. Abel Bingham, school and mission.
No. 4. Rev. W. H. Brockway, do do
No. 5. Rev. P. Dougherty, do do
No. 6. Rev. George N. Smith, do do
No. 7. Rev. Leonard Slater, do do

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

WM. A. RICHMOND,
Acting Superintendent Indian Affairs.

To Hon. Wm. Medill,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington City, D. C.

No. 2.

Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan,
October 20, 1847.

Sir: I have the honor to report that the condition of the Indians of this sub-agency, during the year, has improved, especially of those on Lake Superior.

At the Ance Kewewena, they have raised abundant crops of potatoes: it is said they will have a large quantity for sale. With their oxen, of which they have two yokes, they have done much towards clearing spots of gardens. Their stock of cows and hogs have increased considerably. These means of supply and comforts which these Indians possess, and are seeking to augment, have been promoted by the exertions of the missionaries and the government operatives who are with them, and who have been active in preventing the introduction of whiskey at the Ance.

The Indians are laudably exerting themselves to prevent its introduction; they have recently destroyed a keg of whiskey which had been brought amongst them by some Indians from Lake View Deserts.

At the Sault they have also an unusual supply of potatoes. The fish taken at the falls, and at their other fishing places, enabled them to support, during the summer, their families, notwithstanding the high prices of provisions.

Sickness has been prevalent amongst them: the number of deaths, however, has not exceeded that of last year.

They appear anxious to put up houses for themselves, and the logs and barks for several have been got out; they have been, however, unable to get plank and nails to complete them.

The Sault band have sold not less than 400 barrels of fish; last spring they made about 8,000 pounds of maple sugar. The turnips, pumpkins, and corn, gathered this fall, have been as abundant as at any previous season.

Their hunts have not been very successful in consequence of the decrease of game.

Some families of the Sault band, and those of Drummond Island, went, the latter part of July, to the Manitou line Island to receive the annual presents of the British government. I learn that all who were there from the United States received presents. Those who went from this sub-agency were induced to do so by the persuasion of the band resident on the Canada side of the Sault.

Although the sale of liquor has been carried on at the Sault to a great extent, no instance of personal violence amongst the Indians has occurred.

As long as the Indians live at or near the Sault, the efforts of the missionaries, by temperance pledges, and other means to prevent intoxication amongst them, will prove fruitless.

The missionary schools at the Sault have been conducted with constant care and attention on the part of the teachers.

At the quarterly examination of the scholars, under the supervision of the Rev. Abel Bingham, they gave proofs of application and improvement.

At the examination of the scholars, under the supervision of the Rev. Wm. H. Brockway, the children answered with an eagerness and readiness expressive of their desire to learn and of application to their studies.

For the details in regard to this school, I have respectfully to refer to the reports of the Rev. A. Bingham, numbered 4, and of Rev. Wm. H. Brockway, numbered 5, enclosed herewith.

The school of the Rev. Frederick Baraga, at the Ance Kewewena, is, I learn, constantly attended by about 60 scholars. No report has been received from Mr. Baraga.

The Rev. Mr. Peitzel's school is well and regularly kept—in it not less than 20 children are taught.

The reports of the carpenter and blacksmith, at the Ance Kewewena, evince that their services have contributed much to the improvement and welfare of Indians at that place.

No detailed report has been received from the farmer. The foregoing is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES ORD.

Wm. A. Richmond, Esq.,
Acting Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Detroit, Michigan.

No. 3.

Superintendency Indian Affairs for Wisconsin Territory,
Madison, October, 21, 1847.

Sir: In accordance with the regulations of the Indian Department, I submit my annual report of the state and condition of the Indians, accompanied with an estimate of the appropriations necessary to enable the Department to comply with the stipulations of existing treaties with the tribes at present residing in this super intendency. The annual reports of the sub-Indian agents for the

Green Bay and Lapointe sub-agencies are herewith enclosed, with their accompanying documents.

From the report of the sub-agent of the Green Bay sub-agency, it appears that the Oneida Indians have become good farmers and tillers of the soil; that the schools established for the tuition of their children are doing much good for their advancement and civilization, and that these Indians have attached themselves to the different religious churches established in their country. The Stockbridge Indians are placed in a most unpleasant condition. The citizen party adhere to the act of Congress of 1843, providing for them the rights of citizenship; the Indian party protest against the act of 1843, and adhere to that of 1846, repealing the former and restoring the tribe to its ancient privileges. It appears to me that the proper policy of the government would be to purchase the country remaining to the Indian party, and removing them south of the Missouri river or west of the Mississippi. A portion of the Stockbridge people living as citizens, and a part of them as savages, will produce a most unpleasant state of feeling, and the sooner they are separated the better for both parties. The citizen party will be under the protection of our laws, while the Indian party will be surrounded by the white settlements, and will be placed in a most deplorable and hopeless condition.

The Monomonie Indians.

There have been no changes in the state and condition of this tribe since my last annual report. From the report of the sub-agent, it appears that there are two classes among this tribe; one that follows the chase, (the greater proportion of the tribe,) and a farming band that is increasing in numbers. In my former annual reports, I have expressed my views fully as to the propriety of extinguishing the Indian title to the whole of the Menomonie country, and removing them south of the Missouri or west of the Mississippi river. Should the United States hold a treaty with the Menomonies for their country, and they should retain a part of the country for a future home, they would probably in a few years be surrounded by our advancing settlements, which would place them, with their present love of ardent spirits, in a most degraded state, and this remnant of a once powerful tribe of Indians would soon disappear. The humane policy of the government in removing the Indians from the east of the Mississippi to the country assigned them west of the States of Missouri and Arkansas, is surely the proper one. It has been the means of saving the lives of thousands, and has placed them where they can become agriculturists and stock raisers, and where they will be gradually withdrawn from the chase and their wandering habits of life.

Should the Menomonie Indians be unwilling to remove south of the Missouri river, a purchase of a country of sufficient extent could, no doubt, be made from the Sioux Indians, bordering on the Mississippi or Saint Peters' rivers. The utmost harmony and good feeling has heretofore existed between the Sioux and Menomonie Indians.

The difficulty in making a treaty with this tribe of Indians, I have heretofore presented fully to your Department. The northern portion of the territory is settling rapidly, in the direction of the Fox river, and a part of the Menomonie country is much wanted now for settlement, particularly that portion of it between the mouth of the Wolf river and the portage of the Wisconsin and Fox rivers, and bordering on the Wisconsin river, in the direction to the Plover portage.

The Chippewa Indians.

No material change has taken place in the state and condition of this tribe since my lest annual report. The late treaty held with the Leach Lake band, for the extinguishment of the Indian title to a large extent of the Chippewa country, if approved by the President and ratified by the Senate, will be productive of much good. It will increase the amount of the annuities paid the Chippewas—upon which they place great reliance—and will place them more under the control of the agents of the government, who have heretofore exercised but a limited influence over them.

From the reports of the sub-agent, it appears that the Chippewas are improved in their agricultural pursuits, and that their condition is better than it was four years ago.

Could the whole of the Chippewas be removed west of the Mississippi, where they would be out of the reach of the advancing settlements, it would be the means, to a certain extent, of placing them out of the reach of whiskey sellers, who are more destructive to the Chippewas than their enemies when in a state of war. The Chippewa that killed the white man on the St. Croix was tried and discharged by the court in St. Croix county. From the report of the sub-agent, it appears that, in returning from the annuity payment, some of the Chippewas met with whiskey dealers, and, when in a state of intoxication, commenced a fire on the whites, and wounded several of them without killing any person.

The Chippewas appear to be on friendly terms with the Sioux and other Indians. From the present state of our Indian relations on the Upper Mississippi, the establishment of a military post is of the first importance, to maintain peace between the several nations of Indians, and to prevent the introduction of ardent spirits into the Indian country.

My views on that subject have been fully submitted to your Department in a communication I had the honor to make a short time since. From the great emigration to the St. Croix and Chippewa country, to which the Indian title has been extinguished, it would seem that the attention of the government should be directed to that interesting portion of our territory.

From the report of the sub-agent, it appears that the small-pox had made its appearance in one of the bands of the Upper Wisconsin river last winter, but had not extended its ravages beyond that band. It appears that a part of the Chippewas that attended the late annuity payment were vaccinated for the small-pox. I fully concur with the sub-agent in recommending to your Department the propriety of having the whole tribe vaccinated at the expense of the United States.

HENRY DODGE,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Hon. W. Medill,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 4.

Lapointe Sub-Agency, *September* 15, 1847.

Sir: The annual payment of the Chippewas of the Mississippi and Lake Superior was concluded on 3d instant, to the entire satisfaction, so far as I have learned, of all concerned. The Indians did not assemble in as large numbers as usual, which is to be attributed to the fact that much sickness has prevailed, and still prevails, throughout the nation. The general reply of the Indians when asked why more of their number had not come to payment, was, that they had staid at home to take care of the sick. The disease which affects them at this time is of a bilious character, and is not generally fatal. The small pox broke out among the Indians of the Wisconsin river band last winter, and great fears were entertained that it would from thence bc communicated to the whole tribe. About eighteen fatal cases occurred, but providentially its ravages extended no further than the band in which it first made its appearance. Mrs. E. F. Ely, one of the missionaries connected with the American board of commissioners for foreign missions at this place, was busily employed during the payment, and vaccinated the greater number of those present. The Indians are, with good reason, very much afraid of the small pox, and very anxious to be vaccinated. I respectfully recommend that the Department will provide means to have the operation performed on every individual of the tribe; which can be done within the year, on all who visit this place, at a very trifling expense. The expense at farthest will not exceed fifty or sixty dollars.

The relation of the Chippewas with other tribes have been amicable, as a general thing, during the year; the only difficulties which have occurred have been between individuals. A white man was killed by an Indian of Saint Croix last winter; the circumstances attending I had the honor to report at the time, as I was on the spot soon after the occurrence. The Indian was delivered to the authorities of Saint Croix county. He had his trial at the May term of Saint Croix county court, and was acquitted on the ground of self-defence.

A difficulty occurred on Sunday, 5th instant, between several whites and Indians, which, as it will doubtless go forth to the world as an Indian outrage, it will be necessary to mention. Several men in a boat overtook the Indians of the Wisconsin river and Pelican lake bands, who were on their way home from the payment, at the mouth of Bad river, and sold them whiskey. On the morning of the 5th, the Indians, not yet recovered from their last night's debauch, demanded more liquor, which being refused them, on the plea that it was all gone, they attempted to search the boat. One of the Indians sprang on the boat and was immediately knocked into the river, by one of the whites, with a clubbed rifle. The whites shoved off their boats, and the Indians seized their guns and fired after them. The only serious injury inflicted was upon one man, who, it appears, was a passenger on board the boat, and received a ball which lodged in his right arm, near the elbow; several others received a pigeon-shot or two in their bodies. This is the first instance of an Indian raising his hand against a white man on Lake Superior, which has ever come within my knowledge; but it is no more than I would expect under the circumstances. If men will pursue this traffic, they must look for such results, and have no right to complain or receive sympathy. The Chippewas as individuals, and as a nation, are well disposed, and will continue to be so as long as the cupidity and heartlessness of the whiskey dealer will permit. I fear that, in our accounts of outrages and crime, we have done the Chippewas, if no other tribe, injustice in many cases; for I find on comparing them with almost any civilized community of the same size, for four years, there will be found the smaller aggregate of crime on the part of the savage; and every crime of any magnitude which has been committed may be traced to the influence of the white man.

More liquor has been sold at this place during the last payment than in any former year; and such have become the facilities for its introduction, that the impossibility of preventing it entirely is reduced to a certainty. We had a small detachment of soldiers here during the payment, but I find that they are but of little use, as far as the prevention of the sale or the introduction of liquor is concerned, as the sight of a soldier is evidence of danger to a whiskey pedlar, and he is of course on his guard. One resolute, authorized man, having no other business to attend to, will do more to prevent it than a regiment of troops. The crew of one of the vessels which lay in our harbor during the payment, aided by a number of other persons, set at defiance our military force, and refused to permit her to be searched. The circumstances I had the honor to report in my respects of the 24th ultimo; it will not therefore be necessary to revert to them here. The greater part of the liquor sold was in pint bottles, which were carried in the pockets of those who disposed of them, and detection, to say the least, was difficult. We succeeded in destroying about ten barrels of whiskey, including barrels, kegs, demijohns and bottles.

I was informed some time since that the two Chippewas so long confined as hostages at Fort Snelling, had been set at liberty; this was an act of justice. There appeared to be no disposition among the chiefs of the Chippewas to do anything towards effecting the delivery of the real murderers, and no good could result from any longer confinement of those who had been delivered. When at Fort Snelling last winter, I had a conversation with the commanding officer respecting the propriety of sending a military force to Leach lake to demand the delivery of the murderers, or, in default of their delivery, to bring down the chiefs who had signed the treaty of peace; but as one company of his command had left a short time before, and the garrison was weak, he did not think it prudent to send so small a force as he would be able to spare so far into the Indian country. I think it was an oversight in the treaty between the two tribes to bring within its provisions bands so far distant, who received no annuities, and were in a measure beyond the reach of the agents of the government. When the late treaty, which I am informed has been concluded with the "Pillagers," goes into effect, they will be more under control. The annuities of a tribe or band is the strongest hold which the government has upon them.

What effect the release of the hostages will have on the peaceful relations of the tribes, remains to be shown. I apprehend nothing from it, further than private revenge by some of the relatives of the murdered man. No treaty can be made between these two tribes which will prevent private murder and outrage; for, among the Chippewas at least, these is no principal chief—no tribunal before which an offender can be brought to answer. Each band has its own chief, whose name stands at its head on the pay-roll, and through whom, as a general thing, communications are made to the government and its agents; but any power or authority he may possess by right of place over any other Indian, is nominal.

While on this subject I beg leave to suggest that the sending of a small military force into the Indian country, on any occasion, is productive of evil effects on the minds of the Indians—the authority of the agent, unaided, is much better than a small force. The Indians are quick observers; and, in the latter case, conclude at once that coercion of some kind is intended, and the force should be large enough to carry out the intention to the full extent, and to avoid even the possibility of failure.

The prospects of the Indians for the ensuing winter are as promising as on any former year. Advices from inland represent the rice crop as plentiful, and, as many Indians remained at home, there will be no lack of assistance to collect it. The reports of the farmers which I enclose, numbered 1, 2, and 3, give promise of a sufficient supply of potatoes, &c., for the wants of the Indians within their reach. With the annuities and other assistance received from government, and the least exertion on their own part, there is nothing to prevent the Chippewas from living in (to them) a comfortable manner.

In speaking of improvements among the Indian tribes, I have perceived that writers are prone to express themselves in such a manner as to mislead the public and make it believe, on the one hand, that the Indians are much farther advanced in the social scale than they really are, or, on the other, that they are much lower than a fair representation of facts would place them; and moreover, the public is too much given to expect that results which must, with the best success for which we have any reason to hope, occupy the patient labor of the Department for years, shall be crowded into the short space of one. Much error is scattered respecting the character, condition, &c., of the Indians, by the remarks of those who visit their country for the first time and obtain, at most, but a glimpse of their state and manner of life. As it strikes at first view, favorable or unfavorable, such is the report. One writer will describe an Indian tribe as possessing all that is noble and exalted, while another will scarce admit them on equality with the higher order of brutes. This I wish, if possible, to avoid; and when speaking of improvement among the Chippawas, do not wish to convey the idea that, as a general thing, there is any near approach to the white man's life, or the white man's ways, for such a result is yet far distant; but that a great improvement has occurred in all their relations no one who has watched their progress for even the few years that it has been my duty so to do, can for one moment doubt.

They plant to thrice the extent, and are yearly increasing the amount; and men who, four years ago, would have considered it a lasting disgrace to perform any kind of agricultural labor, now lay hold manfully and consider it highly honorable. They are fast abandoning the principal of a community of property, and each man begins to feel that his business is to provide for his own family, and to make provision in time. They have abandoned, to a considerable extent, the ceremonies and practice of their heathen worship and heathen creed; and, although they may practice it, acknowledge the truth and superiority of the white man's religion, many of them have adopted, in whole or in part, the dress of civilized men, and live, so far as their circumstances will admit, in a civilized manner.

I enclose (numbered 4) reports from Rev. Sherman Hall, respecting the condition of the schools under his charge, as superintendent of missions for the American board of commissioners for foreign missions. This board have had two schools and employed three teachers during the year. From the teachers of the schools at Fond du Lac and Sandy Lake, I have received no reports; from my knowledge of the Indians at the latter place, I should suppose but little had been effected. Mr. E. H. Day continued his school at Fond du Lac up to June of the present year, at which time he left for the East, and has not yet returned. I presume the school was discontinued on his departure.

My opinion with regard to the application of the school fund remains unaltered from last year. I consider the plan, as proposed, of a small manual labor boarding school as the only one calculated to benefit the Indians, to the extent contemplated by the Department. The success which has attended the schools at present in operation has been produced by unwearied exertions against the apathy of parents, disinclination and actual inability of the children to attend during the greater part of the year. When the treaty of Fond du Lac (1847) goes into operation, there will be, if I am rightly informed, an addition to the school fund, which will make it sufficiently large to sustain a boarding school such as contemplated. If it be necessary that the amount provided by the treaty should be expended on the Mississippi, the amount under the treaty of 1842 can be added to it, and the school be established there.

I also beg leave again to mention that the benefits received from the employment of a carpenter, do not amount to the value of the money expended. If the money, instead of being sent under the head of carpenters, could be placed in the hands of the agent to be expended in building houses, &c., it would be much better, as one man can do but little towards erecting the log-houses, such as are built. I presume this change could be effected by the consent of the Department, at the request of the Indians.

The circular requiring statistical information, &c., was not received by me till our census roll for payment was almost completed; and I found it impossible to detain the Indians long enough to perform the duty at that time. I have, however, commenced it, and hope to be able to render the proper information by the time stated.

Our annuity goods of this year were all of a superior quality. Some slight alterations will be necessary in the invoices for next year, which I have noted in the list enclosed, (No. 5.)

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES P. HAYS,
U. S. Sub-Agent.

To his Excellency HENRY DODGE,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Madison, W. T.

No. 5.

GREEN BAY SUB-INDIAN AGENCY,
September 30, 1847.

MOST EXCELLENT SIR: Since my last annual report few changes have taken place in this sub-agency.

The *Oneidas* are quietly, steadily advancing in all the essentials of civilization, except with the first Christian party, for the want of an English school. They cultivate with good taste and great perseverance pretty extensive farms, cleared up from very heavy timber lands; from which they derive ample means of support, independent of the chase, which they have in fact nearly abandoned. They live in good log and framed houses, well furnished, and have abundance of stock, cattle, horses, and farming utensils.

The first Christian party have a neat, commodious church, opened every Sunday by their missionary, which they generally attend; the worship being the Protestant Episcopal.

For the condition of the school at this time, I respectfully refer to the report of the Rev. Mr. Davis, herewith submitted.

The school of the *Orchard party*, in charge of the Rev. Mr. Lathrop, of the Methodist Episcopal church, is kept in the English language; the teacher, like others of this sub-agency, is under contract, and returns to this office, registers, monthly, of the attendance of the scholars, from which the abstract is derived in the statement of the schools accompanying this report. The Orchard party is deriving essential benefit from this school, as is instanced in their general intelligence and advancement.

The Oneidas are not disposed to sell nor remove; and of late none are desirous of going to Missouri.

The *Stockbridges* remain much as heretofore. They are a civilized people—speaking, reading, and writing the English language, dressing in our costume, and living entirely from agriculture. They are sober, industrious, moral, and generally intelligent. They are mainly indebted for their improved condition to the conjoined efforts of the government with those of the American Board of Foreign Missions, under the immediate superintendence of the Rev. *Cutting Marsh*, for many years their able, faithful missionary.

There has been an unfortunate struggle between parties in this tribe, apparently about citizenship, but really for power and authority between rival chiefs and head-men. One party adheres to the act of Congress of 1843, providing for their naturalization as citizens; the other protests against the act of 1843, and adheres to that of 1846, repealing the former, and restoring the tribe to its ancient privelege. These matters had produced no little ill-feeling; but for the last few months it has in a good degree, subsided, and the parties are comparatively quiet. Their schools are in a prosperous condition, and have an important influence in forming the civil and moral character of the tribe.

The *Brothertowns* have laid aside entirely their character as an Indian tribe—having become citizens of the United States. The only cognizance this agency has of them is a supervision of the expenditure of the fund for educational purposes. Their two schools are well organized, and eminently useful.

The *Menomonies.*—But little change is to be noted in this tribe within the year. They consist of two classes—the *hunting bands* and the *farming band.* The former still comprises a large proportion of the whole tribe, though the latter is daily increasing in numbers. The tribe is gradually becoming sensible of the superior advantages of civilization, and will, in a few years, imitate the example of their neighbors, the New York Indians and abandon the chase.

A portion of the hunting bands still linger on the ceded lands along the shores of Green bay and along its tributaries, on account of the sturgeon fisheries, from which they derive their main support. The head chief of one of those bands, with a few of his warriors, lately paid a visit of ceremony to the Oneidas, at Duck creek, with a special view to see for himself, "*how Indians could live on farms.*" The Oneida chiefs received him courteously; gave him and his warriors a sumptuous dinner, and exhibited to him their farms, houses, barns, stock, utensils, &c., &c. The Menomonie chief retired evidently pleased and favorably impressed with the improved condition and independent style of living of his New York brothers, the Oneidas. Notwithstanding many of the Menomonies are opposed to any change in their mode of life, and view that of farming with distrust, yet its apparent that these prejudices are fast giving way, and that numbers of them will very soon join the farming band.

The stock-cattle and farming utensils delivered to them annually under treaty stipulations, are highly prized and eagerly sought. At the coming annuity payment, a quantity of seed wheat will be delivered them by their own request.

There is a very serious drawback on the farming operations at lake Pah-way-hi-keen, in the unsuitableness of their present location; which is, along the border of that lake, low, wet, but destiute of running water, and very unhealthy. No less than fifty-four deaths have occurred at that village within the past twelve months. To further the humane policy of the government (and the wishes of their intelligent missionary, Rev. F. J. Bondurel,) for their advancement in agriculture, education, and Christianity, there should be a treaty with the Memonmonies for a cession of the greater portion of their lands; a suitable reservation set off for their future homes for agricultural purposes, and provision made for the support of the schools, for building them a mill, and for furnishing them agricultural implements, seed, cattle, &c. A majority of the chiefs are already desirous of such an arrangement, on which basis I have no doubt a treaty could be made.

I have the satisfaction to report this year, that, since September last there have been two schools, bona fide, kept regularly in the *English language*, among the Menomonies at Lake Pah-way-hi-keen—one by the Rev. F. J. Bondurel (before mentioned) for boys, and the other by Mrs. Rosaline Dousman for girls; and I cannot speak too highly of the constancy and self-denial of those worthy persons in their labors for these people. Several of the Menomonie youths can now read and write easy lessons in English. I beg leave here to give an extract from one of the Rev. Mr. Bondurel's letters to me, dated 13th September, instant, as follows, to wit:

"The pupils of both schools have made more progress in their studies than I really anticipated. It is highly gratifying to think that our hopes have been fully realized, notwithstanding the many difficulties that have been thrown in our way. * * * All the scholars of the first and second class write with a degree of taste that promises much for the future. The pupils of the first class and four of the second, read passably well. I have introduced English singing into the schools—nothing could please the pupils so much as this. I assure you, sir, they play their part pretty well! All the Indians are pleased, above anything I could express, to see that their children read, write, and sing *just as well* (so they say) as the Yankees do! It is not my province to trace out in this place the progress that the junior part of this mission has made in the path of virtue. But it may be charitably supposed by yourself, as a Christain, that the moral part, the main object of our studies, has not been neglected by me as pastor; and that the cause of humanity, in attending the sick and the dying, in rescuing many, by a prudent and timely use of medicine, from the grasp of death, has been proclaimed with joy and edification in every recess of the Indian settlement."

The zeal of the Rev. Mr. Bondurel in this enterprise is worthy of all praise; but the same discouraging obstacle is complained of by him, that hinders their agricultural advancement, to wit: the unsuitableness of their present location. Their settlement besides being as before remarked, extremely unhealthy, is *strung along the borders* of Lake Pah-way-hi-keen for eight miles. This form of the settlement renders it nearly impossible to get the small children into schools in the winter season, on account of the distance many of them necessarily live from the school houses.

Mr. Bondurel, in concert with the chiefs of the farming band, has selected a fine site for a settlement in an elevated district of healthy land, with a good stream for mills passing through it, whither he is desirous of gathering the farming band of the Menomonies. But to meet his views, as before observed, a treaty should be had, and a *reservation* located to them which would ensure permanency to the possession of their improvements.

For a more particular view of the *schools* in this sub-agency, among this, as well as the other tribes, I desire to refer to the *abstract* herewith submitted, made out from the monthly reports of the several teachers, and which I desire may be made a part of this report. From this abstract it will be perceived that, for the past year, there has been in this sub-agency 11 teachers employed in all, and 244 scholars taught. The improvement in the whole has been highly creditable to the teachers and the efforts of the government.

The foregoing might properly close this report concerning the Indians belonging to this sub-agency. In my last annual report I stated, that besides the Menomonies there were bands of other tribes in the vicinity—*Ottawas*, *Pottowatomies*, *Winnebagoes*, *&c.* Within the last few days complaints are made by the whites, settlers bordering on the Fox river, in Winnebago and Monquette counties, of serious depredations by the Indians. I immediately directed my interpreter, Mr. Charles A. Grignon, to repair to the neighborhood, with a view at once to enjoin the Menomonies to observe good order, and to procure and furnish to the Department, without delay, *correct information* as to the true nature of the disturbance. He has not yet returned. In the meantime I learn, from sources I think to be relied on, that the depredators are none of them Menomonies. It appears that, in addition to the bands of the Pottowatomies and Winnebagoes that have for many years ranged over the country in question, there has, the spring and summer past, quite a large band of the Pottowatomies, that emigrated to the Missouri, returned, and located themselves in the neighborhood of Green lake, Fon du Lac, and Fox river, both in the Indian country and on the ceded lands. I judge this to be true, and that they are the depredators complained of by the whites of that neighborhood, from the fact that the Menomonies have complained of these new intruders as causing them great trouble, by destroying their fields of corn and generally plundering them of their effects.

The return of Mr. Grignon will put me in possession of the facts of this affair, and I will lose no time in communicating them to your Excellency.

I am, most excellent sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALBERT G. ELLIS,
U. S. Sub-Indian Agent.

To the Excellency HENRY DODGE,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Madison.

No. 6.

ST. LOUIS SUPERINTENDENCY,
Fort Leavenworth Agency, October 29, 1847.

SIR: In making my annual report I take pleasure in informing you that the Indians in this part of the superintendency—embracing those on the Missouri and its tributaries—have been healthy during the present year, and are unusually so at this time.

Where any attention has been given to agriculture among the tribes, labor has been rewarded with abundance, with the exception of the Pawnees, whose country has suffered during the past summer from severe drought. Some of the tribes in this superintendency are becoming good farmers, especially in the Fort Leavenworth agency.

I learn from the Turkey river sub-agent, General Fletcher, that a considerable of agricultural emulation exists in that sub-agency. The sub-agent, no doubt, has been highly instrumental in exciting an interest among the Winnebagoes for agricultural pursuits, by establishing an agricultural society, and offering premiums.

I regret that it is not in my power to report that the Indians have continued in peace with each other. With regard to their feelings towards the whites, there is no doubt, that with a few exceptions, they are peaceable and friendly. The idea that seems to prevail to a considerable extent in the States, that there is danger of an outbreak or general border war, has not, in my opinion, any foundation to sustain it. I have visited this fall a number of tribes, and have found them entertaining the most kindly feelings towards the whites, and increased confidence in the government. This has been especially manifested by the Pottowatomies, one of the most powerful of our Indian tribes in population, wealth, and intelligence, in the superintendency.

The war parties so common among uncivilized Indians, I regret to inform you, have greatly increased during the present year, and especially in their fatal consequences to some of our border tribes. War parties upon a large scale have been fitted out by the Sioux, amounting in number in some instances, to seven or eight hundred warriors. Within the last few months, they have made several attacks upon tribes which the United States are using efforts to civilize, killing over one hundred and fifty, and have threatened to carry on a war of extermination against the Pawnees, Ottoes, and defenceless Omahas. In their late attack upon the Ottoes, and hostile visit to the Pawnee and Omaha villages, they were in the immediate vicinity of Bellevue, where a number of white families reside. From the increasing boldness, and desperate determination of the Sioux, if not speedily checked, I consider the population of western Missouri and Iowa as by no means safe from their attacks; and as the Pottowatomies no longer oppose a barrier to their incursions on the northwest, it would be difficult to conceive the dreadful consequences that might follow a descent of these desperate savages upon the western portions of these two States. From the best information I can obtain, it appears that the greater part of the Sioux engaged in these war parties, are from the St. Peter's bands. While at the Council Bluffs a few days ago, I was informed that they were about starting a large war party against the Pawnees. I requested the volunteer companies then on the point of marching up the Missouri country, if they came across them, to demand a number of their principal men to be held as hostages for the future good conduct of their nation.

All the tribes that make periodical hunts upon the prairies, are in the habit of sending out war parties, but with the exception of the Sioux, these are generally small.

Your instructions to withhold the Iowa annuity until they should make reparation for their wanton attack upon an Omaha lodge last winter, were carried into effect, and resulted in an amicable arrangement. The principal chief, and others of the Iowas, directly your instructions were made known to them, hastened to the Council Bluff's agency, met the Omahas in council, made peace and other arrangements for reparation to the entire satisfaction of the Omahas. It is believed that this prompt measure will have a favorable effect in future, not only upon the Iowas, but upon the other tribes that were present at the council.

It is difficult for persons at a distance to conceive all the bad effects produced by these incessant wars among the Indians, but especially upon those that the government and missionary societies are trying to civilize. The frontier tribes exposed to these attacks are compelled, for protection, to live in villages, which is very prejudicial to agricultural pursuits, so necessary in the promotion of their civilization; and when they go on the buffalo hunt they are compelled, for safety, to take along the entire tribe. In consequence of the continual aggressions of the Sioux, missionaries, after several years of effort among the Pawnees, and after having gained their confidence in a very favorable degree, have been compelled, with great reluctance, to abandon them for the present.

From the impracticability of keeping hands at the Pawnee village, (the Sioux having visited it twice this year—on one occasion killing 23 Pawnees,) I have thought it advisable, for the present, to suspend all operations by the farmers, and have accordingly discharged all the persons employed on the farms; the Sioux in their last visit having destroyed the implements—in fact, everything about the village that could be readily destroyed.

Taking into view the great benefits that would result to humanity, and the advancement of civilization, by puting a stop to Indian wars, I would again recommend what seems to my mind the only feasible mode, that is to say, a general council on the plains in the buffalo country, in the month of May or June, of as many Indian tribes as could be induced to assemble, for the purpose of forming treaties of peace and friendship; the United States to be a party, for the purpose of enforcing the observance of such treaties and of punishing delinquencies. The Oregon battalion could be present, without much inconvenience, as its presence would give importance to the negotiations and overawe the turbulent. Negotiations thus entered into, I am inclined to think, would be observed in good faith, which would be of incalculable advantage to the Indians. Before they can be civilized they must be taught to believe that it is more honorable to become tillers of the soil, and to provide for their families, than to destroy each other for some trifling or imaginary wrong; it would also give additional security to our white people in crossing the plains, as it is the war parties that generally do all the mischief.

The Pawnees, from the frequent robberies they have committed on the whites, have become exceedingly obnoxious; they greatly annoyed the government trains bound to Santa Fé last fall. From the best information I can obtain, they have not done much mischief this year. You are aware that the mischief has been attributed, and I think justly, to that portion of the band on the south of the Platte river. It is notorious that those on the north have been anxious that their friends on the south side should be forced over to join them, in order to check them in their depredations and increase their means of protection against their enemies, the Sioux. I have recommended that the village on the south side should be destroyed and its inhabitants driven over to their friends on the north side, and that some of their principal men should be kept in confinement as hostages for the good conduct of their bands.

During my late stay at the Council Bluff's agency, I was visited by a delegation of Pawnee chiefs, to learn from me the wishes of the government in their regard. They informed me that, when on their return from their hunt, they found that the Sioux, to the number of some 600 or 700, had been to their village and destroyed everything that could be destroyed; they, for the preservation of themselves and families, had crossed to the south side of the Platte, where they now are, and where they are anxious to have their farmers and missionaries; that they were desirous to listen to the words of their great father; that they knew that even if the white troops were sent to drive them from there, they would spare their women and children; but that if they returned to the north side, without sufficient protection, the Sioux would kill men, women, and children. The Pawnees have some excellent traits of character—they are sober, industrious, devoted to the whites who live among them, and desirous to learn their habits.

Should they have protection from the Sioux, I would recommend that their farming fund be, with their consent, applied to the manual labor system. I consider the plan of making corn for the Indians worse than useless; not a single instance has come to my knowledge where the government has undertaken to farm for Indians in which their supply of corn has not been diminished; the Indians become indifferent when they have white men to work for them, and the whites themselves are but too apt to acquire the indolent habits of those around them—the result is that but little corn is raised and little or no instruction imparted; all that is necessary in farming for Indians, is to teach them to substitute the plough for the hoe, and this they can learn by their communication with the manual labor schools.

The many acts of violence that have been committed on the plains by what are called the "wild Indians," call loudly for some more energetic system than any yet put in practice in relation to Indians. The application of our humane system to these people is entirely insufficient to restrain them; we must deal with men as we find them, not as we would have them to be. Many acts of the most flagrant character committed by the Sioux within the last few years yet remain unpunished. The difficulty of obtaining evidence, and other difficulties incident to roaming tribes, make the trial of an Indian little better than a farce in their estimation, and they often laugh at them. When acts of violence, murder, robbery, &c., are committed, the guilty should be demanded, and if not surrendered, some of their principal men should be seized and held as hostages until they are given up. There is no difficulty in ascertaining the guilty among Indians, as those acts that the whites would seek to conceal, the wild Indians boast of as great exploits. They should be *tried* by a military court when practicable in their own country, and their chiefs, when seized as hostages, should be put to labor, and not returned to their people loaded with presents. In fine, they must be made to feel the power of the government.

The practice that still obtains of furnishing Indians with guns as part of their annuity, and permitting their traders to sell them such articles, should, in my opinion, be discontinued. When the Pawnees received guns at their annuity payment, they traded them to the Camanches; and the Osages in the fall generally procure a large number of guns for their winter hunt, which they exchange in the summer with the Camanches and other southwestern tribes for mules—thus supplying these Indians with weapons to be turned against ourselves. I would, therefore, recommend that an order be issued interdicting traders from selling guns, powder, lead, or balls of any description to the Indians, and that neither guns nor ammunition be furnished by the government in the shape of annuities, as for all the purposes of the buffalo hunt, the arrow is known to be equally, if not more, effective.

During the last summer, I addressed circulars to the several agents and sub-agents in this superintendency, in order to ascertain the number of murders committed by the Indians upon each other, the cause and the propriety of applying the criminal laws of the United States to the border tribes. I have received various letters in reply, which are herewith enclosed, marked from letter A to G inclusive, to which I beg respectfully to call your attention. The many Indian murders that occur among the border tribes, and especially among those who are remarkable for temperance, is truly deplorable. The mode of punishment, if punishment it may be called, is calculated to increase the murders to an almost unlimited extent; the murderer may be killed by the next of kin to the deceased, and so on without limit. The government in many instances, and especially of property, acts as the guardian of the Indians, and applies the criminal laws of the United States to murders committed by Indians in their own country upon whites. There can, therefore, I should think, be no doubt as to the power of the government to make the law general in its application, so as to hold the Indian amenable for the murder of one of his own nation equally as of a white person; humanity would seem to indicate this policy. I am sure it would meet the approbation of the Indians. Many of them are aware of the necessity of law; but they say they could not execute it if they had it, and, therefore, wish the United States to make and execute laws for them. The murder of a white man among the civilized Indians is rarely ever heard of, while the murder of their own people is of frequent occurrence. Why is it so? Because they would be punished by the laws of the whites. The Indians are generally a law-abiding people; hold them responsible for the murder of their own people, and it would become a rare occurrence. The prospect of a long confinement would, probably, be more effectual even than death. I cannot too strongly urge the subject upon your attention.

Education begins to attract increased attention among the Indians. I have not had an opportunity of visiting many of the schools this fall; the reports of the agents and teachers, however, will give detailed information on the subject. While at the Bluffs, I visited the improvements being made by the Rev. Mr. McKinney, under the direction of the Presbyterian Board of Missions. It is intended for the education of the Ottoes and Omaha children, and will be ready in a few weeks for their reception. The Ottoes agreed in council to appropriate their annual school fund to the education of their children in this school. Ladies in New York, connected with this society, have made a very liberal provision for the education of both Ottoes and Omaha children. Mr. McKinney is a gentleman of energy, and experienced in the management of Indian schools.

I visited a small school, taught by Miss Osgood, under the patronage of the Western Baptist Mission among the Weas; the children are boarded in the school and are progressing well.

During my late visit to the Miamies, they appropriated from their annuity two thousand dollars per annum for education. Their school will be put in operation at the earliest practicable day, under the charge of the Catholic church. From their success with Pottowatomies, on Sugar creek, it is expected they will succeed in checking the vices of this small remnant of a once interesting people.

Your liberal proposition for establishing schools among the Pottowatomies in their new country, was received by me in July last, but as they had united as one nation, by their late treaty, I thought it injudicious to ask their concurrence until they could be met in a united council; it is expected that they will meet in a few days in their new country. Major Cummins has been instructed to visit them there, and to show them their boundary lines, and knowing that the Major possesses the full confidence of the nation, I have requested him to lay the proposition before them.

Having taken an interest in the establishment of the school among the Osages, I would remark that I understand from the gentleman who has charge of it, that it has opened under very flattering circumstances. Early next year, it is expected that the Methodist church will commence a manual labor school among the Kanzas Indians.

The Pottowatomies, although not compelled to emigrate under their late treaty, until July, 1848, have commenced their emigration under the most satisfactory circumstances. I attended the payment at the Council Bluff's sub-agency, and urged their immediate emigration; they entered into it with great spirit, and immediately after the payment started for their new homes, crossing the Missouri river at different points, in large parties. The chief of the Miamies, with a small portion of his band, also left the country with the intention of hunting on their way. That portion on the Osage were to have left last week. I presume before this reaches you, the Pottowatomie emigration will have been completed. They will, therefore, consider themselves entitled to the annuity, under their new treaty, one year after emigration.

The law of the last session of Congress, making it penal to introduce spirits into the Indian country, it is believed has already had a beneficial effect. Several prosecutions will be made at the next court against both whites and Indians. The Indians who will be presented are intelligent, and are otherwise most appropriate subjects for the application of penal law. A few such prosecutions will doubtless have a very happy effect in deterring Indians from introducing ardent spirits into the Indian country.

The law of the last session of Congress declaring void all executory contracts of Indians, must be considered by *all who have not been, or are not expecting to be benefitted by such contracts*, to be wise and salutary. Had its existence been coeval with our Indian relations, there is no doubt, in my mind, that the government would have been saved much trouble, and the Indians protected from incalculable frauds. Those who have any acquaintance with Indian transactions know with what facility bonds can be obtained from them, especially by those who have an influence over them, such as is usually possessed by their popular traders.

At the late Pottowatomie treaty (at both the Council Bluffs and Osage river sub-agencies) the Indians gave their notes to the traders for more than ninety thousand dollars; and, as I understand, these notes were given upon no other evidence than the simple statement of a clerk that the Indians owed so many thousand dollars. This case, I presume, is not an exception to the usual mode of obtaining Indian bonds or national notes; and I am free to declare, from my observation, that they should only be considered as partial or presumptive evidence of debt. Your instructions requiring the annuity to be paid to the heads of families, and individuals without families, and that no debts should be paid by the Indians out of their undivided annuity until the debts have been found to be just, after previous investigation, I have cause to believe is entirely acceptable to the Indians, where they have not been tampered with by interested white men.

The only grounds of objection, it seems to me, that can exist on the part of the claimants is delay; and this is only partial, for as the Pottowatomies are by much the largest debtors, they have paid all they intended to pay at their late payment out of the fund set apart for debts, improvements, &c., and consequently cannot pay any more until they receive their annuity, under their new treaty, so that the interval will give ample time for investigation. But were it even otherwise, a partial delay should not weigh a feather in comparison with your desire to protect the interests of the Indians; and assuredly no fair and correct trader ought to desire, for a moment, to shield his accounts from the strictest scrutiny.

I believe there are very few tribes in this superintendency who are now in the habit of making national debts. The Pottowatomies certainly have not been; but as has been the custom heretofore at treaties, they have been induced to close up the debts of all their tribe who have individually proved delinquent, thus making the provident pay the debts of the improvident.

The laws and instructions based thereon requiring the annuities to be paid to heads of families, &c., cannot but prove beneficial in its effects. Chief *payments* are known to be highly prejudicial to the interests of the mass of the tribe. The property of the tribe is appropriated mainly to the benefit of the chiefs, and their immediate personal friends, often the most corrupt and degraded of the nation. The propriety of the measure is too palpable to require a remark to support it.

The Indians have been informed, in accordance with your instructions, that hereafter their payments would be semi-annual instead of annual. This arrangement will no doubt increase the value of the annuity, as it will shorten their credits, and enable them to trade more for cash. The spring, with the improvident Indian, is generally the severest season of the year; their annuity is expended, their credit exhausted, and instead of devoting their time to planting, &c., they are compelled from necessity to devote a large portion of it to the procuring immediate subsistence.

The only objection I heard made to the semi-annual payments, and to heads of families, was among the Miamies. This I understood to be the objection of the Indian traders, who had come on this summer to take off, as they did last spring, more than two-thirds of their annuity. I learn that they were told that if they received their semi-annual payments, that the government would defraud them; but if they would refuse to receive the half year payment, that the government would change its policy and pay them annually, and as heretofore. When I arrived at their village, I found that they had determined, in a counsel held with their sub-agent, not to receive their semi-annual payment. I took every opportunity of exposing the conduct of the Indian traders to the Indians, and of presenting the paternal intentions of the government towards them. As soon as the sub-agent arrived, we opened a roll, and invited all who wanted money to come forward and give in their families; about one-third of the nation, at first, came forward; the roll was then completed from the *ration roll.* As soon as the dollars began to circulate, the entire nation manifested a disposition to participate in the payment; all received $60 50 for each person, (semi-annual payment.) I am sure all were delighted, with a few exceptions only, of those whose pecuniary interest would have been advanced by a *chief payment*, to the serious prejudice of their own people. The Miami annuity gives them about $120 each, per annum. With this large sum they have not been able to obtain credit for the last eight months for more than $15, notwithstanding it was their first year in the country and that they needed more than ordinary supplies. This restriction of their credit was in consequence of the uncertainty of the payment of their annuity.

Some additional legislation is required for the punishment of persons who may be found endeavoring to defeat the policy of the government in its intercourse with the Indians; in the case of the Miamies it was palpable. George Hunt, a half-breed Miami, one of the party permitted to remain in Indiana, and formerly United States interpreter, was present as the hired tool of a part of the Indian traders. He went so far as to threaten to kill the first Indian that would receive his annuity. I do not mean to express any opinion to the prejudice of *the claims of Indian traders*, but I do protest against the conduct of a *portion of them* in prejudicing them in the first place against emigrating, and afterwards following them to this country and endeavoring to defeat the policy of the government.

I would here remark, that the intercourse law gives authority to remove from the Indian country persons who are obnoxious to the laws; but such persons may return the next day, and the farce of removal be thus continued, from day to day, without any means of remedying it. I would respectfully suggest that some changes be made, so as to give effect and permanence to the removal of improper persons from the Indian country.

So far as I am advised, the payments this fall have been made with promptness and according to your instructions, except that to the Sacs and Foxes, under the agency of Major Beach. I have no official information on the subject; but, from rumor, the money has been disposed of in violation of positive instructions. I presume, however, that it will be made the subject of special investigation.

The Indian trade is probably the most fruitful source of difficulty in all our Indian relations, and, I doubt not, has presented more obstacles to the government, and to the philanthropist, who go among them to civilize them, than any other cause. Too great a facility has been afforded for the admission of immoral persons into the Indian country as traders and engagees. It is found that many go into the Indian country to avoid the restraints of civilized society, and contribute, by their vicious habits, rather to degrade than to civilize the Indians. No white man should be permitted to go into the Indian country whose moral character is not good.

The objections to the Indian trade, as at present conducted, are easily seen, but I am at a loss to suggest any adequate remedy. The Indians, in many instances, are made to pay enormously for their supplies. For instance, I was told by a trader that he sold to the Pawnees last spring less than a pound and a half of powder (a tin cup full and a half by measure) and a proportion of ball for a buffalo robe, and a three-point white blanket for two robes; and the Pawnees' robes are said to be the best.

The regulations require that the trader should keep up a permanent establishment, yet this is merely nominal with those who pretend to it; they do but little business except about the time of payment. Semi annual payments, with a relaxation of the restriction to keep up a permanent establishment, would enable the Indians to procure supplies on better terms, and to diffuse the trade among a meritorious class of citizens that cannot afford the expense of keeping up a permanent establishment.

The Mormons who have settled on the south of the Missouri river, and on lands claimed by the Omahas and Ottoes, have informed me that they would leave next spring. They have made some improvements in building, breaking up of lands, &c. When they leave, I fear that the above-named tribes may come to an open rupture in relation to the ownership of the lands and the improvements. It is important that the title should be settled; if there is any evidence in the possession of the Department, by which it can be adjusted, it should be done without delay; if not, it would be best to purchase it by a joint sale to be made by the two tribes.

The large tracts of land held by many of the tribes in the country west of the Missouri is calculated to retard their improvement. No people will improve fast in civilization who can, without hindrance, change their location at will; to improve, it is necessary that men should be brought into constant social intercourse. I would respectfully suggest that these fine rich lands must be subjected to the plough sooner or later, and that the interest of the Indians would require that they should be brought within more circumscribed limits, and their title to lands, not necessary for their use, be extinguished; but, at the same time, I would repudiate any suggestion that would have a tendency to remove them from their present location.

The civilization of the Indians is no longer a mere speculative idea. Remove from among them bad white men and their contaminating influence, and substitute an efficient administration among them, aided by energetic missionaries, with the manual school system, and it will be found entirely practicable.

An opinion prevails that the buffalo must soon disappear, and thereby cut off the support of the several tribes that are at present subsisted by them. As they become scarce, hostile tribes will be necessarily forced to pursue them into each other's country, and deadly wars may be expected to follow. Humanity would indicate that the government should begin to look to the period, and provide a country suitable for agriculture for these roaming tribes, who have not lands fit for farming, and to direct the attention of the tribes to the subject in time.

I cannot close this report without calling your attention to the settlement of the Pottowatomie land reservation claims. For this purpose I would beg to refer you to my annual report of 1846 on this subject. Some of those who have sold and made deeds, complain that the money agreed on has not been paid. It should be inquired into, and justice, if possible, be done to the reservees.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

THOS. H. HARVEY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. W. Medill,
Commissioner Indian Office.

Supplemental.

Office Superintendent Indian Affairs.
St. Louis, November 19, 1847.

Sir: In my annual report, which I was late in preparing, and which was done on the road during my late visit to the Indian country, I omitted some subjects which I should have brought to your notice, and which I now beg leave to supply, although it may be too late to accompany my report.

Being aware that education forms an important feature in your policy for the improvement of the Indians, and that the missionary teachers frequently complain of the difficulty they find in obtaining and keeping the children at school, in consequence of their desire to be free and unrestrained, and of the disposition of their parents to indulge them, it becomes necessary to adopt some plan for obviating this difficulty, and thereby rendering the object sought after more attainable. With this view, it seems to me that the improvement contemplated would be facilitated, where there are boarding schools established, by placing the orphan children under the care and direction of such schools. This would secure them constant scholars, whose improvement would be more rapid and thorough than those under the more immediate control of their parents, while at the same time it would secure a better and more comfortable provision for the orphans themselves than they at present enjoy. When the tribe has an annuity, it is frequently a subject of contention among individuals as to whom the orphan shall belong, not so much for the protection of the orphan, as for the right to receive his or her portion of the annuity.

In cases where the school fund is sufficient for the education of all the children, the orphans' annuity might be retained by the government, and paid over when they arrive at maturity, which would enable them to commence life under advantageous circumstances; otherwise, it should be used in defraying the expenses of their education.

Since my return to St. Louis I have heard from most of the agents, and of their annuity payments, all of which have been satisfactorily made, except that to the Sacs and Foxes in the Sacs and Fox agency; that payment was made, to my great astonishment, *in direct violation of positive instructions.* On my return from Washington with the funds on the 1st of September, I found Major Beach at this place waiting for those of his agency. He left his agency without instructions or authority to do so; but it is proper to state that he was written to in Iowa, (where he went on a visit to his family,) and directed to come to St. Louis for his funds, by my direction, before I left Washington. Had he remained at his agency, he would have been some six or eight days later in reaching St. Louis.

It being my intention to superintend the Pottowatomie payment, at the Council Bluffs, with a view to hasten their emigration, it became necessary that the money should be paid to the agents early in September in order to enable me to do so.

To accommodate Mr. Beach, who was anxious to return to his agency, I turned over to him the annuity money before the receipt of the instructions from Washington, which he was assured would be received in a few days. I paid over, also, the annuities to Majors Cummins, Vaughan, and Hewitt, under similar circumstances, and *with positive directions to all of them not to make payment until they should receive the instructions.* All strictly observed my directions except Mr. Beach.

In a paper appended by Mr. Beach to one of his vouchers, he says, "just before leaving St. Louis, with the annuity of 1847, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs instructed me not to pay the Sacs and Foxes until I should hear from him—this was September 2d. I reached my agency September the 10th; —— days elapsed and I heard nothing from the superintendent. I had a person waiting to bring the mail from Westport, (our post office,) which came to that place on the 15th of September, as well as on the 11th and 13th—they all came at once. I had obtained the mail of the 8th in person. The mail of the 18th also came safely to me. On the 19th I received nothing from the superintendent. I felt under no obligations to him to remain here *indefinitely* for the want of the proper orders to pay," &c. Under ordinary circumstances I should not have considered it important to have hurried the instructions, it being too early for payment; but intending to set out, as I before remarked, for the Bluffs, I considered it important that it should be done before I left; the instructions to Major Beach were mailed at this place on the 8th of September, as you have been heretofore advised. A gentleman of this city started about the same time for the Sac and Fox agency, for the purpose of receiving money from a trader. On arriving at Westport, he learned that the instructions had not yet been received. He determined to remain at Westport until they should arrive—the mail for Westport lies over at Independence (12 miles from Westport) several days. This gentleman being anxious to return to St. Louis, obtained an order from the postmaster at Westport, on the postmaster at Independence, for the Westport mail, and brought it up at his own expense. In this mail was a packet for Major Beach which doubtless contained the instructions. He volunteered to take the packet to the agency, and it was accordingly entrusted to him. On the road to the agency, he met a person riding rapidly, who inquired of him if he had the mail for Maj. B., and, on being answered in the affirmative, presented an order from Maj. B. for it, stating that the Indians were very impatient, and that it was important that the instructions should be received as early as possible—that as he had a fresh horse he could reach the agency in a shorter time than the other. The mail was accordingly given to him, but which Maj. Beach says never came to hand. This was some days before the payment.

From the facts and circumstaeces that have come to my knowledge, there is no doubt on my mind that the instructions fell into the hands of those who were interested in defeating the intentions of the government, viz: to pay the money to heads of families, and to investigate the so called *national debts*, before the Indians would be permitted to pay them out of their undivided annuity.

It is to me astonishing that Maj. Beach should complain of delay in regard to the time of payment. Last year he had the funds in his hands more than six weeks before he made the payment, which did not take place until the 24th of October. I was present at the payment, and heard no complaint about delay. It is generally admitted by all, even by traders themselves, that late payments are best for the Indians. When the weather is cold, they buy substantial clothing for their families—when warm, it is otherwise. Major Cummins, an agent of great experience and sagacity, took up his funds about the same time, the 6th of September. He paid the Kickapoos, Delawares, Shawnees, and other Indians, during the last weeks of October. About the 25th, many of the Sacs and Foxes were in the vicinity of the agency, and few, if any, more than three days' travel from there. I am equally astonished that any pretence should have been made that these Indians were suffering for provisions, when the agent had, in his control, ample means under the fifth article of the treaty of 1842, applicable to the purchase of provisions, &c.

The Sacs and Foxes divide their annuity into equal portions between the two tribes. If the money had been divided per capita, they would have received between $32 and $35 each. The Foxes, however, received, as I am informed, but $3 each. Both tribes have already made complaints of their destitute condition.

The excitement and threats of the Indians spoken of were, no doubt, assumed for stage effect. The character of the government, and especially of the Indian service, requires that the whole matter should be subjected to the most searching scrutiny.

Major Sublette is instructed to inquire into the circumstances of the payment, and report the result to this office, but not having the power to compel the attendance of witnesses, or to make them answer, if not so inclined, his investigation must be necessarily defective.

A body of troops, say a company, should always be in attendandance at payments, not to averawe the Indians; for I will repeat what I have often said before, that there is no difficulty in doing business with them, but to keep the whites within the pale of the law.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

THOS. H. HARVEY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. W MEDILL,
Commissioner Indian Affairs.

No. 7.

FORT LEAVENSWORTH AGENCY, *October* 30, 1847.

SIR: a full and complete report of the affairs of this agency, should have been made long since, but other important duties and a crippled thumb, have prevented me from making a report at the proper time.

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On the 27th day of October, I completed the last annuity payment I had to make to the various tribes, within this agency, and have the satisfaction to say, that during my travels of some 250 miles among the various tribes, I did not see a drunken Indian; and, as is usual at my annuity payment, I had not the least difficulty or unnecessary trouble. The various tribes received their annuity thankfully; the most of them, as they often do, requested me to give their thanks to their great father. While on the subject of the payment of annuities, I will remark, that I cannot express myself in as strong terms as I wish, in favor of the present laws and regulations, in regard to the mode of making annuity payments to the Indians. They are so just and equitable, that I do not see how any objection can be made to them. They secure to the Indian everything that justice and equity could require. They will eventually secure to the government a stronger influence over the Indians, for they are not insensible to justice and their common rights. It will have a tendency to make them more economical, and prevent them from making large national debts—so ruinous to the red man. If I could write, I could mention many other evils that the law and regulations will save them from.

All the tribes within this agency are peaceable and friendly among themselves, and with all other tribes, and it is very gratifying to me to be able to state, that during the last seventeen years, not a serious difficulty of any kind has taken place between them and the whites.

The Kansas, Shawanees, Delawares, Kickapoos, Stockbridge, Munsee and Christian Indians, are the tribes that are placed under my care, all of whom, except the Kansas, are doing well, becoming more and more civilized, and better agriculturists every year. This year they have raised an abundance of corn to do them—many of them will have to spare; some have already sold considerable lots of corn; many of them raise oats and some wheat, and all raise vegetables of various kinds—pumpkins, cabbages, potatoes, &c., &c.

These tribes send many of their children to school. There are two manual labor and one common school among the Shawanees, one common school among the Delawares, and one among the Christian Indians, and, until lately, one among the Stockbridges. At the Methodist manual labor school among the Shawanees, this year there are 125 scholars—78 males, and 47 females. Of this number, the Delawares furnish 19 males and 19 females; the Shawanees furnish 21 males and 9 females; the balance of the number is made up from various other tribes. At this institution they are endeavoring to give males and females at least a common English education. The males are taught the various branches of agriculture, some of them are placed under mechanics, to learn trades—such as wagon-makers, blacksmiths, and shoemakers. The females are taught all the duties of housewifery, cooking, spinning, weaving, knitting, &c.

The religious Society of Friends (orthodox) located among the Shawanees, average about 50 scholars this year—about 25 males and 25 females. This institution is conducted very much on the same plan of the one mentioned above, except that they have no mechanics. Great care is taken in this school, and the one mentioned above, to engraft good morals, and improve the condition of the Indian children, and the Indians generally.

The Baptists also have a mission among the Shawanees, and generally keep up a small school. This year they had fifteen Shawanee children at school.

The Baptist mission located among the Delawares has, this year, about 23 scholars. I am, at this time, unable to state the particulars of this school.

The society of Moravians have a school among the Christian Indians, the superintendent of which has not made a report to me this year, and I have not had it in my power to visit the school. This school has heretofore been doing well, and I have no doubt has this year.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHARD W. CUMMINS, *Indian Agent.*

Major Thomas H. Harvey,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, St. Louis, Missouri.

No. 8.

Agency for Sacs and Foxes,
Osage River, September 1, 1847.

Sir: Within the past twelve months the Sacs and Foxes (formerly of the Mississippi) have become settled upon the tract of country assigned to them, under the treaty of 1842, for a permanent home. Already several villages have sprung up, and their numerous fields of corn give evidence of a commendable industry. Still their agricultural labors are confined within a narrow range, both as regards the quantity of tillage, and the variety of products. Eventually, and that at a period of time not distant, agriculture must become their principal reliance for support, although as yet, their own aversion to labor, combined with a natural prepossession for that erratic life, in the pursuit of which, until in recent years, their subsistence had been chiefly procured, renders the approaching necessity for a change of habit less apparent to themselves. They still devote a great portion of their time to hunting, which, in the year past has met with very good success. In fact their buffalo hunt, from which they returned in the early part of August, proved to be more fortunate than any ever before effected by them. The buffalo were found at a very short distance from their country, by which they were enabled to pack home a much larger supply than usually their horses can transport.

At my recommendation, a little over one hundred acres of prairie land was broken up and fenced, in fields from five to thirty acres, during the last spring, and probably application for the similar preparation of about one hundred and fifty more will be made in season for next year's cultivation. In addition to that, I have had ploughed nearly or quite as much, in small patches, dotted along the creek margins, in the soft timber land, which has been under tillage, the whole promising a good crop. The soil is greatly inferior to that of the country which they last occupied, and as the Indians have not yet learned to compensate for this disadvantage by an increased amount of labor, their harvest will not favorably compare with that of previous years.

The receipt of annuities, or at least of such large ones as are paid to the Sacs and Foxes, is, I believe, looked upon by most of those familiar with their effects upon the Indians, and unprejudiced by any personal interest, as a real evil to the recipient. I am firmly convinced that it is so. If in the olden time it was only in the love of money that every evil found its source, in our day and among these people with whom the love of it is so little, that it is cast from the hand as freely as the dust from the moccasin. Money itself is that to which we may justly ascribe the production of almost all the difficulties that oppose their advancement, and, in this day, when benevolence is scanning every corner of our land in search of objects for its exercise, cause them to view with indifference, and even to reject with contempt, those plans and efforts in which their future welfare is so intimately blended. These annuities are the chief attraction which draws the whiskey merchant to the frontier. And even while a hope that the portion received from the government will prove adequate to supply his wants, the native energy of the Indian, whatever it may be, will be dormant, while listlessness and indolence, with their whole train of vices they engender, will maintain chilling influences, and point to him as the only object where improvement rests, while all around him is progressive.

The act of the last session of Congress, imposing additional penalties, and increasing the means of conviction for the introduction of spirituous liquors into the Indian country, will, no doubt, be productive of much benefit, and tend, in a great degree, to suppress the traffic, in so far as it may have been carried on upon the Indian side of the boundary; still, it is not to the Indian country alone that this iniquity was confined, the greater portion of the intoxicating articles used by the Indians being usually brought among them by individuals of their own number, who go into the State and there purchase them; nor do I suppose that the evil can be checked until the sale of ardent spirits is entirely suppressed over a distance of at least fifty miles from the Indian line.

The Sacs and Foxes pertinaciously reject every overture for the admission of schools or missionaries among them. During some months past, I have had an application for the promotion of these objects pending before them. My opportunities for knowing the prejudices and apprehensions concerning them, existing among the Indians, suggested the necessity for much caution. The request was at first submitted to only two of the principal chiefs, and would not have been laid before the nation at large, could the assent of the chiefs been obtained; but the two to whom I had at first applied, although they appeared to approve of my proposal, feared to communicate their approval without consultation with their headmen; and when the subject was brought before these in council, some slight hopes which I had cherished were at once dispersed by their unequivocal dissent. It should be borne in mind that this application was merely for their permission that the requisite buildings for a missionary establishment should be erected, and that its conductors should reside in their country, with the full understanding that none of their means should be asked for towards its maintenance. So liberal an offer has never before been made to them, nor one calculated in its own terms to show them that the actuating principle grew from a higher motive than merely to obtain some of their money—an argument which, I have reason to fear, has too often been used to defeat previous efforts in cases where they did not bear within themselves evidence of its falsity. I must own that I was greatly disappointed, for I had hoped and desired differently, yet I trust not so as to be deterred from a repitition. I had supposed that the opportunities which, since their removal to their new home, these Indians had acquired of observing among many of their neighbor tribes the benefits they had derived from civilization, would have exerted a salutary influence in dissipating many of their own groundless scruples; and not doubt these had been in some degree effective; but, unfortunately, the vices of civilization, which too often seem to find in Indian enlightenment a better adaptation to their own progress than in the uncultivated mind, are many times too prominent to escape notice, even were there not persons ever ready, by perverted appeals and unfair arguments, to render their unsightliness more apparent, and falsely exhibit them as the necessary consequences of improvement.

At the present time, when our country is at war with a foreign power, and many of the more distant Indian tribes are disposed to embarrass its movements, and have committed aggression upon its citizens and property, it gives me more than ordinary pleasure to say that I have every confidence in the friendly disposition of the Sacs and Foxes; that they have been in no way accessory to any of the recent outrages, or aware that they were in contemplation by those who perpetrated them; and that no apprehensions need be entertained of any departure from their present pacific and orderly deportment, so long as our government continues faithfully the fulfilment of its recognised obligations towards them. They are also generally at peace with their Indian neighbors. They are too remote from the Sioux to be in danger of meeting with them. Their summer hunts carry them upon the ground traversed by the Pawnees, and they expect (should they come in contact with them,) and are prepared for a fight; but thus far they have not met.

A special form being now prescribed in which many statistical details will be embraced, setting for the improvement and condition, of the Indians, to be collected at the annual payment of annuities—subjects of that nature are now passed over which would otherwise have come within the range of this report.

Very respectfully, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JOHN BEACH,
U. S. Indian Agent.

Major Thomas H. Harvey,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, St. Louis, Mo.

No. 9.

Upper Missouri Agency, *October* 17, 1847.

Sir: In presenting my annual report, I have but little to communicate, and must necessarily be brief.

The Indians are in good health, and doing unusually well—their resources amounting to $300,000 for the last season, which may be estimated as follows:

75,000 buffalo robes, at $3 per robe	$225,000
Furs, peltries, &c., &c....................................	35,000
Miscellaneous trade	40,000
The aggregate amount of which is, as above stated..	$300,000

and would be amply sufficient to supply all the wants of the Indians, but for the extravagant prices of goods, which are unreasonably high, and should be curtailed.

There are two licensed trading companies in this district of country that use a capital of $175,000; the larger portion of which is idle capital.

The Indians have been greatly imposed on in their intercourse with the whites, in conducting the trade of the country. That system of trade which is now, and has been for years, carried on in this country, should be speedily abolished; and I need only add, that the system is that of "hawking and peddling" goods over the country, using the various posts of trade as places only of deposite.

The interests of the Indians require a change in the manner of conducting the trade of the country, which has been conducted for years to the great prejudice of the Indians, and contrary to the provisions of the intercourse law and the regulations of the Department.

To more effectually guard and protect the Indians from imposition and fraud, on the part of white men and traders in the country, I would suggest the following rules, viz:

1st. Require the trader to have a license for each separate trading post—his license to name the place of trade and the Indians with whom he intends trading; and, at the time of making application, to furnish, on oath, an invoice of merchandise for each post, the amount thereof to be embodied in his licenses; also, to give bond, with security, for each separate post of trade, and to be bound in said bond, to furnish, on oath, at the expiration of his license or termination of his bond, a balance sheet, showing the amount of goods sold, the kind sold, the balance of stock on hand at invoice prices, &c., by means of which the Department can determine whether the Indians have been fairly dealt with; also the propriety of a renewal of license; and in every instance to confine the trade to the various places of trade as designated in the license.

2d. The traders, upon application for a license, should furnish a list, on oath, of the white men they wish to introduce into the Indian territory, with satisfactory evidence of their good character, and that they were citizens of the United States—their names to be embodied in the bond and license. And as they introduce them into the country, I would hold them responsible for any fraud or imposition they may practice on the Indians.

3d. Require them to furnish, on oath, a list of all persons now in the country in their employment, with satisfactory evidence that they are men of good character and citizens of the United States; and for all such as could not come up to the rule, I would require the person or trader, who introduced them into the country, to turn them out forthwith.

For a non-compliance with the above, I would make it a good and sufficient cause for a revocation of license and a forfeiture of bond.

There are about five hundred white men in this district of country, the greater portion of whom are foreigners by birth, and many who never were citizens of the United States. The interests of the Indians require the expulsion of many of these men, and speedy and prompt action should be taken to turn them out of the country.

I have addressed letters to the various traders, calling their attention to the intercourse law, and the regulations of the Department for the government of trade in the Indian country, requiring a strict compliance with the same; and I have also informed them of the contemplated changes in the manner of conducting the trade of the country.

Of the Indians I have but little to say, as I am preparing, in detail, a report of the statistics of the country, the manners, customs, habits, and character of the Indians in my district.

The Indians have been extravagantly estimated by my predecessors in office—they having estimated the Sioux alone at fifty thousand souls; and I am at a loss to know from what source they derived their information, as they could not have obtained it from the Indians themselves. There are nine tribes in the agency, and they may be estimated as follows:

The various bands of Sioux	number	2,520	lodges,	cont'g	19,660	souls.
The Arickarees	“	240	“	“	1,800	“
The Gros Ventres	“	150	“	“	1,350	“
The Mandans	“	40	“	“	360	“
The Poncas	“	200	“	“	1,600	“
The Chayennes	“	317	“	“	2,536	“
The Crows	“	530	“	“	5,300	“
The Blackfeet	“	810	“	“	6,480	“
The Assineboines	“	980	“	“	6,860	“
The aggregate number of which is					45,946	

Total number of lodges 5,587, which would be a fraction over eight souls to the lodge.

The Sioux, Chayennes, Gros Ventres, Mandans, and Poncas are excellent Indians, devotedly attached to the white man, and live in peace and friendship with our government; and they are entitled to the special favor and good opinion of the Department for their uniform good conduct and pacific relations.

These people manifest a disposition to be instructed in the agricultural and mechanic arts, although they have made but little improvement as yet. They are highly susceptible, in my opinion, of a speedy and rapid improvement in the arts and habits of social life. They receive no annuity, have no schools or missionaries among them, at a great distance from the States, with a large number of *rascally* white men among them, and it is quite reasonable that they should have made but little improvement. These people are opposed to the introduction of ardent spirits into their country; but, like almost all other Indians, will use it if you give it to them; and when under its influence are a dangerous and troublesome people. When free from alcoholic influence, there are no better people.

I cannot too strongly urge upon the Department the propriety of doing something for these tribes; their necessities, wants, &c., require it, and humanity and the principles of philanthropy and religion demand that something should be done to civilize and christianize these unfortunate people. Now is the time for action with them; for in a few years the game, their only means of living will be extinguished, and they will then be poor indeed. While there yet exists game in the country, they should be given personal security from domestic war and strife. Give them permanent locations and secure residences, with notions of property and of right and wrong, and christianity and order will naturally spring up of themselves. I would advise the Department to establish an institution of learning—a manual labor school—at some convenient point on the Missouri river for the benefit of said tribes, the exclusive management of which I would give to the Catholics; not that I am a Catholic, but that I believe the Catholics are more successful in their attempts to civilize the Indians. Besides, they are a pious, good people, who give high evidence that they feel a great interest for the Indians; and they generally possess, to a more eminent degree, the confidence of the Indians than the Protestants; and I am for those who are capable of doing most good. An institution of this kind would do much good towards settling and locating these tribes; it would tend to bring together, in concert of action, and unite in feeling, principle, and interest, six of the tribes of the nine in the agency, and would thus be the means of uniting in interest twenty-seven thousand three hundred and six souls.

I induced a delegation from the principal bands of the Sioux, to visit the Gros Ventres, Mandans, and Arickarees. They were kindly received, and had many presents given them of robes, pipes, tobacco, and horses, after which they returned home, having promised to return with their people, and talk over and settle their difficulties. They kept their promise, and returned in a short time with 3,000 of their people, held a grand talk, smoked the pipe of peace, exchanged presents with mutual pledges of love, friendship, and good faith, and it is devoutly to be hoped that these pledges may never be broken.

The Arickarees are situated on the Missouri river, between the Gros, Ventres and Sioux, and are much better Indians than they have character for being. They are inclined to treachery, are thievish and great libertines, yet they are better Indians than the Blackfeet and Assineboines, yet not so good as the Gros Ventres, Poncas, and others above mentioned.

The Crows, Blackfeet, and Assineboines, have made no improvement whatever, tenaciously adhering to all the ferocious customs and miserable expedients of savage life.

These Indians are excessively fond of ardent spirits; (with the exception of the Crows, who have never been known to drink or use strong liquors,) are also thievish, treacherous, and are only to be kept under through fear; for they still continue to despise and hate the white man, and every effort made to gain their love and friendship has been made in vain.

These people are susceptible of improvement by kind and conciliatory measures—you must first gain their friendship before you can do any good for them.

The Indians generally have been remarkably pacific in their relations for some time; but God only knows how long they will remain so, as war seems to be the natural element of the untaught Indian.

I would suggest the propriety of a grand council of the various tribes of the Missouri Indians. Fifty thousand could be assembled at short notice on the Vermillion, 1,000 miles above St. Louis, at very little expense to the government, if done in the spring or summer months. And I would suggest the propriety of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the superintendent of Indian affairs at St. Louis, as well as the agents and sub-agents of the various tribes, being present. My opinion is, that much good could and would be effected by a meeting of this sort; and unless something of this kind is done, I fear it will be a long time before our government will succeed in putting an end to their domestic feuds and wars.

The late law of Congress, to prevent the introduction of ardent spirits into the Indian country, has had a very happy effect; and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs is certainly entitled to great praise for the vigorous efforts he has made to arrest this great evil. And should our government establish, as contemplated, a military post at Fort Larramie, every avenue will be closed for its introduction into my district of country. I am informed by the traders that since they have ceased to traffic in ardent spirits, the resources of the Indians have greatly increased, and their demand for the substantial articles of trade has augmented 200 per cent.; that the Indians enjoy much better health, look much better, and are a much better people; and that you now rarely ever hear of a murder being committed; whereas, when whiskey was plenty in the country, murder was a daily occurrence.

To more effectually guard against the introduction of, and traffic in, ardent spirits in the Indian country, I would apply the common law principle, which is laid down in Hawkins' Pleas of Crown: "If a man does an act, of which the probable consequence may be, and eventually is death, such killing may be murder, though no murder be primarily intended. Such is the common law principle, that if a man does an act, the reasonable probability of which is death, he is guilty of murder, although he did not intend murder." Thus is it with a man who sells or furnishes the wild Indian with intoxicating liquors—*he is a murderer*—for in this case, there is a more than reasonable probability of death; there is a certainty of death in some shape or other; and such is the view taken of it by the *Divine law*, which may be found in Exodus xxi. 29. In view of these things, I would like to see the law a little more rigid, and changed so as to hold the whiskey seller responsible for all the mischief done by the Indian while under its influence. To illustrate: should an Indian when drunk commit a wanton, wilful, and malicious murder, the man who furnished him with the means of intoxication should be held responsible and tried as an accessory to the murder, and on convictiou thereof, expiate his crime and offence in the penitentiary or under the gallows.

Upon the subject of an agency house, I am of the opinion that it would be impracticable to establish one at the present time; the unsettled condition of the Indian does not require it to be done. But the necessity of a place of head-quarters, for the safe-keeping of government papers and property, is apparent. On my arrival in the country, I could not find a single paper of any description whatever—nothing that would show there ever existed such an office as an Indian agent's. I have rented a comfortable office, and have opened a set of books, &c., the rent of which I shall expect the Department to pay, which can be done without an additional appropriation or remittance, as the sum heretofore allowed for contigencies will be sufficient for all useful purposes.

I have had great difficulty in procuring the services of a competent interpreter—one that could speak both the Indian and English languages. There are many who speak the French and Indian. I employed Henry Shattalion, a Frenchman, as interpreter from the 1st to the 30th of June, one month; and I have had the services of Louison Freniar, a half-bred Sioux, for the quarter ending on the 30th September. I found Freniar a good man, as well as a good interpreter; he is a native of the country, and a half-bred. This man I have appointed interpreter, and respectfully ask a confirmation of his appointment.

There is no necessity, in my opinion, for a military post in this country, the one contemplated at Fort Larramie will be sufficiently near for all useful purposes.

Owing to the great distance from my district of country to St. Louis, or the settlements, it will be impossible to be regular in my communications to the Department, and absolutely impossible to make my quarterly returns regularly. I must, therefore, ask the indulgence of the Department, that I may be permitted to make my returns annually instead of quarterly; and this can be a matter of but little importance, as the disbursements are almost nothing.

I have the honor to be, sir, your very obedient servant,

G. C. MATLOCK,
Indian Agent.

THOMAS H. HARVEY, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, St. Louis, Mo.

No. 10.

ST. PETER'S INDIAN AGENCY,
September 15, 1847.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of this agency:

The Mandawakanton Sioux of this agency (who alone of all the Sioux of this agency receive any annuity from government) have heretofore and still manifest and express the most cordial good will towards the government and whites; and, with very few exceptions, towards their red neighbors. In the unfortunate affair with their Winnebago neighbors last spring, there were but a few of the above bands engaged. The whole of the responsibility has been thrown on their shoulders, when in fact the larger number of those engaged in the business are suffered to escape unpunished. In consequence of the treaty made by the Sioux chiefs with the Winnebagoes, the whole of the burden falls upon the Mandawakantons; and, as but two of the bands had any hand in that affair, they think it hard to be made to pay the penalty which should, as they say, be borne by the Wahkpakootas, who had more than two to one in the party that committed the outrage. Agreeably to the list furnished by the chiefs and head men of the villages of the Mandawakantons this season, they number 2,135. The amount of sickness this season has considerably lessened this number. The deaths reported amount to 148. The whooping cough carried off a number of children this summer, since which the bilious fever and cholera morbus has prevailed and taken off a large number of grown persons. The following is the number of deaths that has occurred in the several villages of the Mandawakanton Sioux, as reported.

Black Dog's village	13
Gosroad's village	29
Little Crow's village	10
Red Wing's village	23
Sixes' village	37
Lake Calhoun village	36
Total	148

Wahbashaw's village has escaped the scourge. Although a large number of this village have been sick with ague and fever, there have been no deaths up to this date. The other villages are generally convalescent. There are still a number of cases of fever and ague prevailing.

The stopping of the provisions, consequent upon the difficulty with the Winnebagoes, has been severely felt by the Sioux, coming upon them at a time of such general distress, and at a season of the year when they were in the habit of living almost entirely upon the provisions received from government. The orders to withhold the provisions I viewed as imperative; still I could not do otherwise than assist the officers of the fort, the traders, farmers, and missionaries, generally, in their exertions to alleviate as much as possible the sufferings of the Sioux, by having some of the flour baked into good wholesome bread and distributed to the sick and convalescent.

The farmers generally report an average crop of corn; but owing to the sickness of the Sioux, a great part of the corn crop has been destroyed by the blackbirds.

The condition of the upper Sioux has been far more favorable the past year. Buffalo, about the head of St. Peter's river, have been much more abundant than usual, which is to be acounted for by the fact that the prairies farther north were burned over, so that these animals were driven to seek subsistence in a more southern region. Whether they will remain through the coming winter or return towards the Red river, cannot now be predicted; but the general impression is, that they will take the latter course. Should this be the case, the upper Indians will doubtless suffer great privation, especially as large bands of Sioux of the plains have been furnished with corn by the Sissetons of Lac Traverse; by which improvidence on the part of the latter, their winter supply of this important article will be materially curtailed.

I am happy to say that the energetic measures taken by the commanding officer at Fort Snelling, in seizing large quantities of liquor in the hands of some of the upper Indians, who came down and crossed to the ceded land in Wisconsin to procure it, has had a very good effect upon the Indians generally. They have been deterred, in many instances, thereby, from coming down to get whiskey, when they otherwise would have transported large quantities far into the country. In many cases, the regularly licensed traders are confounded with dealers in whiskey, under the general name of traders. This is doing great injustice to those men who are legally in the country, and who generally do all in their power to exclude liquor from the Indian territory. The force at Fort Snelling must be increased, if it is expected that the general military police of the country can be properly attended to. There is but one company of infantry to guard a frontier of hundreds of miles; and, however efficient they may be, the number is entirely too small to effect the object which the government has in view in checking, in the bud, any evil which may eventually involve the peace of the whole northwest.

The Hudson's Bay Company of Red river have, within a few months, been guilty of a gross violation of our soil, which I deem it my duty to bring to the notice of the government. Mr. Kittson, a gentleman of veracity, who is in charge of the Fur Company's trading post at Pambina, near the British line, stated that two men deserted from the detachment of British regulars stationed at Fort Garey, (Red river,) and came to his post, asking to be employed until an opportunity offered for them to reach the States. Mr. Kittson positively refused to have anything to do with them, except so far as to furnish them with food, and strongly advised them to return to their post. This they refused to do; and Mr. Kittson was surprised, shortly afterwards, at the appearance of a detachment (*armed*) of the Hudson's Bay Company's police, the leader of which stated to Mr. Kittson that he had come to apprehend the two men, and asked him (Mr. Kittson) if he would resist the attempt. Mr. Kittson, in reply, stated that he protested against such a violation of American soil; but that he would not interfere by force to prevent the accomplishment of their object, as he had neither the power nor the authority to do so. The armed party thereupon seized upon the two deserters, took them to Fort Garey, where they were delivered to the custody of the commanding officer, and punished, by severe lashing, according to the custom of the British army. The whole proceedings manifest a gross disregard of the sanctity of our soil, and, I think, deserve the notice of our government. The effect of such illegal and high-handed measures is particularly bad upon the different tribes of Indians who become cognizant of them, as they are led to think the United States unable to resist or punish intruders upon our territory.

The $300 worth of ammunition and fish spears, fish lines and hooks, for the use of the Sisseton Sioux of Big Stone lake and lake Traverse, is still on hand—not having been called for; but the prospect for the coming winter is unfavorable, and the necessity of the Indians will probably be as great or greater than the last season. If it is the pleasure of the Department, the above articles will afford them a great relief during the winter and ensuing spring, and I would respectfully recommend that they be given to them this fall.

I would call the attention of the Department to the fact that there is a band of Chippewas, called the Pillagers, who reside *on Otter Tail lake*, who have, from time immemorial, carried on a war against the Sioux, and who have done all in their power to excite the Mississippi Chippewas to violate the treaty of peace made with the Mandakawanton Sioux. This band causes much trouble, by their frequent hostile parties penetrating into the Sioux country, sometimes as far as St. Peter's river, and, murdering one or two, immediately flee to their own home. Some time in July last, two or three came down, and killed a woman of Goosroad's band in sight of the village, and succeeded in making their escape, although hotly pursued for some distance.

The Sioux of Lacque Parle, some time since, fell upon a party belonging to the Pillagers, and killed seven of them. This is almost the only instance of the Sioux killing any of that band for years. The above facts I had the honor of communicating to the Department shortly after they took place.

The Sioux returned from the Winnebago village, where they went to treat with them, and arrange their difficulties. Two lodges of Wahkpakoota Sioux, living on Canon river, were killed by (as the Indians think) the Pottowatomies, as they were returning home from the Winnebago village, where they had left them.

The farmer belonging to Wabashaw's band reported to me, on the first of the month, that the Winnebagoes had killed all of the oxen (fourteen in number) belonging to that band. The chief informed me that the chief of the Winnebagoes acknowledges the fact of their killing twelve, and that they were willing to pay for them. I immediately despatched the farmer to the sub-agent, to notify him of the facts, and request him to have the same number returned to that band.

Since the Sioux have settled the difficulty with the Winnebagoes for the outrage committed by a few young and foolish men and boys, they have frequently expressed their regret that it should have taken place, and manifest a desire to remain on their former friendly terms; at least, this is the wish of the principal chiefs and soldiers of the Sioux who have expressed an opinion on the subject.

I am sorry to have to report that the habits of the Sioux, if any change has been made, are rather worse than better; their fondness for whiskey is ultimately to be their destruction. The facility of procuring this article, I have little doubt, has been, and will in future be, the death of a great number.

The mortality which has prevailed in the different bands has, in some instances, been promoted by the use of whiskey or other intoxicating liquors. I have heard of some instances where Indians were attacked with fever, and during the time the fever was at its height, they have resorted to drinking. The result might easily be predicted; the next day, or at farthest two, they were dead!

I herewith transmit the report of the Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Williamson, of Little Crow's village; the report of Messrs. Hopkins and Higgins, of the Traverse des Sioux mission school; the report of the Rev. Mr. S. R. Riggs, of the Lacque Parle mission school, and, also, the report of Mr. Hopkins, of Traverse des Sioux, dated April, 1847.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

AMOS J. BRUCE, *Indian Agent.*

Maj. T. H. HARVEY,
Superintendent, St. Louis, Mo.

No. 11.

COUNCIL BLUFFS AGENCY,
September 10, 1847.

SIR: Under the regulations of the War Department it becomes my duty to make known to that Department the condition of the Indian tribes in this agency.

I arrived here on the 9th of October, 1846. My first interview was with the Ottoes and Missourias. Their village is situated some ten miles from Bellevue on the great Platte. They are divided into six bands, and each band has its chief. Three of the bands live on the north in one village, and the other three live on the south of the Platte in three separate villages. There is one chief who is considered as head, and is consulted as such in all important matters. On my first talk, they told me that they were very poor, and complained that they had no ploughs, nor no person to learn them how to work, for a long time, in consequence of which they had but little corn. They were anxiously waiting the arrival of their annuity, as they could not go out on their fall's hunt until they received it. From unavoidable causes this was not paid until about the first of November. Owing to their late start on the hunt, the agent was compelled to kill for them a larger quantity of beef than he would otherwise have done. When I use the word compelled, I do not wish to be understood that I was at all in any personal danger, but I knew these people were starving, and knew that even white men, with all their civilization, strengthened by christianity, were not entirely scrupulous about legal rights when they, their wives and children were starving. Of course we could, or should not, expect more of the wild man. They made a tolerable hunt of deer, and caught a great deal of fur. One of their traders informed me that he thought their hunt was worth $2,000.

I suggested to the superintendent at St. Louis the propriety of employing a certain number of hands by the month, for some three months, to farm for the Ottoes and Missourias. I received a communication on the subject, stating that my views of farming for them were approved, and that I was authorized to hire six men, with two good farm horses each, and to allow $30 per month each. They were accordingly employed for the term of three months. We met with a difficulty at the start. The Indians, it will be remembered, live on either side of the river. They have had a large farm in a partial state of cultivation on the north side of the Platte. They have had many jars and difficulties. In one of these they killed several of their tribe, and one of their best chiefs about it, and are very jealous of each other. They have not exceeding 50 acres at this time on the north side of the river, and that in detached parcels. In consequence of these things, the Indians on the south side of the Platte refused to have any corn raised for them on the north side; at the same time promising, if I would send three of the farmers over to their side, they would furnish a craft and aid the men in crossing and recrossing the river. On that promise, three of the farmers crossed and built themselves a shanty. The Indians, on their part, complied in part with their promises until about the last of May, when they became very lazy about crossing the river; and about the first of June, the chiefs all left on a visit to the Iowa Indians, some distance below here. Shortly after their departure, some of the young men broke the lock and forced the door of the farmers' shanty open and stole all their provisions, not leaving them one article of food. They remained in that situation until they dug a canoe. All things considered, it was thought advisable to dismiss the three hands on the south side of the river, as there was no certainty that they could possibly labor to profit. On the north side the farmers worked some 50 acres of corn, which at present promises a plentiful crop, so far as observation and experience will go, which, by the by, are not very bad teachers. I am satisfied that if the Ottoes and Missourias had ploughs and gearing, that, with the aid of some person to assist them in gearing, &c., &c., they could do well, and will make more corn than will be made by their farmers. The idea of Indians working when they can get white men to work for them, is as vain as it is futile. The chiefs promised me that they would furnish their farmers some young men to remain with them and learn to work. After their corn was planted, you could scarcely ever see an Indian in the field, and at no time but very few men. There are difficulties in getting Indians to work with white men, situated as they now are. The white man has his bread and meat, &c., while the Indian has to depend on a very different mode of subsistence, and often precarious. If he has corn, it has to be pounded to a kind of meal, or boiled; perhaps to resort to roots, or to angle or hunt for his food. The Ottoes are brave Indians. Like all other Indians, they are fond of ardent spirits, though I believe they do not run after it as some others do. Horses are their only stock, having neither cattle nor hogs. They express desires of having this kind of stock at present. I would doubt the propriety of government doing much for them on that subject at this time, as they have some young men that would kill and steal them on first sight. Their smith renders them great service. He has made, the present year, or twelve months past, 300 axes, 100 tomahawks, 100 hoes, 45 tin kettles, 29 tin cups, 25 hand shovels, together with a great deal of other work, such as fire steels, butcher knives, cold chisels, repairing guns, &c., &c. But very few iron kettles have been made by the smiths in this agency, owing to the fact that the sheet-iron sent up last fall was so inferior that it could not be worked.

The Ottoes and Missourias number about twelve hundred. They have an annuity of $2,500 annually.

Omahas.—This tribe of Indians lives at present in about 5 miles from Bellevue, on a small water course, called the Passio. This tribe is very poor; they have no annuity from government, except blacksmith and striker; they are very anxious to sell part of their land, so as to provide themselves with arms; they are scarce of fire-arms, and suffer greatly from their inveterate enemy, the Sioux, who appear to be determined to exterminate the Omahas, Ottoes, and Pawnees. They have killed in the last year about eighty Omahas. This tribe would wish to live some 70 or 80 miles above this place, on a tract of country where they formerly have lived, but the Sioux were so hostile and numerous that they could not remain there. They have suffered from the chills and fevers since they came down here a great deal. On my arrival here last October, I found several sick; I had brought some medicine for my own use; I visited some three lodges; they exhibited not the picture, but the fact, of misery and want; in one of these I found two blind squaws, and one other almost helpless from age. In one side of the lodge there was a young man, to all appearance very low; on examining, I found the disease was bordering on typhus; I gave him quinine freely, and he commenced mending immediately. I believe there was no instance where they took quinine freely but what they recovered. The quantity I had was small, being only for my own use, as before stated, and I was blessed with health, and, consequently, needed none. I have troubled you with this digression merely to show that a very small outlay for medicine would save much suffering, and many lives. The same diseases in an Indian require the same treatment that would be required in similar cases in the white race.

These were once a considerable tribe, but from the ravages of cholera, small-pox and wars, they are reduced to but little more than one thousand. At present there are a great many children among them. If the government would establish a post anywhere near the Missouri river, some distance above the mouth of the Platte, on the south side of the Missouri river, it would afford protection to the Omahas, Ottoes and Poncas; this, with one at Grand island, would embrace the Pawnees also. The idea of a station at Table creek, or Fort Harney, and then christened with the name of protection—protection for what? Not the Indians. Some of the knowing ones have urged as a reason that the Platte river is so difficult of crossing, that it would embarrass the troops; *that*, in my humble opinion, is one of the strongest reasons why it should be above the Platte. The Sioux living north of the Platte, where the small tribes live, the Omahas, Poncas, Pawnees, and most of the Ottoes? Why, north of the Platte? Then, if the fort is south of the Platte, it is protection in name only. There is no scarcity of suitable situations near this place, (Bellevue;) there is good water, soil and timber, with one or two good mill-streams, on each of which there is an excellent mill-seat. Above this place, about 15 miles, on the south side of the river, the Mormons have an excellent overshot mill, and from 300 to 500 acres of prairie broken up and mostly all in sod corn, &c., &c. They speak of leaving next spring, and would be glad to get something for their mill, &c. I would remark that there is an unsettled dispute between the Ottoes and Omahas about a part of their lands; of this the Department has been informed by the superintendent, in his communications of September 10, 1845, and September 5, 1846. In addition to what the superintendent has said on the subject, permit me to remark that the government, according to treaty stipulations, is bound to build a horse-mill for the Ottoes, which would be of but little use to them. There is an excellent stream, with several good mill-seats, convenient to these two tribes. It would not be more than four miles from the school that is now being established by the Rev. E. McKinney, per order of the Presbyterian board of missions, for the benefit of the children of these two tribes. Much depends on the success of this institution, and it should be sanctioned and supported by every philanthropist, and all who have any feelings for suffering humanity. I brought before the Ottoe chiefs, for their consideration, the propriety of uniting their educational fund with the Presbyterian mission fund, for the purpose of establishing a permanent school in their vicinity, which seems to meet their cordial approbation. With a little addition of funds to the horse-mill fund, there might be an excellent water-mill built, which would be calculated to unite them more permanently in feeling, and be a strong inducement for them to settle down in agricultural pursuits, and cease their roaming, or they otherwise must perish, as that will be their ultimate doom, for it will be impossible for them to procure a subsistence by the chase long, as the buffalo are fast disappearing.

It is near two years since the Omahas moved down here. There is another source of trouble with these Indians. There is a large body of the Latter Day Saints, or Mormons, stationed on their lands. Although they consented to let these people remain in their country the last winter, (1846–'47,) they say they expected them to prosecute their journey last spring, and leave their country. There has been one Mormon killed by Indians; the Mormons charge it on the Omahas. There has been no investigation of the occurrence, from the fact that the agent was absent on business at St. Louis, and, since his arrival, the Indians have been on the hunt. The interpreter states that he apprehends that there will be difficulties between the Indians and Mormons, if they remain on their lands. The Indians have killed a great many of their cattle, and plead justification on the ground that the Mormons are destroying their game range, and cutting down and destroying their timber. It is not to be expected that from 3,000 to 5,000 people, with a large quantity of stock, could do otherwise. Timber here is an object, the greater portion of the country being destitute of timber. If these people were on the north side of the river, in what was called the Pottowatomie purchase, there could be no serious objections.

Although these two tribes have been living contiguous to, and had intercourse with the whites, they unfortunately appear only to have learned their vices. The Omahas, as I have been informed by their interpreter, have given, in the last twelve months, some 30 horses for whiskey, not getting more for a poney than from two to four gallons, and that well watered. This trade has been carried on by the Pottowatomie half-breeds, on the opposite side of the river. The river was frozen over for the most part of last winter, which gave them great facilities in crossing for the article. It appears almost impossible to prevent them from getting it. I am sorry to state that there are men who live on or near the State line of Missouri, who keep whiskey, as I am told, to sell to these half-breeds and Indians. These unfortunate creatures, when spoken to about the impropriety of drinking, frequently reply, the white man makes it and sells it to us. Nothing short of divine or supernatural power will reform or cure their thirst for whiskey. I am in great hopes that the late amendment to the law in regard to making an Indian a competent witness, will have a salutary influence in the Indian country; and could it reach those base men who keep it along the line, for the purpose of selling to the Indians, it would, in a great degree, effect the desired object.

Their blacksmith has rendered them similar service to that of the Ottoe smith.

Pawnees.—They have had a school for the last two years. It has been under the care of Lester W. Platt until May last, when Mr. Platt was removed, and Samuel Allis succeeded him. Mr. Allis has been with the Pawnees some twelve years—has travelled with them in company with the Rev. Mr. Dunbar, who was laboring under the American Board of Foreign Missions. Mr. Allis is very much esteemed by the Pawnees. The Rev. T. Ranney has been associated with Mr. Dunbar. They appeared to be encouraged with the prospect of doing good; but, in the month of June, 1846, a war party of Sioux came to the Pawnee village in such numbers, manifesting so much hostility, and shooting at some of the whites, that they considered it prudent to leave the village. They saved the Pawnee children that were attending school by putting them in the cellar. The Indian tribe was out on the hunt. Immediately after the Sioux left, the farmers, missionary, and school teacher, with the children, came to Bellevue, at which place the school is still continued. From that time they have been without a farm, and have been dependent on the teacher for both food and clothing. The missionaries have not yet returned, but are willing so soon as they can get a sufficient protection. There have been from fifteen to eighteen persons there this summer and part of the spring. Owing to the backwardness of the season, the cattle could not subsist on the range before the first of May. These men were employed under the direction of Alexander McElroy. They have put in a considerable quantity of corn at their former farm; but, owing to the very dry season, the product will be small. On the 15th of August, four of the hands were discharged; some time previous, three others left. Judge McElroy informed me, in a letter dated the 12th of August, that it would be impossible to complete the work in the four months for which he hired hands; but he could get the heaviest done, &c., &c. On the 28th of August, Mr. McElroy, with all the hands that he had hired, came to Bellevue, at which time and place they were discharged. He states to me that only one-half of the ground is picketed in, and but one block-house finished, sufficient only for defence; one other block-house and blacksmith shop raised, but not covered in.

On the 31st of August, the hands left at Pawnee—interpreter, blacksmith, and striker—also came to Bellevue, and reported that, on the same day that Judge McElroy and hands left, there were Indian signs seen; and, on the next day, nine Ponca Indians came, and made sign that they were Omahas, and, by that means, were permitted to approach. They then told them they were Poncas. It will be recollected that they speak the same language of the Omahas, and were once, no doubt, a part of the same tribes. They are still friendly. They told the interpreter that they and another band had run to see which would get first to the Pawnee village, to get Pawnee scalps, and that they must kill these people, pointing to three Pawnee squaws and a boy that were with the whites. The interpreter, who is an old Indian trader, and well up to managing Indians, led them into his house, and gave them a feast, thereby enabling two of the squaws and boy to run off. They purchased the third squaw by giving blankets, tobacco, calico, and nearly all of their clothing. They then told him that it was not good for him and the other white men to be there; that, if the other band came, they would have scalps; and that, some three or four days off, there were 800 lodges of Sioux, and, if they come and did not find Pawnees, they would kill white men, &c. It is possible this was for the purpose of getting the whites to leave, that they might plunder. The interpreter thinks there was certain danger, and he has lived twenty-five or thirty years amongst the Indians. On the evening of the 1st instant, Judge McElroy returned from seeing his family. On consultation with him on the subject, it was thought all-important to complete the works—at least, so as our people can protect themselves; to do which, all things considered, it was thought advisable to get some more hands, to at least put up the picketing, and put the place in a situation so as to insure the purpose intended. We got four hands besides the superintendent, interpreter, blacksmith, and striker. I am aware that the agent has taken a responsibility that, under different circumstances, would not be justified; but the government has already, the present season, expended some $1,500 in getting the works in their present—some more than half finished—condition; and now, to abandon the place, to again be burned, (which would certainly be the case,) would be a worse than useless waste of public funds. It is supposed that the present hands can complete it, or put it in a situation that they can defend themselves, in one or two months at farthest. Owing to the unsettled situation of the Pawnees, their smiths were unable to do as much for them as they otherwise would have done. They made a considerable number of axes, iron kettles, tin buckets, &c.

I would remark as it regards the moral condition of the Indians in this agency, that it is to be regretted that they have made but small advances in their knowledge of christianity. Their ideas of a supreme being, or of a future state of rewards and punishments are altogether confused, and in fact it might be said to amount almost to no correct knowledge, though from what I have learned of the Pawnees, they are in the advance on that subject, and that is owing to the influence of missionaries amongst them. The Rev. Timothy Barney remarked to me with tears, that he did not know how to give them up, and that he considered the Pawnee Indians affording one of the most encouraging prospects for doing good, that he then knew of, provided the missionary labors could be continued. I would remark that the only difficulty was the want of the necessary protection from their enemy, the Sioux and Ponca Indians.

I cannot conclude this report, already longer than was anticipated, without urging on your consideration the propriety or impropriety, of the practice carried on here by licensed traders. In making these remarks, the agent wishes to be understood distinctly as making no invidious distinctions between the American Fur Company or any other company. The law is thus: "And no trade with the said tribes shall be carried on within their country, except at suitable and convenient places, to be designated from time to time, by the superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, and to be inserted in their licenses."

Mr. P. A. Sarpy has a regular trading house in this agency, but so soon as the Indians are out long enough to have any skins, robes, or peltries, you will see the clerks, strikers, and sometimes half-breeds, hurrying off in pursuit of the Indian's hunting ground or camp, with pack mules and horses. I think I would hazard nothing in saying that a great portion of the trade is carried on in that way, and miles, yes, many miles, from their store-houses. This may be all right, at least it has been practised, as I am informed, previous to my arrival here, but to my mind it is wrong. In the first place, the principal has to keep on hand a number of extra hands at various prices, ranging from one to six hundred dollars per annum. Those with numbers of horses, mules, and oxen, are kept for the purpose of packing or hauling, as circumstances require. All this cost and expense the trader lays on his goods and the Indians have it to pay. The greater part of all this cost would be saved by the trade being carried on at their store-house or houses. This is not the only evil attending the above practice, there is an additional temptation to those maurauding parties to attack and plunder the camps where the trader has his goods ; it was in an Indian camp that one of P. A. Sarpy's hands had his goods last winter, when the Sioux came on them and killed the most of them, and it was by the use of his heels that the trader saved his scalp, leaving all his goods to the enemy. If the practice is wrong, could it not be all measurably remedied by making it a forfeiture of license to carry his goods from his store-house or houses, for the purpose of traffic in the Indian country?

The nearest post office to this place is at Austin, Atchison county, Missouri; it is forty-five miles from this point, Bellvue.

In conclusion, as it regards the condition and prospects of education in this agency, I would respectfully refer you to the reports of Samuel Allis, and the Rev. E. McKinney, marked A and B. All of which I would respectfully submit for your consideration.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

JOHN MILLER,
Indian Agent.

THOS. H. HARVEY, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, St. Louis, Missouri.

No. 12.

TURKEY RIVER SUB-AGENCY,
October 6, 1847.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of the condition of the Winnebago Indians.

The result of efforts to advance the general interest and improvement of the Indians under my charge has not been so flattering the past year as I had anticipated. The barbarous attack of the Sioux upon the Winnebagoes last spring interrupted the operations of the bands who occupied farms on the Red Cedar river, and were among the most industrious and prosperous in the tribe; still something has been effected in the way of improvement. The Winnebagoes have cultivated their lands better and raised better crops this season than usual. An agricultural association was organized in the tribe last spring, and suitable premiums promised for the best crops. After harvest, a committee was appointed to examine the farms and award the premiums, which consisted of wagons, harnesses, ploughs, and other farming implements. The Indian crop this year is estimated at 11,000 bushels of grain.

There has been an average number of six laborers employed on the farms since the 1st of April, who, in addition to the assistance rendered the Indians in ploughing and fencing their fields, have cultivated one hundred and fifty acres of land, and made one hundred and forty-three tons of hay. The crop raised on the agency farm this season is good.

The Rev. David Lowrie reports the school under his charge as being in a more prosperous condition than at any former period. The children are instructed in the elementary branches usually taught in common schools.

Further details of the school, and also of the farms, will be communicated in the statistical returns required by existing regulations.

The blacksmith and assistants employed for the Winnebagoes have discharged their duty faithfully. The two shops near the sub-agency have reported work done the past nine months amounting, at the usual prices charged for work, to some $1,279 28. The work done in the shop located on the Red Cedar river is not reported.

The tribe were assembled last week to receive their annuities; which were paid as usual to the heads of families. The amount in money paid to each individual of the tribe this year was $18 50. After receiving their money, the Indians paid their debts promptly. The debts paid were principally individual liabilities to the traders for goods and provisions obtained on credit since the payment last fall. The giving of credit to the Indian is the principal means by which the trader obtains his influence over him: the Indian considering it a great favor to obtain credit of his trader. The policy of granting facilities for obtaining an influence, often used for mercenary ends, to the injury of the Indians, and sometimes to the prejudice of the government, is, at least, doubtful. If the trader is allowed to credit the Indians, that credit should be obtained through the government agent. This would not only secure to the government the influence now secured by the trader himself, but would afford protection to the Indian against extortion. It would be an additional security to the Indian if the trader were allowed to receive only a given profit on his goods.

License to trade with the Indians has been, heretofore, too easily obtained. It would be but a just application of the laws of trade if, on obtaining a license, the trader were required to pay a sum not less than $100 per annum as an equivalent for ground rent, and for timber used for building, fencing, and fire-wood. The money thus obtained to be applied to the hospital or school-fund for the benefit of the Indians.

Strict scrutiny should be observed in regard to the character of persons permitted to reside among or trade with the Indians. The red man forms his opinion of civilized society, and of the morals and religion of the white man, from the character of the few whose conduct he has an opportunity to observe. It would be a salutary regulation to prohibit persons from entering into the Indian country except on business for the government, or by the written permission of an officer duly authorized to give such permission.

The annuity goods and provisions furnished the Winnebagoes the present year, are generally of a good quality, and well adapted to their wishes and wants. The tribe are well supplied with clothing, provisions, and money for the coming winter.

The health of the tribe is unusually good for this season of the year. Their physician reports that billious and congestive fevers, and fever and ague, have been the principal diseases prevalent among them the present season, and that the Indians have suffered far less from sickness this year than they suffered last year.

There has been less drunkenness among the Winnebagoes this year than formerly. I attribute this reformation, however, rather to the late act of Congress, enforced by the dragoons under Captain Morgan's command, than to any voluntary abstinence on the part of the Indians. If the States and Territories adjoining the Indian country would enact laws prohibiting the sale of liquor to the Indians, similar to the act of Congress approved the 3d of March last, the introduction of intoxicating liquor into the Indian country would be entirely suppressed.

A temperance pledge was signed by eighty-two Indians of the tribe in July last; and the chiefs have pledged themselves to "use all their influence, and to make all proper exertions to prevent the introduction and sale of whiskey and other intoxicating liquors into their country."

The present location of the Winnebagoes, and the circumstances by which they are surrounded, are peculiarly unfavorable. The facility with which they obtain intoxicating drinks precludes all hope of their moral improvement; and the knowledge that their present residence is only temporary, prevents them from investing capital in permanent improvements. It is very desirable that the benevolent and liberal intentions of the government towards this people, should, with as little delay as practicable, be carried into effect, by removing them to a permanent home, where the usual motives which stimulate industry can be brought to bear upon them.

Another obstacle to the prosperity of the Winnebagoes is the weakness of their government. The chiefs of the tribe dare not make, or attempt to enforce, laws for the punishment of crimes. The government of the United States cannot better consult the interest of this people than by enacting and enforcing a wholesome code of laws for the punishment of crimes among them, and for the protection of their persons and their property.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. FLETCHER,
Indian Sub-Agent.

Major THOMAS H. HARVEY,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, St. Louis, Mo.

No. 13.

OSAGE RIVER SUB-AGENCY, 1*st September*, 1847.

SIR: I have the honor to lay before you the annual report of the condition of the Indians of this sub-agency. Since my last year's communication, of the 4th September, 1846, the number of Indians attached to this district has been increased, by the accession of the part of the Miamies of Indiana. They reached the lands assigned them in the early part of November last. Very soon after their arrival, they caused to be built twenty-five good and substantial log-houses, and which they paid for out of their annuity last spring.

I contracted upon their own authority and wishes, the breaking up, fencing, and planting of 227 acres of prairie, in detached pieces, in such quantities and on spots which they themselves designated—the cost of the work to be retained out of the annuity due them for this year. At the last annual payment made to them in March last, you induced them to consent to lay aside the sum of $1,500 out of the annuity of 1847, to be appropriated towards the erection and maintenance of a school on the manual labor plan, and which they (the Miamies) desired should be under the directions of the fathers of the Roman Catholic church; but from recent communications received, and a late opposition of the Miamies themselves, no preparations are making towards the attainment of this laudable object. The moral condition of the Miamies is truly deplorable. They possess the finest portion of land within the limits of the sub-agency; their annuities are enormous, compared with the number of recipients; they are entitled to innumerable advantages in the shape of blacksmiths, millers and agricultural assistance; salt, tobacco, secured to them by treaties; still they are a miserable race of beings, considering nothing but what contributes to the pernicious indulgence of their depraved appetites for whiskey.

You are aware, sir, that only a portion of the Miamies emigrated last fall; the remainder, those which remained back in Indiana, are now on their way hither and may shortly be expected. When they shall again be concentrated, the question may well be asked, will the Indiana influence prevail among them as heretofore? That such influence has existed; that it has been detrimental to the Indians and vexatious to the government, no one acquainted with them will deny.

Let this influence be destroyed; let the State of Missouri adopt rigid laws, to suppress the whiskey doggeries along the line, and there may be still hopes for the Miamies, if not for the present, at least for the rising and coming generations.

The Pottawatomies have been more unsettled and more unsteady in their habits this year than formerly. This must, in some measure, be attributed to their contemplated removal to the Kanzas country. Some have planted and will raise a limited quantity of corn and esculent fruits; others again have not applied themselves to farming at all this year. Those who have planted, speaking generally, will not raise a sufficiency to carry them through this coming winter, provided they remain; but they have pledged themselves, in council assembled, that they will remove this fall in the event of the payment being early enough for them to get off. I said the Pottawatomies have been more than usually unsteady; drunkenness, and its dire companion, murder, have prevailed to a greater extent this year than for years previous; even the hitherto exemplary Indians on Sugar creek have not escaped the infection. I am, however, happy to state that a reaction is taking place. Some of the old and steady denizens of Sugar creek have taken the matter in hand. They have called councils, invited the attendance of their brethren on Pottawatomie creek, and mutually have pledged themselves to adopt rules, fines and penalties for the introduction of spirituous liquors within their limits. It is pleasing to see the energies with which the movers of this truly desirable object press onward to suppress the use and abuse of ardent spirits amongst their people. The law of Congress of March the 3d last, and the regulations of April 13th last, cannot affect the squatters along the line of Missouri, from whom the Indians procure whiskey. If the legislature of Missouri would enact stringent laws, visit with imprisonment any violation of the same, and allow Indian testimony in such cases, we would then enjoy happy times. The well disposed and respectable citizens of the adjoining counties would hail the enactment of such laws with joy. Pursuant to instructions received last spring, Major J. Beach, agent of the Sacs and Foxes, and myself, were appointed commissioners to locate and survey 13 square miles for the Chippewas of Swan creek and Black river. The survey was completed last March, and a plat and the field-notes of the same forwarded to your office.

The Chippewas, Ottowas, Peonas, Weas, and Piankeshaws, have, as usually, planted with the expectation of good crops, though I am afraid the recent dry weather will be the means of curtailing the produce which, from the favorable signs in the earlier part of the season, they had a right to anticipate.

The Peonas have, as usual, been very industrious and exemplary. With no annuity or pecuniary aid from government, it is surprising for those acquainted with the listless habits of Indians, to observe how well these people have managed. I read with pleasure your remarks respecting this remnant of excellent people imbodied in your last year's report. They are still anxious to sell their country and incorporate themselves with the Weas and Piankeshaws. I should be most happy to see something done for these people.

The claimants of Pottawatomie reservations granted under treaties made east of the Mississippi, lying in Indiana and Michigan, are occasionally making inquiries respecting them. I can only give assurance that the subject has been brought to the notice of the department by yourself in your last annual report, and that it will in good time receive the attention of the government.

The general health of the country and the Indians subject to my charge, has been good this year. Few deaths have occurred by the visitation of God; but I am sorry to add, that there have been 12 deaths by violence; 9 Pottawatomies and 3 Miamas have fallen by the knife, and some 4 or 5 have died from the effects of intemperance.

I enclose, herewith, the various school reports of the teachers attached to the different missionary establishments of this sub-agency, to which I beg to refer you.

The Roman Catholic church, at Sugar creek, number some 1,300 communicants, and much praise is due to the zealous fathers of this persuasion for the good they have wrought among these people; two schools are in operation. The female school, under the direction of the ladies of the Sacred Heart, deserves particular commendation.

The school at Wea, in charge of the Rev. Mr. Adams and Miss S. Osgood, the teachers, sustained by the Baptist denomination, appear to afford all the happy results that could be expected of an institution of the kind. The young lady in charge of the department of letters is eminently qualified for the task, and seems entirely devoted to her work. Under the tuition of such a mind as hers, imbued by the most Christian benevolence, the pupils cannot fail to make rapid improvement, and from the influence of pupils so trained, on the future state of their kindred, we cannot but anticipate the most happy consequences.

The school hitherto taught by Miss E. McCoy, on Pottawatomie creek, as a day school, under the patronage of the same society, in view of the early removal of the Pottawatomies, has been changed to a boarding school of five scholars, under the tuition of Miss E. McCoy, a young lady in every respect possessing the best qualifications of a teacheress. These little girls have made pleasing and rapid progress in letters and the various duties of domestic arts.

The Baptist mission station, among the Ottawas, in charge of Rev. Mr. Meeker, still continues to afford the most unequivocal evidence of the practicability of reclaiming from a rude state to one of industry, morality, and decorum, the American Indian. Mr. Meeker has exerted over the Ottowas the most happy influence, the fruits of which is perceived in the rapid improvement of his people. Perhaps no effort of the kind has ever proved more successful.

I have to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALFRED J. VAUGHN,
Indian Sub-agent.

Hon. Thos. H. Harvey,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, St. Louis, Missouri.

No. 14.

Council Bluffs Sub-Agency,
September 30th, 1847.

Sir: The time having arrived at which it is made my duty to lay before you an annual report of the condition of the Indians of this sub-agency, I have the honor of submitting the following.

There has been no material change in the condition or habits of the Chippewa, Ottowa and Pottawatomie Indians of this sub-agency for the past year, except in the use of intoxicating liquor -which was used to excess up to the receipt of your circular, containing the law as amended on the third March, 1847, and which has had a happy effect. The quantity of liquor used since that time has been comparatively small, and with slight amendments, the evil may be almost entirely remedied—that evil which has so long proved so destructive to this unfortunate race—as follows, viz. requiring all white persons who are permitted to reside in the Indian country, to take an oath to co-operate with the government officers in keeping and observing the laws and regulations of the United States, pertaining to the Indian territory, while they remain in the Indian country, and that they will not introduce any intoxicating liquor of any kind into the Indian country, or be in any way privy thereto, for it is in vain to hope for a speedy advance to the civilizations of the Indians without an entire stop is put to the use of intoxicating liquors, as they have no discretion in the use of this article. Its use enervates the mind and body, produces sickness and death, and is the principal cause of the carnage and bloodshed so frequent among the several tribes. Now, I would suggest, that if the several States adjoining the Indian territory would enact laws, admitting Indian testimony consistent with the law as amended third March, 1847, it will greatly aid in putting an end to this pernicious article, that has so long proved destructive to the red man of the forest; and I would respectfully suggest, whether, if the several tribes before referred to, were requested by the heads of this department, they wouldnot lend their aid in so great an enterprise. I believe they would. I would further represent that the agricultural pursuits have been less the past year, owing to their intentions to emigrate to their new homes this fall, which I fear will be defeated—their neglecting to make hay in the proper season; and I would further represent, that this nation has no school or religious denomination with them, each of which I consider necessary. Schools in my opinion, should be conducted on the manual labor system. Each day should be divided equally, one half in tuition, and the other half at labor, giving frequent lectures, showing them the advantages they receive over those who have not been at school and receiving an education. By taking them young and continuing a steady mild course up to manhood, will be a sure guarantee to civilization. To send Indian children out of their country to school without learning them to labor, is spending money in vain. They return to their old playmates too proud to work, and will resort to anything for a livelihood without work, and their education only qualifies them to do more mischief; therefore, all the children, of or near the same age, should be sent to school at the same time, and continue in school to a maturer age; and by the frequent lectures and the aid of those who have the control of them, training them up in the habits of a friendly character and intercourse with each other, in a few years we will be able to prevent both envy and bloodshed, which are of too frequent occurrence. This plan, if carried into execution, cannot fail; that is, if we have all the Indian children of the same age receiving an education at the same time. They receive the same kind of instruction, and are by nature the same people; but by being raised by different tribes, as a matter of course, they partake of the same feelings and dispositions of those with whom raised; and if all were educated at the same time, under the same kind of instruction, they would be strongly influenced by that education, and especially if continued in school until mature age. Perhaps some may look upon my plan of civilization as an expensive one; but what can we do, and especially of this importance, without expense. If we fit out a regiment of troops for six months, there is expense—much more in keeping up a standing army; and let me ask, is the money necessary to commence and keep up manual labor schools among all the Indian tribes, to be compared with the loss of life so frequent in the forest and on the prairie every year, and which will continue until the Indians are in some way civilized as a christian nation? Is this not their duty?

This nation has two blacksmiths, who have been constantly employed during the winter and spring in repairing guns, traps, and other implements, suitable to their hunting excursions, and in the fall and summer in repairing wagons, making log-chains, and other articles for emigrating to their new homes. Their miller has been constantly engaged in grinding and sawing, and has contributed largely to their wants in breadstuffs. This nation is slowly advancing towards civilization, and justice compels me to say, there are some men among this nation of a fair order of intelligence, their minds well cultivated, and who would do no discredit to an enlightened community. A large number of them are disposed to use some industry, so far as to make a moderate support; but few think of making any thing to sell. Their anticipated move this fall has prevented many of them from raising crops at this place. I hope that they will be able to get to their new homes this fall; but if they should fail, it will probably prevent a crop to be raised by them another year; if so, it will require strict economy, or they must suffer, as there is but little game in the country to which they go.

There is one thing more that I would represent: that is, that some of the Indians have been down and examined their new homes, and have brought an unfavorable report—that is, that the country is not good; but I have met it promptly, and have told them that it was not the intention of the government to make their condition worse; that when they went down and examined the whole country, I thought they would be better satisfied. But some have gone back to Milwaukie, as I am informed; yet I believe they were induced to go back by their relatives and friends.

All of which I most respectfully submit.

Very respectfully,
R. B. MITCHELL,
Indian Sub-agent.

To Thomas H. Harvey, esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, St. Louis, Missouri.

No. 15.

Wyandott Indian Sub-Agency,
October 20, 1847.

Sir: Agreeably to the requirements of the regulation of the Indian Department, the following report is most respectfully submitted:

Since my last annual report but few striking or important changes have taken place amongst the Indians under my especial charge. The great body of the nation is advancing with a steady and even tread in the path towards civilization. The more advanced see, nay, feel the great importance of not only becoming civilized, but enlightened. Few, if any, of the North American tribes have advanced farther towards the much desired goal than have the Wyandotts; they can boast many men of acquirements and letters. The arts and sciences find their votaries among this people. The spirit of improvement is abroad amongst them. Many have, during the past season, erected comfortable houses, extended their fields, and purchased horses and oxen to carry on their farming operations. The fertility of the soil of the tract of country on which the Wyandotts are settled, and the skill with which many of them cultivate it, were referred to in my last annual report. The circumstances then warranted me in so favorably noticing these facts, but the evidences which have transpired during the past season makes what was then said still more palpable; for I venture the assertion that better crops of corn cannot be found in any other section of the country. Some of them have also made experiments the past season in wheat growing, and their efforts, it is gratifying to inform you, have resulted in the most complete success. Every other species of agricultural products usually cultivated in the same climates are produced in abundance, and to the greatest perfection on the lands of the Wyandotts.

A commendable zeal for the education of the youth is felt by many of these people. Notwithstanding the funds of five hundred dollars, annually appropriated by the government for that purpose, is ample, several families have sent their daughters and sons to select schools abroad, some few of whom have recently returned with education and accomplishments rarely met with amongst their more highly favored white neighbors. Amongst these are the daughters of W. W.; one of whom has since accompanied me to St. Louis and purchased a piano, and I understand is quite proficient in the use of it. Strange sounds these in an Indian country! Yet the philanthropist, it is hoped, may safely look forward to no very distant day when not only the Wyandott, but many other aboriginal tribes of our country shall have fully emerged from the savage state into the full blaze of civilization.

There are two schools in the nation for the education of the youth of the same; they are kept in operation the most of the time, and in which boys and girls are taught promiscuously. I am not able to give the number of scholars taught, from the fact that the teachers have not kept the necessary records. I am aware, however, that the number is comparatively small. In not being able to procure a regular attendance of children consists the great difficulty of educating them well at home. Parents and guardians are too neglectful of the important duty of enforcing such attendance, very many of them having little or no education themselves, cannot see the value of it in others. The amount appropriated by government annually ($500) for educational purposes is amply sufficient to give every youth in the nation a good education.

The church established in this nation by the Methodist Episcopal Society is under the care of Rev. James Peory, and from the best information I am able to obtain, is in about the same flourishing condition as when I last had the pleasure of noticing it. There is now a brick church building in progress of erection, of commodious dimentions, and will be completed in about one month and a half, the fund for which was mostly raised by private subscription among the people. The church now numbers two hundred and forty members, two native preachers, and four exhorters.

However pleasant the evidences of the onward and upward advancement of this nation towards the much desired desideratum of complete civilization, and the almost entire rectitude and moral deportment of the greater portion of the nation, I am again compelled to call your attention, and that of the department, to the painful fact, that intemperance still stalks abroad among them. From this destroying and demoralizing scourge I fear they never can be delivered, so long as the degraded *white* man is able to avail himself of the facilities of sowing broadcast the never-failing cause of dissention and brutalization in the form of ardent spirits. It is idle, worse than idle, to attempt to reclaim the wretched *Indian* victim of the use of *whiskey*, if it is possible for him to procure it. A perfect slave to his appetite, he knows no moral suasion. The only means of his deliverance must be sought in fettering the cupidity of those who are so unprincipled as to furnish, for paltry gain, the means of his destruction.

Although Congress, at their last session, have done, seemingly, all within their power to do, and for which every agent must feel grateful, yet there is much to be done before this otherwise prosperous and happy people can be saved from inevitable destruction.

Notwithstanding the privileges granted the prosecutor by the late enactment—such as the use of Indian testimony, punishment by fine and imprisonment, &c.—the remoteness of the courts in which we may prosecute, and the expense attendant upon such prosecution, renders the law all but inoperative; add to this the fact that we have those privileges above mentioned only against offences committed within the Indian territory, and you will readily see that enough has not yet been done.

Could we have a similar enactment by the legislature of the State of Missouri, to that of the United States, we should then have laws sufficiently stringent to punish the guilty, and in all human probability we should be able to put the enemy to flight, and thus leave the field clear for the full exercise of the philanthropist in teaching the *red man* the real value of sobriety, industry, and the inestimable advantages of christianity.

Notwithstanding this nation has not been scourged the past season by any prevailing epidemic, (this section of country having been generally unusually healthy,) still they have to mourn the loss of some of their best men. The diseases by which they were cut down were those incident to all new western countries, mostly brought on or aggravated by improper exposure, and in many instances without the aid of proper medical skill. A reckless disregard of exposure and hardship is almost proverbial of Indian character. Persons unacquainted with their peculiar habits when in health, their total disregard of everything which would be calculated to obviate or lessen disease, or militate to their comfort, cannot appreciate the real causes of the rapid decline of this once powerful, almost innumerable people.

The late regulations in the department in making semi-annual payments of annuities, and in causing payments to be made to heads of families and individuals, has created some considerable excitement among the Indians—principally, I think, brought about by interested white men. My own impressions are decidely in favor of both of these arrangements; and, further, I am strongly of the opinion that, when the Indians have time to see the benefits arising from the above mentioned alterations, which must inevitably accrue to them, they will be found willing to acknowledge that those changes have been made with a single eye to their interest. Much of the trouble and vexation that is met with in the Indian country is justly chargeable to that class of white men who infest the frontier—men with small means, and who, in the hope of increasing it, become the constant adviser and pretended friend of the Indian, and by these means hope, and often succeed, in defrauding them, and creating difficulties between them and those whose intentions and actions are perfectly honorable.

The Wyandotts have lately reorganized a temperance society. At the first meeting, 40 names were obtained to the cold water pledge. Something may be looked for from this movement in restraining the appetite for strong drink for a time at least.

A few words upon the subject of civilization and of christianizing the Indians. Experience proves that whatever has been done, has been done by the persevering efforts of men whose *whole* aim has been directed to this object, and whose lives were a practical example of the precepts they taught.

No where can correct moral deportment and true sincerity of heart, kind feeling, and pure motives, be found in greater perfection than in an *Indian religious family*. The great bar to their improvement is overcome when they throw aside old superstitions and long standing customs peculiar to themselves. The tenacious, adherence of the Indian to the ancient dress and customs of his people is a great bar to civilization; but when he has been induced to throw aside, and adopt the habits and pursuits of civilization, he rapidly embraces the peaceful pursuits, and acceeds to the requirements of christian life; and if then he is led and advised, and cheered, and countenanced by the hand of christian fellowship, benevolence, and charity, his improvement and happiness is in a great measure secured.

The manual labor system, in my opinion, has the preference, and may yet do much for their advancement in habits of industry and religious instruction; but, in my humble opinion, it should be totally unconnected with any species of trading, speculation, or money getting on the part of those who are their recognised religious teachers. It cannot promise much for their spiritual welfare (or worldly) when the absorbing question with the recognised minister of peace is not "how much good have we done these the past year," but rather, "how much money have we made," and how much can we make during the next. Much cannot be beneficially done to advance the Indian character, while a spirit of gain is manifested by those to whom they look for spiritual aid.

The Indian must feel that the white man in his heart is his friend, and, not doubting this, you may do almost what you please with them; hence the necessity of great sincerity of purpose on the part of those in any way connected with them.

There are men among the various tribes who have devoted their whole time and talent to improving and christianizing and elevating the Indian character. Their efforts are often crowned with success, and the evident results are to them a rich reward, and they deserve well of their country; but they do not grasp with avaricious hands—they pray and counsel—they distribute with charity.

I am, dear sir, yours, most respectfully,

RICHARD HEWITT,
Indian Sub-agent Wyandots

Hon. T. H. Harvey,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, St. Louis, Missouri.

No. 16.

Great Nemaha Sub-agency,
October 1, 1847.

Sir: I have the honor, herewith, of enclosing the annual reports of the Rev. Messrs. Hamilton and Irwin, of the Iowa and Sac mission, of Mr. John W. Forman, farmer for the Sacs and Foxes of Missouri, and Mr. Frederick Lyda, farmer for the Iowas, together with a few hasty suggestions of my own.

It will be observed from a perusal of the mission report, that the manual labor boarding school, though not very extensively patronized by the Indians, is diffusing some benefit to such as avail themselves of its advantages, and still holds out ample inducements to others. But for the corrupt influence of the whiskey traders, who live so near, I am satisfied that the school would soon have as many scholars as the building is calculated to accommodate. During the winter months they have a fine school, but when the spring returns it is difficult to prevent many of the children from returning to their old dress and habits, the blanket and the bow and arrow. Of one thing, however, I am satisfied: if the means now in operation do not finally reclaim these wayward and unfortunate people, I consider their case a truly hopeless one. I am fully convinced that the "manual labor boarding school" system is the only practicable means of their civilization and christianization, and I am equally certain that those in charge of the institution among the Iowas use the most efficient means within their power to render them its full benefit. As to their ultimate success, I do not feel entirely prepared to speak, but I hope for the best.

The Sacs still refuse to permit their children to go to the school; and from the feeling of enmity and continued ill will existing between the two tribes, I have but little hopes that they will ever permit them to mingle with the Iowas. Their jealousies and complaints of each other are continual, and I have small hopes of its being otherwise while they live so near together.

It will be observed from the reports of the farmers, that both tribes have made fine crops, and that their conditions in regard to the actual necessities of savage life are prosperous. As to their advancement in the agricultural line but little can be said. Their improvements in this as well as in every other branch of civilization is slow, notwithstanding I am satisfied that the utmost exertions are used to improve them. I think the system of farming for them, at first adopted and since pursued, of raising large quantities of grain for them, a bad one, and I shall hereafter either abolish it entirely or greatly modify it. I conceive the real duty of a farmer to be, instructing them and working *with* them, not *for* them.

I have entered into a contract to have a mill erected for the Sacs and Foxes, which they have been a long time asking for. I hope it will be in operation by the 1st of January, as stipulated in the contract.

It will be observed by the report of Mr. Forman, Sac farmer, that the Sacs desire an exchange of their lands for part of the Kickapoos, lying north of Wolf river. If this can be conveniently done, (and I see no reason why it cannot, if both tribes are willing, as stated,) I believe it would be a good arrangement for the Sacs and Foxes, as they are much further from the whiskey traders where they now are than at their old village near the mouth of Wolf river. Both they and the Kickapoos have, I presume, much more land than either tribe really need or will ever improve.

The adoption of the system of paying to the heads of families, as a permanent measure, will, I think, have a most beneficial influence upon them. They must be taught the benefits arising from the rights in private property, before they will make much exertion towards improvement.

The Sacs and Foxes received their annuities on the 22d of September, and divided $17 per capita, paying besides a debt of near $1,500 to their trader..

In accordance with instructions, the Iowa funds have been withheld until an arrangement can be effected with the Omahas for their (the Iowas) attack upon them last winter. I think this an excellent example to set them, and am satisfied that the withholding their money a single day, after it is on the ground and ready for them, would do more towards restraining these "war parties" than all the advice that could be given them.

Your obedient servant,

W. E. RUCKER,
Indian Sub-agent.

To Major THOMAS H. HARVEY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, St. Louis, Mo.

No. 17.

Choctaw Agency, *October* 20, 1847.

Sir: During the last year, eight parties of Choctaw emigrants, amounting in all to 1,619, have been removed from Mississippi. Of these, 360 were of the Shuk-hu-nat-chee band, formerly settled on a stream of that name, flowing into the Tombigbee; 425 were "Mogolushas," chiefly from Neshoba county, Mississippi; 650 were "Sixtowns," from the southern sections of Mississippi and Louisiana; and the rest were from the country watered by the Big Black and Pearl rivers. About half the entire number have settled on the Arkansas, and the remainder on the waters of Red river. The different parties vary considerably in their habits and character. Some are sober, industrious, thrifty, and anxious to improve their condition. Others, again, are indolent, improvident, and intemperate. To the first class the Shuk-hu-nat-chee, with but few exceptions, belong. They are, in general, decently and comfortably clothed; about one-third of them are members of religious societies, and nearly all have provided themselves with cabins and fields, making this year, notwithstanding the usual acclimatory sickness, respectable crops of corn.

The Mogolushas differ widely from the Shuk-hu-nat-chees. They have always been regarded as improvident, turbulent, and reckless. Many of them had, on their arrival, large sums of money, derived from the sale of land scrip. These spent most of their time in drinking and fighting, to the infinite annoyance of the more peaceable and well disposed of their neighbors. Their means, however, soon gave out, and, I understand, about half of them have shown a disposition to labor.

The "Sixtowns" are said to be, with the exception of one or two small bands, the most ignorant of the Choctaw race. They have, hitherto, been more strongly attached to the customs of their ancestors, and more obstinately opposed to innovation, than any other portion of the tribe. They are not so quarrelsome as the Mogolushas, and not so industrious as the Shuk-ha-nat-chees. Prior to their emigration they led wandering lives, ranging over a considerable scope of country, and seldom remaining long in one place. It was, therefore, supposed that the greater part would return to their former haunts. It is said, however, that not a single family has gone back. On the contrary, they bid fair to make very good settlers. A portion of those included under the head of "Sixtowns" are better known as Bay Indians. These came up the Washita in April last, and settled in the southeastern corner of the Choctaw country. They have intermarried with the French, and adopted, in a great degree, their manners and peculiarities. I have not seen them, but understand that in dress and appearance they resemble the lower classes of the creole population of Louisiana. Considering their mode of life and peculiar condition, it is rather remarkable that, apart from the Bay Indians, who are a distinct body in many respects different from the others, there are no half-breeds among the Sixtown emigrants.

The Bay Indians and other Sixtowns, who came about the same time, arrived too late to plant corn this year. Those who came in January last, and in the spring of 1846, are said to be tolerably well.

The other emigrants that removed during the last year generally resemble the Mogolushas in their character and habits. They did not reach this country until long after the usual planting season.

Colonel McKean, who has had charge of the emigrants settled on Red river, as issuing commissary, reports that a very large majority of those who arrived on the 1st day of April, 1845, have built comfortable cabins, cleared fields, are doing well, and are well satisfied with their new homes. "Some of them," he adds, have planted cotton this season, and I think, as they get more ground cleared, they will still increase the production of cotton, as the merchants are giving two cents per pound in the seed." The parties that arrived in 1846, he represents, are in like manner doing well—building houses and clearing land. Some of them have raised this year more than enough produce for their subsistence.

In addition to the advantages arising from soil and climate, they have, in the interest on the sums invested for their benefit, an income well adapted to their wants, amounting, on an average, to about $5 each, enough to be of material assistance in various respects, but not enough to obviate the necessity of labor; though whether annuities are ever of any real permanent advantage to Indians is matter of doubt. There can be no question that large sums of money, in their hands, are a source of positive injury. Some evidence of this is found in the fact that those of the emigrants who sold their land scrip for money are poorer, and worse off in every respect, than those who received no pecuniary consideration in exchange. "They buy no ponies," said one of the Leaf river emigrants, speaking of the parties that sold, "no cattle, no ploughs; nothing but whiskey and a little calico."

Accounts from the other Choctaws, the "old settlers," represent that their crops have been unusually abundant this year, the season having been remarkably favorable. It is said that there will be a large surplus of corn, and that over one thousand bales of cotton will be shipped from the settlements bordering on the Red river. I am not able to give you the exact number of the tribe, the census returns being still incomplete; but it is the opinion of its more intelligent members, that notwithstanding the last year has been unusually sickly, the population is increasing. The settlements are extending westward rapidly, already reaching 200 miles west of the Arkansas line. Whether at present they are materially improving as a people, I am not able to judge, not having been long enough among them; though from the statements of the very respectable and intelligent gentlemen who have resided among them the last twenty years as missionaries, it would seem that they are. The Rev. Mr. Kingsbury, after lamenting a temporary increase of intemperance in neighborhoods where parties of the late emigrants have settled, and expressing a regret that the laws have not exerted that restraining influence over a certain class of the population that they formerly did, adds, that nevertheless "a very perceptible progress in industry and general improvement is manifest;" and the Rev. Mr. Wright speaks in strong terms of the great and continued amelioration of their condition. He also mentions the gratifying fact, that there are among them many hundreds of professing Christians, "whose consistant lives attest the sincerity of their convictions." An excellent opportunity will soon be afforded of observing how far the Choctaws are able to help themselves, which, after all, is the best test of the extent of their improvement.

The period during which blacksmiths were to be provided by the government is about to expire, and the time is also at hand when the greater part of the annuities at present distributed among them will cease to be paid. Should these circumstances stimulate them to make good by their own exertions the deficiency, it will furnish strong proof that the labors for their advancement are not thrown away.

It will be seen, by the report of their agent, that the Chickasaws have also been fortunate in their agricultural operations this year, and that they are able to furnish the troops at Fort Washita with most of the supplies required for their use. They complain—I apprehend with good reason—of the conduct of the Kickapoos and other Indians supposed to be connected with them in horse-stealing. Similar complaints have been frequently made by the Choctaws and Creeks. In fact these depredations are carried on to such an extent as to call for the most energetic measures to remedy the evil. I regret to learn that the Chickasaws desire so large a portion of their income paid them as annuity. They already receive, in this way, more than enough for their wants; and it would certainly be much better in every respect if they could be persuaded to make some more useful disposition of their means.

No reports have been received from the agents for the Creeks and Seminoles. From other sources I learn there is likely to be some disagreement in the former tribe concerning the division of their annuities, which have heretofore been paid to the chiefs, and not—as in the more usual manner—to heads of families. The disputes will probably relate to the amount to be allowed to the chiefs for their services. Another source of dissatisfaction with the Creeks generally, is the payment of part of their annuity in goods. They complain that the goods are not, and cannot be, divided fairly; that they are never so well suited to their wants as articles purchased expressly for their use by traders living amongst them, and understanding exactly their condition and necessities; and, furthermore, they allege that it generally happens that the goods do not reach them until after the season when they are most required. How far these allegations are true, I am not able to say. As to the impression generally prevailing, that such complaints emanate from the traders exclusively, and not from the Indians, I am satisfied, from my own observation among other tribes, that it is not correct. There is a strong disposition on the part of all Indians that know anything about money at all to want whatever may be due them paid in money, and into their own hands, if it is to stay there only a minute; still they want to see it, to feel it, to handle it. This disposition may be laughed at as absurd. It nevertheless exists; and an Indian is much better satisfied, though he gets for his money but half its value, if he can feel that it is his own, and that he has the absolute management and control of it. Apart from this feeling, my own conviction is very strong that it is much the best plan to pay all annuities intended for distribution at all in money, and then open the door to the freest competition among traders. You thereby teach Indians the value of money and goods, and give them some idea of the principles of commerce. Moreover, traders encourage them to develope their resources. They buy their hides, tallow, cotton, corn, or whatever they may have to sell, and in that way, among the Choctaws at least, do a great deal to promote agricultural industry.

The report of the agent for the Cherokees holds out strong inducements to believe that the effort made by the government in 1846, to settle the difficulties among them, will prove successful. It was hardly to be expected that animosities of so bitter and deadly a character would at once be effectually dispelled; and the fact that no outbreak has occurred during the year which has elapsed since the treaty was concluded, is of itself a strong proof of the wisdom of that measure. It is certainly to be hoped that there will be no further occasion for interference in their domestic affairs, and that the experiment of self-government may in their case have a fair trial. The opinion has indeed been more than once expressed by persons thoroughly conversant with such matters, that there can be no permanent and effective improvement in any tribe until it manages its own affairs, and forms a character for itself, by undergoing the trials and reverses which States, as well as individuals, must necessarily encounter in their transition from infancy to mature age. The signs of returning tranquillity among the Cherokees are various. The cultivation of the earth, which has been neglected to a deplorable extent, is resumed. All idea of a division or change of country is abandoned, and their present location is regarded as permanent. One of the best indications, however, is the appropriation of $35,000 for the erection of two seminaries in the neighborhood of Tahlequah—one for males, and one for females. Of the precise manner in which the money is to be expended, I am not informed. But it appears to me much better that they should control the expenditure themselves, even if their means are not applied to the best advantage, inasmuch as a degree of experience may be acquired by the management of such matters almost as valuable as the education purposed to be secured for their children.

I cannot give you any information concerning the Osage and Neosho sub-agencies, not having received any reports from Messrs. Burch and Rains.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

SAMUEL M. RUTHERFORD,
Acting Superintendent Western Territory.

Hon. W. Medill,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 18.

CHEROKEE AGENCY,
Cherokee Nation, *September* 29, 1847.

SIR: In conformity with the regulations of the Indian department, I have the honor to submit the following report, in regard to the present condition and general appearance of matters and things connected with the Cherokee tribe of Indians, west of the Mississippi river.

In reference to the administration of the civil government of the nation, embracing the legislative, judicial, and executive branches, no material alteration has taken place since my last report, in which I represented the principles upon which it was founded, and the mode of its administration; it would, therefore, be unnecessary to repeat what has heretofore been said on the subject of their national affairs.

A short time before my last annual report, a compromise had been entered into between the different parties in the Cherokee Nation, by their respective delegates, then at the city of Washington, which opened the way to a friendly intercourse between the parties, and the bitter animosties which had long interrupted the tranquillity of the nation and the prosperity of the people, were agreed to be mutually forgiven; by which compromise, the delegations representing the different parties, were authorized to enter conjointly, as the representatives of the whole Cherokee people, into a treaty with commissioners on the part of the United States; which commission and joint delegation, made and agreed on a treaty, settling all matters of differences between the different parties of the Cherokees and the government of the United States, upon the principles, and in the way pointed out and set forth in said treaty. The consequences to grow out of this treaty was looked to with much interest by the well-disposed and reflecting portion of all the parties; but at the time of making my last report, sufficient time had not elapsed to develope its practical effects, and, indeed, for some time immediately succeeding its promulgation, things did not present so favorable an aspect as was desirable, or that could be considered very flattering. I am gratified, however, to be enabled to state, that at this time, and for some months back, a much more general and social intercourse, and friendly feeling among the people generally, is visible, than has been for years heretofore; and it is to be hoped, that this desirable intercourse and mutual deportment of courtesy and friendship will increase. The tranquillity restored by this compromise and treaty, has imparted a general stimulus to industry, which is visible in the tillage of the soil and the cultivation of crops of the present season, which look unusually promising, and will doubtless afford an abundant supply for home consumption and probably a considerable overplus. The season has been very favorable to the production of grain, and all other vegetables raised for domestic use; and the general health of the country, this season, has thus far been very good. Upon the whole, the affairs of the nation may be considered in a much better situation than they were last year. Owing to the party and political differences which has for upwards of seven years agitated the nation, much diversity of opinion has heretofore existed between the different parties in regard to the propriety and necessity of dividing into separate and distinct governments, either by a partition of the country they now occupy, or by the government of the United States providing a new home in a distant country for a portion of them, by which they would be finally separated. The provisions of the late treaty, however, has dissipated that policy, and it now seems to be the settled opinion, that the country they now inhabit is considered their permanent home as a nation. The settlement of this question has imparted energy to the undertaking of national improvement, and given permanency to their designs. In addition to the eight public schools in the nation and the missionary establishments, the authorities of the nation have resolved on building two seminaries, near Tah-le-quah, or the council ground—one for the education of males, and the other for females. This laudable undertaking has been embarked in with commendable energy; and since the commencement of the manual labor, has given daily employment to about seventy-five hands, including mechanics and ordinary laborers. The buildings are of brick, and will be large and commodious. The probable cost is estimated at about $35,000.

When the work is finished, it is contemplated to employ reputable and competent teachers, male and female, to take charge of those institutions, where the higher branches of education will be taught, and thereby the inconvenience and expense of sending the youths of the nation to distant schools to complete their education, will be superseded.

Within the six weeks last past, there has been several camp meetings held in different parts of the nation. Those meetings have been generally very well attended—the meeting held in the vicinity of Tah-le-quah, very numerously; and it is gratifying to be enabled to state on reliable authority, that the Cherokee people, when assembled at those meetings of public worship, have behaved with becoming decency and order, and that a goodly increase of members have been added to the church. Native preachers of different denominations, as well as white men preachers attached to the different churches, meet together at those appointed camp meetings, and labored in brotherly concert to promote the great cause of religion and morality, and their united labors seem so indicate quite an encouraging effect.

In regard to missionary institutions in the Cherokee nation, I believe there are no changes in the administration or government of those institutions since my last report. I will barely remark, however, that the American board of commissioners for foreign missions have four stations in the nation, as I learn from the report forwarded me by the Rev. Mr. Worcester.

The Methodist Episcopal church in the nation, is supplied with two missionary preachers under whose direction there are five native, and five white men preachers. The information in regard to the Methodist Episcopal church, however, is predicated on the report I received last year.

The Baptist Cherokee mission, I have been informed, organized themselves into an auxiliary missionary society to the mother board in Boston. This mission supports, by their united efforts, two schools.

The missions of the United Brethren's church at this time, I believe, have but one school in operation in the nation, which is under the care of the Rev. David Z. Smith.

It may be proper to remark, that I here addressed letters to the following gentlemen, requesting them to report to me in detail the condition and progress of the institutions under their respective charges, to wit: Dr. Butler, of Fairfield mission; Rev. Mr. Willie, of Dwight mission; Rev. Mr. Ruble, of the Methodist Episcopal church; Rev. Mr. Jones, of the Cherokee Baptist auxilliary society; and the Rev. Z. Smith, of the United Brethren's church. I have also addressed Mr. Payne, commissioner of common schools, and Mr. Reece, secretary of the temperance society, requesting an official report from each; but from some cause, I have received no communication or reports from any of the above named gentlemen, in reference to the objects embraced in my letters.

The only report I have received, is from Mr. Worcester, of Park Hill Mission, which I herewith transmit. Should the other reports asked for, or any of them be sent on before it is too late to meet the wishes of the government, and afford the information desired, I will immediately forward them to the department. I have waited for those reports to the last hour.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

JAMES McKISSICK,
Cherokee Agent.

Col. Samuel M. Rutherford,
Acting Sup. Southwestern Territory, Choctaw Agency.

No. 19.

Chickasaw Agency,
September 21, 1847.

Sir: No very material change has taken place since my last annual report; the most important is the arrival of forty Chickasaws that emigrated themselves from their old nation in Mississippi, to their new country west, and they appear much better pleased with their new country than they expected.

A number of Chickasaws, who have been living in the Choctaw districts, since their removal west, have, within the last nine months, moved in their new district, and a number are making arrangements to move in this winter.

I feel satisfied now that in the course of a few years all the Chickasaws will be once more together; and they ought to be so, for they have a beautiful country, well adapted to all their wants, with a fine climate, and they will be much better contented; there will not then be that jealousy existing among them that did exist a few years since, and the unkind feelings which exist between them and some of the Choctaws, I think, will be entirely removed. They will be more convenient to the place of paying their annuities and their schools, (should they have any.) They have fine crops this year of corn, cotton, oats, potatoes, &c. Their supply of corn this year will be very great, larger than it was the last year; their stock of horses, cattle, and sheep are improving, but they have not succeeded so well in raising hogs as they ought; it only requires a little attention to raise fine hogs in this country.

But, sir, I must say that the Chickasaws are improving every year in their habits of industry. I know of but few in the nation that do not make more corn than will subsist them; they raise a great many fowls, and those that are situated within from 10 to 20 miles of Fort Washita, furnish it with butter, potatoes, chickens, eggs, &c. The merchants generally get contracts to furnish the fort with corn, but they are furnished by the Chickasaws. This year the contract is for only seven thousand bushels; the Indians could furnish forty thousand at the contract price, which is 43 cents, but their corn will be of little use to them, as they have no way of shipping it to any foreign country. Had they navigation, their country would be much more valuable, but they can in this country live very independently.

They last year received an annuity of seventy thousand dollars, but they have since requested that upwards of a hundred thousand should be paid to them this year. They strongly insist on receiving the interest on their vested funds yearly as annuity, except what they wish for schools, and to pay blacksmiths, and for iron, steel, &c., all of which is agreeable to the 11th section of the treaty of 24th May, 1834, between the United States and the Chickasaw Indians.

At this time there is no school among the Chickasaws; a young man, by the name of Akin, belonging to the Methodist Episcopal church, taught school a few months this year, and he had from thirty to forty scholars; but, from some cause or other, he did not suit, or the Indians did not suit him, and he left. For nearly three years the Chickasaws have been trying to make arrangements to have a large manual labor academy, but have failed in their arrangements until a short time since. I heard through the Rev. Mr. Browning, that the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs had made arrangements with the Rev. Mr. Berryman to establish an academy among the Chickasaws; but, as yet, I nor the Chickasaws know nothing of the agreement; the cause probably was the death of Major Armstrong, the last acting superintendent west, which caused a suspension in business in that department. I presume that I will shortly be informed on the subject by yourself.

The Chickasaws have great anxiety to have their children educated, and what is most astonishing, the full-bloods show as great a desire as the half-breeds; but they are *all* very anxious on this all-important subject, and I am in hopes, in a few years, to see at least three large institutions of learning in the Chickasaw district.

At this time there are no preachers of any denomination in the Chickasaw district, which I regret very much, for there certainly is room for some of these good people, and subjects for them to teach the everlasting truths of the blessed gospel.

The Chickasaws have been harassed by the Kickapoos, and some of the travelling Cherokee horse thieves. The Kickapoos were sent out of this country in 1841; they got permission from the Creeks to settle in a part of their country; they go every fall to the State of Texas to hunt. Hunting is their occupation, but from the best information I can get, they commit depredations upon the citizens of Texas, and upon the Indians south of Red river. In a letter I received from Major Neighbors, agent for the Texas Indians, he informed me that they had stolen upwards of two hundred mules and horses from Texans and Indians. The Kickapoos are furnished with an outfit of powder, lead, and other articles, by the merchants that are licensed to trade with the Indians north of Red river; they generally get those articles on a credit, with a promise that they will bring in their peltries in the spring. They do bring in a good many peltries, and they bring in a good many horses and mules also; and, as they travel through the Chickasaw country, they steal horses and kill the stock sometimes of the Chickasaws. This hunting band of Kickapoos, I think, are as void of principle as any Indians can be. It would be of great benefit to the southwestern country if the Kickapoos and Cherokees could be made to go to their own nation, where they could be controlled by their agent and chiefs. The command at Fort Washita has been so reduced (which is now only a part of one company of infantry) that it is impossible to keep those roving bands out of the country, or to keep them from going into the State of Texas. I am in hopes that in short time a company of dragoons may be ordered to the post, but, as it is, every exertion is used by that diligent and most excellent officer, Brevet Major George Andrews, United States army, to render me every assistance in keeping every thing quiet on this frontier.

The public smiths for the Chickasaws have all discharged their duty faithfully this year. As another report will be made by me during this winter I will close this.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

A. M. M. UPSHAW,

United States Agent for the Chickasaws.

Col. S. M. Rutherford,

Acting Superintendent Western Territory.

No. 19½.

CREEK AGENCY, *November* 9, 1847.

SIR: In conformity with the regulations of the War Department, I beg leave to submit the following as a report of the condition of the subjects of this agency:

It affords me true pleasure to be able to note the continued advance of the Creeks in all that pertains to civilization and enlightenment. It has been very truly remarked that the progress of Indians generally, in the arts and habits of civilized life, is so extremely slow, as to scarcely attract notice, even through a course of years. In our first acquaintance with them we perceive them to be a wandering predatory people, subsisting upon the results of the chase and the spoils of war. In emerging from this state, we still observe that they are disposed to evade most of the laws and principles of civilized life, addicted to vice in its worst shapes, and averse from and prejudiced against all that would have a tendency to ameliorate their condition and reform their habits.

In my first official acquaintance with these people, in 1838, and but a short time after the emigration west of a considerable portion of them, they possessed the character of an agricultural people—not always, indeed, devoting their time and attention to farming operations after the modern manner, but still producing by their labor a sufficiency of corn and other vegetable productions for their consumption, some of them, the wealthy slaveholders particularly, raising large quantities of surplus for sale. They were, however, at that time far from being a happy or contented people. The nation was divided into two parties; each rivalling the other in animosity and bitter hatred, excited with jealousy and discord, and requiring great exertions on the part of the government officers to prevent bloodshed and bring about an amicable understanding. At that time very few of them could be said to be exempt from the vice of drunkenness. Carousals, frolics, and gambling could be daily witnessed in all public places, by all classes and sexes. Prostitution and poverty abounded, and the former was so general as to cause several portions of the nations to acquire a notorious fame. Religion was scoffed at and made a mockery of, and all efforts that were made to introduce schools and education proved utter failures. At that time an individual appeared to be moved by no other incentive but that actuated by nature, for food and clothing. Had he money or valuables, it was quickly lavished in the indulgence of ardent liquors or lascivious pleasures, he having the assurance that after all was gone, his gun (game being then abundant) would still produce a further supply sufficient for his wants. Now, a wonderfully visible improvement is apparent. Gradually, and as the game has disappeared, the Creeks have been taught the advantage of placing their dependance upon their skill and labor. Blessed with a country of abundant extent, well timbered and watered, of fertile soil and of comparative heathfulness, offering every facility for the rearing of stock, and of the following agricultural pursuits, they were ultimately persuaded to seize that which they so bountifully possessed, and which so alluringly tempted them to change their condition, and to become a sober, steady, and industrious community, seating themselves at their homes, rendered permanent to them by the assurance of the government of the United States, and appreciating and enjoying all the comforts and endearments of the social circle. So it is, and this is the picture I have to present of the Creeks generally at the present time; and, moreover, as their moral character and condition has improved, their mental capacities have increased as a consequence. They have become conscious of the advantages accruing to them from receiving and encouraging religion and education, upon which subjects they feel a great interest. The prejudices formerly indulged against the people of the United States have become extinct, and the fostering care and kindness of the general government understood and appreciated. At peace among themselves, and upon the warmest expressions of friendship with their neigbors—with all the elements of prosperity around them—they present every appearance of a happy and contented people.

I mentioned in my report of last year, that the Creeks would have a large surplus of corn left for sale; so it proved to be, nearly 100,000 bushels having been exported from the country, a large portion of which was purchased for shipment to Ireland and other foreign countries. It is computed that about 1,000 head of pork hogs were sold during the winter. The large stocks of cattle owned by the Creeks have attracted the attention of drovers from Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana, and several hundred head were sold to them during the spring and summer. The crops of the present year are good, though owing to the extremely backward spring and wet summer, not so much surplus will be left as from those of last year. Large numbers of pork hogs will be offered for sale during the approaching winter.

Much may be said upon the subject of whiskey; I will, however, confine myself to a few remarks. I made it my first duty, upon the reception of the commissioner's letter, accompanied by a copy of the late act of Congress in regard to the sale and introduction of liquor into the Indian country, to make known the same to the authorities of the nation, and to express to them my determination to rigorously enforce it, without respect to persons. It may be proper to remark here, that I have, from time to time, labored assiduously to convince the chiefs that much, if not all, rested with themselves to suppress the trade; and I so far succeeded as to cause, three several times, a decree to be passed by the general council ordering the destruction of all liquors that could be found, and subjecting the punishment of a hundred lashes upon all who might thereafter introduce it. The consequence was, for a short time, none of it was to be seen; but the high price of it, in consequence of its scarcity, was too great a temptation to the cupidity of some of the chiefs themselves, and others possessing great influence, who immediately entered into the trade, and maintained the monopoly of it until it became known to those in the habit of pursuing it as an avocation, who again engaged in it. It is brought in by the Indians exclusively, who send or take canoes or boats into the State; obtaining their lading about nightfall, they immediately depart, keeping under the high banks of the river to evade notice; when they arrive at home it is safely secreted, and sold out by jugfulls to others who attend the gatherings, and who retail it out by the dram. Many of the chiefs, and all the enlightened portion of the community, have expressed pleasure at the exertions of the government to remedy this evil, and have assisted me in ferretting out and destroying several barrels. The last general council passed a resolution to co-operate with me in prohibiting its introduction, and ordaining its destruction wherever found. I am, however, I regret, not prepared to say that there is no liquor in the country; that there is some I am convinced, for there are many who have expressed themselves determined to keep it, saying that they are a free people, entitled to their privileges equally with the whites; "and should the government build walls around their country as high as the trees, they will still find means to bring whiskey to all those who want it."

I have to notice the arrival in their new country of thirteen self-emigrant Creeks, with their negroes, &c. They have expressed themselves delighted with their new homes on this fertile soil; have raised excellent crops and are now vigorously engaged in forming farms. The most of them have enjoyed excellent health; they are all of the better class, and will add, from their experience gained by a long residence among a respectable and enterprizing white community, much to the growing prosperity of the country.

The school at the Presbyterian mission has continued in regular and successful operation during the year. No detailed report of its condition has, however, been furnished me.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES LOGAN,
Creek Agent.

Hon. W. Medill,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 20.

Seminole Sub-Agency,
September 30, 1847.

Sir: In compliance with the regulations, I herewith report the condition of the Seminoles.

They are at peace and on good terms with all the surrounding tribes, although there is considerable jealousy existing between them and the Creeks; they apparently believing that the Creeks are over anxious to bring them absolutely and entirely under the Creek laws; and the Creeks, on the other hand, distrustful of the disposition of the Seminoles to submit to such restrictions, as they consider by treaty, they have a right to impose. However, I have no anticipations of trouble between them should a proper course of policy be adopted by the Creeks, which I have no right to doubt will be done.

The health of the Seminoles has been generally good, and I think their numbers rather increasing than otherwise; but a correct census not having been taken, as contemplated, it is impossible, as yet, to state positively any thing about their numbers.

The crops have been very abundant, much more being raised than will be required for the subsistence of the tribe; in fact, I think they will bear a comparison, as *agriculturists*, with almost any tribe on this border. Their crops consist of corn, rice, potatoes, pumpkins, groundnuts or goober peas, beans, &c.

The hunt of last year was, in a measure, unsuccessful, and the Indians have not, in so great a number, engaged in it this fall. The debts which they incurred for goods preparatory to going out last season, have not yet been entirely extinguished, and the price of peltry at present holds out but poor inducements to the hunter, particularly where game is as scarce as it is in this country.

The goods, &c., furnished per treaty, January 4, 1845, did not give that satisfaction which was desired, although it relieved their wants to a considerable extent. They complained of the great quantity of strouding and such other articles as cost high. They wish such goods furnished as will be suitable for the women and children—blankets, linseys, domestics of different kinds, and common prints.

They also complain that there are balances of money, under old treaties, which, if not annulled by the war, are still due, and which they ask may be paid.

Whiskey continues to be introduced into the country; in fact the late law has considerably animated the trade, from the belief that it would now be worth more, the danger of introducing it being enhanced. My own opinion has ever been that the law does more injury than good, aside of the policy of passing laws which cannot be enforced; and it is impossible for agents to keep it out of the country so long as the Indians themselves desire to bring it in.

The subject of education is thought about as little of, as if it was only intended for white people. They feel themselves, and desire to be considered, as decidedly beyond the pale of civilization, perfectly satisfied to walk in the "footsteps of their predecessors," showing, as far as mental improvement is concerned, a philosophy in being satisfied with their present state, which, considering their being human, is truly astonishing. Other people make serious charges against providence for their misfortunes, troubles, or wants, but the Seminoles never accuse the "Great Spirit" of doing any injury, but give him the credit side of the account, and leave Istahutkee to answer for the debit.

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Respectfully submitted, by your most obedient servant,

M. DUVAL,
Seminole Sub-Agent.

To Hon. W. Medill,
Commsssioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 21.

New York Sub-agency,
Ellicottsville, September 30, 1847.

Sir: In pursuance of the regulations of the department, I have the honor herewith to submit to you a statement of the present condition of the Indians within the limits of this sub-agency.

Very little of change in their general circumstances has taken place since the date of my last report. During the summer, I have visited each of the bands, except those residing at Tonewanda, and was able to observe but little alteration in their prospects, and that in the direction of a gradual improvement and progress in their agricultural pursuits. The season has been highly favorable to the growth and maturity of their crops; and the aggregate produce of the harvest must greatly exceed the supply required for their subsistence. I am happy to perceive among them a growing spirit of industry—slight and gradual, it is true, but still advancing—which is manifested in clearing new lands, enclosing the old with better fences, and erecting and repairing both houses and barns; and there are now but few families who have not comfortable homes and a sufficient supply of the necessaries of life.

The condition of their schools is about the same as at the date of my report last year. An increased interest is likely to arise in regard to them, through appropriations that have recently been made by the State of New York, for the purpose of building houses and employing teachers. At St. Regis and Onondaga, these houses have been already erected, and in each of them schools are now in successful operation. A house will be erected the present season at Cattaraugus, and one at Allegany the ensuing summer, with the funds thus provided by the State. Among the Senecas, a deep solicitude is felt by a few of the more enlightened and intelligent chiefs for the prosperity of the schools, and the subject is seriously discussed among them of appropriating to educational purposes the whole or a large part of their last annuities, should they succeed in recovering them through the agency of the commission authorized by Congress at its session of 1846.

The difficulty that existed at Cattaraugus last year in relation to the law of New York, passed in 1845, for the protection and improvement of the Seneca Indians, I am happy to say, appears to be entirely removed. At a recent council held there for the payment of annuities, I observed that the dissenting chiefs, comprising in their number many valuable men, had enrolled their names under the law, and were present participating in the proceedings. A spirit of harmony and good feeling prevailed during the entire council; and the organization, in pursuance of the act referred to, appears to be complete, and under circumstances highly favorable for testing the application of the principles of civil government to the affairs of the Indians.

The Tonewanda band still refuse to leave their reservation, or to accept the annuites which arise from the sale of it. The Ogden

Company have, however, sold parcels of it to different individuals, and twelve or fifteen families have settled upon it under such purchases. In attempting to settle upon this tract while in the possession of the Indians, many unpleasant contentions and controversies have arisen, involving serious consequences, and resulting in complaints in our criminal courts. If this mode of settlement is continued on the part of the purchasers, these troubles must inevitably be increased, and assume still more serious aspects as they progress from time to time. The company claim the right to enter upon any portion of these lands which they find vacant, by virtue of their purchase; and the Indians insist that no purchase of the lands has been made that is binding upon them, and that their possession of a part is possession of the whole. They express a willingness to have the whole question tested in a court of justice, and to abide the decision of any competent legal tribunal. At the same time, they declare that they will not be driven off by the company by force in the manner attempted, and will defend their possessions to the shedding of blood.

It is of vast importance to the Indians, and to all concerned, that this controversy should be ended by a settlement of the dispute. Until this be done, the Tonewanda band cannot be expected to advance in the same proportion as their other brethren. Their time is engrossed with this (to them) absorbing question, and their energies are directed towards warding off or counteracting the efforts made to remove them. In these efforts are absorbed a very large portion of their annuities, so much so, that of their share of the permanent annuity for the present year, no part of it was distributed to the people. In the meantime, their schools are neglected, and, for a considerable period, none has been kept within the boundaries of the reservation. Aside from providing for the support of their families, the one great business of their lives seems to be the adoption of means to preserve their homes and lands, and to annul or defeat the contract or treaty under which they are claimed.

I do not feel competent to suggest a course proper to be pursued under these circumstances. I regarded it as a duty to present the the facts to the department, and have done so in the hope that some remedy may be devised for existing and accumulating evils.

Some time in August last, about 94 of the emigrating Indians, who removed west last summer (1846) in the charge of Dr. Hogeboom, returned to this State, leaving some ten or twelve to follow this fall, after they have gathered and disposed of their crops. The whole number who emigrated, as nearly as can be ascertained, was 186. Of this number, 82 died at the west, 10 are yet remaining there; and of those who have returned, 20 have settled at Tuscarora, and the balance at Cattaraugus. They are all, I believe, with scarcely an exception, in a destitute condition, and many of them are yet suffering from disease. They are (most of them) quartered with their friends, and are kindly treated, so that their wants will be cared for, and no actual suffering is known or believed to exist among them.

There is yet an unsettled difficulty between the Tuscarora band and the Ogden Company, in relation to the valuation of their improvements. As this difficulty results from a contract entered into between the parties, in connexion with the treaty of 1838, but without the intervention of the government, I am not aware that the department can have any control over it, or that any suggestions on my part are necessary in regard to it. I hope, however, it may be compromised without serious difficulty.

The population of the tribes within this sub-agency is gradually increasing, and apparently keeping pace with their improved circumstances. As nearly as I now can determine, they number at present as follows:

Senecas	2,700
St. Regis	457
Onondagas	375
Tuscaroras	300
Oneidas	210
Onondagas residing with the Senecas	140
Cayugas residing with the Senecas, about	60
Oneidas residing with the Senecas, about	30
	4,272

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. ANGEL, *Sub-agent.*

Hon. W. Medill,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 22.

Torrey's Trading House, *June* 22, 1847.

Sir: I have the honor to submit for your consideration the following report of my proceedings and observations since the 16th May.

On the 22d of May, I arrived at the principal village of the Camanches, which was situated about one hundred miles north of Austin; the village consisted of about two hundred and fifty lodges. All the principal chiefs were present, with the exception of Santa Anna. The head chiefs were Pa-ha-yu-ca, Mo-co-cho-copie, and Po-chan-a-quà-hiep, with a large number of the principal men and warriors. I was met at some distance from the village by the head chief, and received a very friendly reception. I remained in their village three days, and was treated with the utmost kindness during my stay. The day after my arrival I held a council with them, and explained to them fully the action of the government in relation to their affairs; also the determination of the department to do every thing necessary for their benefit and welfare, which proved generally satisfactory.

During the talk I had the treaty read and interpreted to them; they appeared well satisfied, and made no objection to any of its provisions, until I explained the amendments, and informed them that the 3d and 5th articles were stricken out, when there were strong objections on the part of the chiefs to any alteration of the original treaty. Po-chan-a-qua-hiep (Buffalo Hump) said: "I cannot agree that the 3d article in the treaty shall be stricken out, for that article was put in at my request. For a long time a great many people have been passing through my country; they kill all the game, and burn the country, and trouble me very much. The commissioners of our great father promised to keep these people out of our country. I believe our white brothers do not wish to run a line between us, because they wish to settle in this country. I object to any more settlements. I want this country to hunt in."

Pa-ha-yu-ca said: "We all object to any alteration in the treaty. The men that made that treaty were the best men we had; and when we made it, we considered it all good, and I do not wish to alter it now. The third article was put in at the request of my principal war chief for the protection of my people."

I explained to them fully that the alteration made no difference in the general bearings of the treaty; and for their satisfaction read your letter of instructions as far as related to their affairs, and had it fully interpreted to them; after which they appeared to be well satisfied. I find that they are violently opposed to any extension of our settlements, and much annoyed by, and very suspicious of, any persons that visit their country. They made many remarks about the heretofore proposed line to be run between them and the whites, and wished to discuss that matter, which I saw would lead to warm words, as they appeared much excited when the subject was broached. I avoided all discussion of the matter; and when they wished to know how it would be adjusted, I told them I knew nothing in relation to it at present, but tried to satisfy them by an assurance that all those matters would be settled by the government in good time, and to their entire satisfaction. They finally, after much talk, agreed to defer all such matters; and, by the time our council was over, all appeared in good humor, and pledged themselves to do all in their power to carry the treaty into effect, and abide by its several stipulations.

For the last few months our settlements have extended very rapidly, and, unless checked, will continue to do so; also, frequently large parties of surveyors penetrate many miles into the country now occupied by the Indians. These movements keep the Camanches and many other tribes in continual excitement; and unless some measures can be adopted by the department to check the surveyors, it will finally lead to serious difficulties. From these causes the Camanches are in a doubtful state of quietness, and there is no telling how soon there will be a general outbreak among them. The present laws of Texas do not acknowledge that the Indians have any right of soil; and those persons holding land claims contend that they have the privilege of locating wherever they choose. Under these circumstances the department must be aware that the agent of the Indians can effect but little towards preventing those persons from going into the Indian country.

These parties do not in any manner interfere with the Indians or molest their property. They confine themselves entirely to surveying, and treat the Indians in the kindest manner whenever they approach them in a friendly way.

I have watched their movements narrowly, and can see nothing wherein they violate the treaty stipulations with the Indians; the only cause of dissatisfaction being a jealousy on the part of the Indians that they will have their hunting grounds taken from them. The Camanche chief (Santa Anna) talks of these matters with more intelligence than any of the other chiefs, and is devotedly attached to the whites. He says if the other chiefs were better acquainted with the whites, all probability of war would cease; and that he does everything in his power to induce them to remain quiet. The other chiefs are very jealous, and accuse him of having sold himself to the whites, &c. He recommends that a delegation of from fifteen to twenty of the principal chiefs of the Camanches be formed, at as early a period as convenient to the department, to visit Washington and other parts of the United States; and is decidedly of opinion that such a measure would do more to secure their friendship and ensure peace than ten times the cost expended in presents.

I am decidedly of his opinion, and would respectfully, but earnestly, recommend its consideration to the department.

Pa-ha-yu-ca, one of the principal chiefs, accompanied me to this place, and I gave him some presents. He left well satisfied.

On the 30th of May, I arrived at the village of the Caddoes, Ionies, and Anadakoes, situated on the Brazos river, 45 miles from Torrey's trading house. I found everything perfectly quiet in their village, and the Indians well satisfied and friendly. They are cultivating large fields of corn, and appear to be in a prosperous condition. The village consists of about 150 houses, built of wood and covered with grass. I held a talk with the chiefs, and found everything in a healthy condition. From the frequent depredations committed by the Wacoes, Witchetas, Tah-wah-ca-roos, and Keechies, I found it necessary, at as early a day as possible, to give them my attention; and apprehending great personal risk in visiting their villages, well knowing their hostile characters, I applied to Captain Howe, commandant of this frontier, for an escort of rangers for that purpose, and to assist in recovering horses that had been stolen from our citizens, as I was informed by good authority that there were a large number of stolen horses in their village. Captain Howe refused to furnish me the escort required, upon the grounds that he had no orders to send troops into the Indian country. Seeing the great necessity of action I determined, at all risk, to go to their village, and accordingly engaged the services of a small party of Delaware Indians—six in number—to accompany me.

On application to the chief of the Onadakoies, he sent Pow-iash, second chief, with six of his warriors with me; Jose Maria, the principal chief, having been thrown from his horse and badly injured, was unable to accompany me in person.

On the 10th instant we arrived at the village of the hostile bands, and, finding that the friendly Indians would sustain me in any measures I might adopt towards them, I determined on the boldest course as the best that could be adopted. Accordingly, as soon as the chiefs could be assembled, I made a formal demand of the horses, and threatened them, in the strongest terms, if my request was not complied with. After much counseling among themselves we were invited to a council in their village. We attended the council and were treated in a most friendly manner. Our council lasted four days, during which time all matters of difference were discussed at length, and the following conditions agreed upon:

1. That they were to restore all the horses and mules, &c., that had been stolen, both from the whites and friendly Indians, since the treaty was concluded between them and the United States commissioners.

2. That they are not to steal any more horses or mules from the whites or friendly Indians, or commit any act of hostility whatever.

3. When all the stolen property is given up they are to be entitled to all the privileges of the treaty that they had violated, and shall be entitled to the same considerations as other tribes that are friendly with the United States.

In accordance with said agreement they delivered up 46 head of animals, which were all that were in the village, the largest portion having been driven to the main Witchita village, which is situated on the Witchita river. The chiefs present immediately despatched men for the horses, which are to be delivered up in the course of the next month. The Keechies, on my arrival at their village, immediately delivered into my possession seven head of stolen horses, which were all that that tribe had stolen. They also gave many proofs of friendship in the assistance they gave me against the Wacoes, Witchitas, and Tah-wah-ca-roos. The friendly Indians that accompanied me (Towiash, Ionie, and John Conner, a Delaware) gave me great assistance, and, by their untiring exertions to effect a friendly arrangement with these bands, gave evidence of the friendly disposition of the people, and their attachment to the United States. I have great confidence in the durability of the present friendly arrangements, and hope the department will not in future be troubled with complaints of Indian depredations from these bands.

Having in the last month visited every band on our immediate borders, I can at present detect nothing of a hostile character, or that would induce me to apprehend anything like a general outbreak from any tribe. The depredations committed are confined almost entirely to horse stealing; and I am confident that, in a short time, if the department would allow me to call the assistance of troops for the arrest of said thieves, and bring them to proper punishment, our frontier would enjoy perfect tranquillity.

At present none of our wild tribes are under the influence of moral obligations. None consider it criminal to steal or murder, and they have no punishment for such offences. The authority of the chief only extends to the personal influence he may exercise. It therefore devolves entirely on the agent of the government to bring these thieves and murderers to punishment for such offences when it becomes necessary. I find, during the time there was no resident agent among the Indians, many vexatious disputes have arisen among the different bands—one between the Caddoes and Wacoes on account of the Wacoes having stolen some horses from the Caddoes. The result was that the Caddoes killed two Wacoes, one of them a chief that visited Washington last summer. After much discussion I have settled the matter to the satisfaction of both parties.

I have used every exertion to settle all such matters, and am happy to say that I have been generally successful; and at present see no cause of dispute among the different bands. I would respectfully call the attention of the commissioner to the necessity of employing a blacksmith for the Indians. I found, on my arrival at this point, that the Indians were much dissatisfied on account of the blacksmiths refusing to do their work as formerly. I was compelled to have their work done, and have agreed with Mr. Sutton (one of the smiths appointed by Messrs. Butler and Lewis) to do the work until the department could advise me what course to adopt in relation to that matter.

I find most of the bands very destitute of clothing, and in some instances they find it difficult to subsist by hunting. The Camanches subsist to a great degree upon horses and mules. They all expressed much anxiety for the coming council, as they expect a good supply of clothing. I have done all in my power to impress upon them the necessity of settling down and making corn, and have used my influence to encourage those that were already engaged in farming.

The Caddoes, Anadakoes, Wacoes, Tah-wah-ca-roos, Keechies, and Witchelas, are making corn this year to a considerable extent. The Camanchies, Lipans, and Ton-kah-was, subsist entirely by hunting.

At present all the tribes require constant attention, and, if we preserve peace, will require that attention for some time to come. From their great ignorance of the habits, manners, and customs of civilized life they are very credulous, and are liable at all times to be led astray by designing persons.

Having been informed, since my arrival at this point, of the intention of the government to establish immediately a line of posts on our Indian borders, supercede the necessity of any suggestions from me, as I am fully convinced that no other measure is so well calculated to hold those bands, that may have a disposition to depredate, so completely in check.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. S. NEIGHBOURS,
Special Indian Agent.

Colonel W. Medill,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington. D. C.

No. 23.

Austin, Texas, *August* 5, 1847.

Sir: I this day arrived here from the Camanche country, after an absence of three weeks, and hasten to inform you that difficulties of a serious character have occurred between a band of that tribe and the surveyors employed by the German colonists.

The particulars, as far as I have been able to learn, are as follows, viz: About the 13th of July, ultimo, a party of Camanches made an attack upon four surveyors of Mr. Hays's company, and have either killed or taken them captive into their country. Information to this effect reached me by express from Colonel John C. Hays, commanding on the frontier, whilst on my way to the Indian country, the 16th of July, ultimo, requesting me to proceed immediately to the Camanche camp and ascertain the facts whether they had, or intended to commence hostilities. On my arrival in that section, I learned from the surveyors that immediately after the occurrence, the Camanche chief, Santa Anna, had went to the different parties of surveyors and notified them to leave that country, as his tribe would not permit further surveys to be made.

I found that the Camanches, a few days previous to my arrival, had, with all their families, horses, &c., started north for the "Grand Prarie." With the hope of overtaking and pacifying them, I followed in their trail about two hundred and fifty miles above the settlements, but found that they travelled with such speed that it was impossible for me to do so. I was accompanied by Jim Shaw and a small party of "Delawares," who deemed it imprudent to advance any further, should there even be a probability of reaching them in any short time.

I have taken measures to open a communication with them through the friendly tribes, and hope ere long to be able to lay before the Department their intentions. From the best information in my possession, the difficulty originated in a great measure from a failure on the part of the "German Emigration Company" to comply with stipulations of their contract, by sending their surveyors further up than the point agreed upon—the Camanches being at all times jealous of any encroachments by the whites, and much opposed to the extension of our settlements. From information derived from other friendly Indians, I learn they have been induced to believe by some few renegade Indians and Mexicans, residing at or about San Antonio, that the whites intend to deprive them of their whole country, and were preparing to make an attack upon them; which, I presume, was in part the cause of the difficulty and their precipitate flight from our borders. Being apprehensive that the disposition of our citizens to extend their surveying in that part of the country, until recently, alone frequented by them as their hunting ground, I considered it proper to call the attention of the Department to that subject—which I did in my report of June 22—and had hoped that before any difficulty transpired, I would have been advised what course to pursue, or language to hold to the Indians regarding the boundary between them and the whites. I am now more fully convinced than ever that our friendly relations with them cannot be maintained permanently until that question is finally settled and put at rest. Believing that the Executive of Texas might check the surveyors and prevent any further rupture or difficulty with them until the Department could advise me on the subject, I to-day conversed with him relative to the matter, but he assured me that there is no law that would authorize him to exercise such authority; yet he suggested that it would be well, and no doubt have a beneficial effect, for the Department to notify the surveyors that such as persisted in their encroachments on their hunting grounds and the Indians, that hostilities would be alone between them, and that the consequences would rest upon those thus intruding. As soon as I can see the Indians, every exertion will be used to pacify, correct the erroneous impressions made by designing persons, and induce them to await the further action of the government. I have learned since my arrival in the settlements that some difficulty also occurred between some prairie Indians, supposed to be "Lipans," and Mr. Lewis and his party, who were bearing despatches from Colonel John C. Hays to Major General Taylor, the Indians having attacked them on the "Lorado" road, about fifty miles from San Antonio, which resulted in the death of three of the Indians, and Mr. Lewis being badly wounded. They whipped off the Indians and succeeded in reaching "Lorado." In consequence of this, and information that they had stolen property, Colonel Hays despatched a small party of rangers to the "Lipan" camp, who, finding some of the property, attempted to recover it, when the Indians commenced stringing their bows, and gave other evidence of a disposition to fight; they were fired upon by the rangers, and one or two of them wounded; but they, with the balance of the band, made their escape.

These "Lipans" have resided on the Rio Grande and Neuces during the past summer, and beyond my control. I have sent for their chiefs to meet me at Torry's trading house, and hope, after the council, to induce them to occupy a position within my reach, so that they may have proper attention, and be prevented from committing any depredations should they be so inclined. So far as relates to these charges against the Lipans, I do not vouch for their correctness. Up to the present time all other tribes in Texas evince the most friendly disposition.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

ROBERT S. NEIGHBORS,
Special Indian Agent.

To Colonel W. Medill,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 24.

Special Indian Agency,
Torrey's Trading House, September 14, 1847.

Sir: Having this day returned from the Indian country, I have the honor to submit for your consideration the following report of my proceedings and observations, since the 9th of August:

Having failed to see the Camanches on my previous visit to their country, as reported, and apprehending serious difficulties with them, unless the evil influences under which they were laboring at the time were removed, I determined to use all the means in my power to open a communication with them at as early a period as practicable. For that purpose, on the 10th of August, I started for the trading house of Messrs. Torrey & Co. When about sixty miles west of Austin, I fell in with the main body of the Ton-ka-was, who informed me that the Camanches were located on the clear fork of the Brassos river, about 350 miles west of Austin. I found the Ton-ka-was, as usual, perfectly friendly. I arrived at this point on the 13th of August, and finding that the *presents* for the Indians had arrived at Galveston, made the necessary arrangements with Messrs. Torrey & Co., for their transportation to this place. I also entered into a contract with Mr. George Barnard to furnish the supply of provisions necessary for the coming council.

These arrangements were all completed by the 20th, on which day I started for the Camanche country. On the 23d, I arrived at the village of the Caddoes, Ionees, and Onadakoes. I had a talk with the chiefs, and found them all perfectly peaceable and friendly. The drought has been excessive during the whole summer; and although the crops were very promising in the early part of the season, there was a perfect failure in the corn crop. They complain of great scarcity of provisions, and their chief, Jose Maria, said that it was with much difficulty their people were able to subsist; the tribes were necessarily much scattered in pursuit of game, and other means of subsistence. I found also that large quantities of whiskey had been introduced among them since my former visit, which has in some degree disorganized them. These Indians are very fond of spirits, and it is with much difficulty that I can get sufficient information from them to arrest the trade. The chiefs have now pledged themselves to give me information in future, that will enable me to stop its importation into their country.

On the 28th, I arrived at the village of the Keechies, about 175 miles above this place, where I found a considerable body of Indians of the following tribes, viz: Keechies, Caddoes, Ionees, Wacoes, Tah-wa-carros, Wichitas, and some few Pawnee Mahaws. They were assembled for the purpose of holding a grand medicine dance, which was in full operation at the time of my arrival, and continued for four days afterwards.

I found the Indians residing in that neighborhood, viz: the Keechies, Wacoes, Wichitas, and Tah-wah-ca-roos, (whose village is about six miles further up the river,) in a very contented and happy condition, they having made fine crops of corn, beans, pumpkins, melons, &c. We were treated in a very kind and hospitable manner by them, invited to their dance, and furnished with what provisions we required. They appeared *very* friendly, and in the several talks held with them during my stay, expressed themselves willing to abide by the friendly arrangements made with them when I visited their country in June last.

I can as yet trace no act of hostility or theft to them since that time. The only point wherein they have failed, is in the delivery of a large portion of the stolen property. They make many excuses on that point, and still detain a large number of stolen horses—which can only be recovered by a resort to force. Having no instructions to that effect, I have thought it best to let that matter rest for the present, provided they do not commit some other act of hostility.

I would respectfully call the attention of the Commissioner to an act of rascality which transpired in the Wichita village, (as detailed to me by the Wichita chief, Tah-wah-kee, or White Crane,) soon after the visit of the detachment of the United States dragoons from Fort Smith to their country. A trader from the Choctaw nation (whom I have since learned is named Dick Humphreys) accompanied the dragoons, and remained for the purpose of trading with the Indians. He was at the village at the time of the arrival of the chiefs, who were despatched for the stolen horses in that country. I gave the chiefs a paper certifying their intentions, and a copy of the agreement made with me by the chiefs of the Wichitas. The Wichitas wishing to know the contents of the paper, gave it to the trader to read to them. He told them that the paper required them to deliver up *only* ten good horses, and that they might keep and sell the balance. They accordingly brought in but ten head of animals. I have since been creditably informed, that Humphreys purchased a large number of horses and mules from the Indians at that time.

We were detained, on account of heavy rains and high water, for several days at the Keechie village, and on the 2d instant, Mo-po-cho-ko-pee, (Old Owl,) 2d chief of the Camanches, with several chiefs and a large party arrived at our camp.

As soon as the usual ceremony of smoking was over, we commenced a *talk*, in which we fully discussed the cause that led to their flight from their usual hunting grounds. As I anticipated, the difficulty was caused in part by misunderstanding with the surveyors of the German colonists; but principally by false representations made them by the Mexicans at the town of San Antonio. From the best information that I am able to acquire from the Indians, there is a considerable party of Mexicans at that place, who are opposed to the United States government, and are doing all in their power to create disaffection among our several bands of Indians. Although I have given that matter my attention, I have as yet been unable, from the great caution with which they have conducted their attacks, and the many jealousies growing out of the unsettled state of our Indian affairs with which I have to contend, to ascertain the names and exact location of the offenders.

Mo-po-cho-ko-pee informed me that one of his war chiefs visited San Antonio, about the middle of July, and saw a large number of troops—probably Colonel Hays's regiment. The Mexicans informed him that these troops were raised expressly to make war with the Indians; he immediately became frightened, and returned to camp with the startling news. About the same time, Mo-po-cho-ko-pee, with another party, met some German surveyors with a Mexican interpreter, who informed him that the whites were about to send troops into the Camanche country, to kill the whole of them and dispose of their lands. Immediately on the receipt of this intelligence, although himself and Santa Anna did not believe it, and used all means in their power to prevent any movement, the whole band determined to abandon their hunting grounds, and located themselves beyond the reach of our troops. They disavow any intention to commence hostilities.

On the 6th instant, I assembled the different tribes at the Keechie village, and held a council with them; when I announced to them the arrival, at Torrey's trading house, of the presents promised by their President. The announcement was hailed with general satisfaction; and the several tribes have agreed to assemble at this place, for the purpose of receiving them, at the full moon, 25th of September.

The Camanche chiefs, Mo-po-cho-ko-pee and Santa Anna, have given many evidences, within the few last months, of their attachment to the whites, and their determination to abide by the stipulations of the treaty. About the middle of August, a band of about 600 Kiowas, on their way to this frontier, were met by the Camanches at the clear-fork of the Brassos. The Kiowas avowed their intention to commit depredations on our settlements. The Camanches immediately interfered, and informed them that the whites were their friends, and if they committed any act of hostility, they (the Camanches) would make war upon the Kiowas; this induced them to fall back. After the Kiowas abandoned their hostile intentions, they expressed a wish to attend our councils, and make a treaty with the whites. I should have brought them in if they had been within a reasonable distance, but found their village to be on the waters of the Canadian, and my other duties would not admit of my going so far for them. The Camanches informed me, that if I did not go in person they would not attend the council.

Notwithstanding the many rumors that found their way into the newspapers of this country of Indian depredations, I sincerely believe that our friendly relations with the wild, or prairie Indians generally, are on a firmer basis at this time than at any former period. There has not been, to my knowledge, a single act of hostility committed within the limits of our settlements, and but one act (the murder or capture of the surveyors mentioned in my report of August 9th) within the limits of this agency since my report of 22d June.

I have had information of depredations committed on the Rio Grande, but the Department must be aware that an agent can exercise no influence over those bands, who visit the vicinity of our troops on the Mexican frontier.

These reports have prevented the friendly intercourse and confidence that would otherwise have existed between the Indians and our frontier settlers, and it is with the utmost exertion that I have been able to keep peace with them; in fact, I have been in the limits of the settlements but one day since the 16th of July.

I would respectfully call the attention of the Department to the fact that large quantities of spirits are regularly introduced among our wild Indians by the nations residing east of Red river. While at the Keechie village, a party of these traders, (six men in all; two whites, Robt. Wilson and son, three Beluxies, and one Creek Indian,) arrived at that place with about 40 gallons of whiskey and a quantity of powder and lead. I had no force to arrest them, but induced them to return without disposing of their goods, by threatening to induce the Indians to seize their goods and put them to death if they commenced the trade.

Also, on the 11th instant, I fell in with a party of Cherokees, with six kegs (30 gallons) of whiskey, (on their way to the Caddoe and Ionie village,) which I seized and destroyed. The Indians are disposed to think I have done them injustice; and I should be pleased if the Commissioner would give me some definite instructions as to the manner of proceeding in such cases.

In the absence of all law regulating intercourse with our wild bands, and the serious difficulties attending the introduction of ardent spirits into their country, I shall be compelled, for self-preservation and the protection of our frontier settlers, to deal with the traders in the most summary manner. Not wishing to do so, until full notice was given to all concerned, I have, thus far, confined myself to the destruction of the spirits, and warning the offenders of the consequences of the second offence.

Since my last report, the ranging companies, ordered for the frontier defence, have arrived at their several stations. There are two companies stationed on the Brassos river, near this trading post. Captain Ross, who is in command, is using very active measures to arrest the traffic in whiskey, and to prevent evil disposed persons from going into the Indian country, The most friendly understanding exists between the Indians and troops; and although the latter have been scarcely a month on the frontier, the effect of their presence is very perceptible, in the perfect quietness and general good conduct of the Indians.

For the information of the Department, I deem it proper to state that the principal war chief of the Camanches, Buffalo Hump, is still in Mexico, on a foray, with from six to eight hundred warriors. He crossed the Rio Grande, near the mouth of the Pureo, about the first of August; since then, I am unable to trace his route, but learn that he designs visiting Chihuahua, Parros, and surrounding country; on his return to attack some of the towns on the Rio Grande, probably San Fernando, or its vicinity. One of his avowed intentions, is revenge for the defeat of a party of Camanches, near Parros, by the Missouri volunteers.

Since my communication of the 9th of August I have not been able to see any of the Lipans. I am informed by the Camanches, that they have joined a band of Apaches, who, at present, are located on the Rio Pureo, about 400 miles west of this place. I shall, as soon as the present council is over, take measures to open a communication with them. The Camanches assure me that they have no hostile intention.

Finding that the different bands of Indians were much scattered, it became absolutely necessary to employ one additional interpreter, during the time the Indians were assembling, to hold the coming council. I therefore, on the 20th August, employed Colonel L. H. Williams, as interpreter for the Caddoes, Ionies, &c., during the time of council, which I hope will meet with the approbation of the Commissioner.

I feel fully assured that I shall be able, during the coming council, to remove everything like disaffection from the several tribes, and hope to combat successfully *all* evil influences that have been brought to bear on our wild or prairie tribes.

I deem it unnecessary to make any further suggestions at present, as the council is close at hand, when all matters appertaining to our relations and measures for the preservation of peace with the wild tribes will be properly considered, and the developments laid before the Department, at as early a day as practicable.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. S. NEIGHBORS,
Special Indian Agent.

To Col. W. Medill,
Com'r of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 25.

United States Special Indian Agency,
October 12, 1847.

Sir: I have the honor to submit for your consideration the following report of my proceedings and observations since the 14th of September:

In accordance with the contract made for the transportation of the Indian goods, they arrived at this point on the 24th of September. On comparing the contents of the several packages with the invoice, I found them all correct and in good order. Mr. Barnard also complied promptly in furnishing the necessary supplies of provisions, and at the time appointed (the 25th September) everything was in readiness, and most of the bands of Indians had already assembled for the purpose receiving their presents.

The several bands having been much scattered, I could not commence the distribution until the 28th, by which time they were all well represented, there being in attendance the following tribes and bands, viz: The Camanches, Ionies, Caddoes, Onadahkos, Wacoes, Keechies, Wichitas, Tahwaccaros, Tonkahwas, and the bands of Delawares, Shawnees, and Cherokees that reside in Texas, also some few Beluxies, Kickapoos, and Pawnee Mohaws.

There were also in attendance a considerable number of our citizens, with Lieutenant Colonel H. P. Bell, commanding this frontier, and several other officers. On the 27th, the chiefs were all assembled in council, and the treaty read and explained to the several bands. Also, the views contained in your several communications, so far as was deemed most proper for the maintenance of our peaceful and friendly relations with them. From the best estimate that could be formed, there were present at the council about 2,200 Indians of all classes. Among the number were counted *sixty chiefs* of the several bands. The Camanches are fewer in number, in proportion to the number of their tribe, than any other, although three out of the four principal chiefs were in attendance, viz: Pa-ha-yu-ca, Mo-po cho-co-pie, and Santa Anna. Po-chana-qua-heip, the principal war-chief, being on a foray in Mexico with most of the warriors, was the cause of the small attendance from this tribe.

During the council I avoided as much as possible any discussion of land matters, or questions of boundary, but assured the Indians again of the intention of the Department to "do them justice in all matters," and that the general government would settle all such matters in proper time to their entire satisfaction. I directed my attention particularly to counteracting the many evil influences that have been brought to bear on the several bands within the last few months, and, as far I could, to ferret out the persons who had been practising on their credulity.

I found, from conversations had with the several chiefs, that the late misunderstanding was caused by *lies* that had been circulated among them. Some by the Mexican residents of San Antonio, some by the small bands of Indians that visit the prairie tribes for the purpose of trade, but principally by the German emigrants who are settling in the immediate vicinity of the country now occupied by the Camanche Indians. The three principal chiefs of the Camanches assured me that Dr. Shubert, an agent of the German colonists, had informed them that the troops raised last summer in Texas were for the purpose of making war on the several bands of Indians, and that the government designed to have them *all massacred* when they met in council this fall. About the 1st of September Santa Anna, with a small party, started for San Antonio, he passed through two of the German settlements, and was again told that he would be put to death if he visited the American settlements, and other falsehoods well calculated to alarm him. The consequence was, he returned without visiting San Antonio, where he was anxious to go for the purpose of seeing Colonel Bell, as he wished to assure him of the friendly disposition of the Camanches.

Although our frontier settlers have several times this summer been greatly alarmed, and the newspapers of Texas have published numerous rumors of "Indian hostilities," I am unable, (although I have been considerably associated with the several bands during the whole summer,) to trace any disposition in any band to commence hostility; in fact, the great fears expressed by almost all the bands of an intention on the part of the *whites* to commence war, show plainly that they do not wish to engage in a war that they *all* know to be profitless; and I am convinced that, if the Indians can possibly avoid it, we will have no Indian war at present. These reports are circulated by designing persons to serve their own ends, and it is greatly to be regretted that our public journals should give them publicity, as the circulation of such reports is well calculated to prevent that friendly intercourse that would otherwise exist between our frontier settlers and the several Indian bands. Although these reports keep our border tribes in constant excitement, I have no fears of their leading to a general outbreak. I have been able, thus far, to contend successfully with all such evil influences. and from the many pledges given me during the council, I feel confident that they will have less weight in future.

I also endeavored, as far as practicable, to carry into effect the views contained in your communication of 2d of August, and have carefully avoided all promises for the future, and discouraged, as much as I deemed it proper to do so, all expectation of more presents. I have endeavored to have it expressly understood that they need not expect anything more until some further action of the government in the matter.

As evidences of the friendly dispositions of the Indians, I would respectfully call the attention of the Commissioner to the "talks" of the principal chiefs, which I have deemed proper to forward with this report. During the time the Indians remained at this place, they conducted themselves in such a manner as to inspire every one present with the belief that they were sincere in their many professions of friendship for the government and citizens of the United States; and each principal chief pledged himself, in presence of the assembled tribes, to assist the agent of the government in carrying into full effect the several stipulations of the treaty.

I would respectfully call the attention of the Commissioner to the great scarcity of provisions at present among the several prairie bands. Almost every tribe have made complaints of the difficulty they have in procuring the means of subsistence. I cannot see how they are to subsist during the present winter. The bands generally acknowledge the necessity of turning their attention to farming, and could be induced to do so with little trouble if they were provided with the means, and guarantied their lands. They will be obliged to turn their attention to agricultural pursuits for a livelihood, as the buffalo and other game have almost entirely disappeared from our prairies.

I have endeavored to encourage them in farming as much as possible, and have promised to assist such as wished it in procuring seed, &c., for their next planting. I have considered it my duty to discourage, as much as possible, the small bands of the tribes residing east of Red river from passing through the country occupied by the prairie Indians, in order more effectually to put a stop to these proceedings.

I held a council with the bands of these tribes that attended the council, and notified them that they must either return to their tribes or settle in some place where they could be held responsible for their acts.

The Delawares, Shawnees, and Cherokees, have agreed to settle and plant corn the next season, and I think their influence will be beneficial in inducing the wild bands to follow their example. In distributing the presents, I endeavored, as far as possible, to distribute them to the several tribes in proportion to their number; and as the number in attendance was not so great as I anticipated, I deemed it most proper not to make any material addition to the original purchases.

I expect, during the present fall, (as soon as the Camanche warriors arrive from Mexico,) large parties to visit the trading-house. It will probably be necessary to make some provision to give them some presents, and the small balance of the appropriation might be used in procuring provisions when the several bands visit the agency for the purpose of transacting their business.

During the whole time the Indians remained at this place, the utmost harmony prevailed, and they generally expressed themselves well satisfied with the treatment they received while here. The demand for provisions appeared to be greater than was anticipated. Although I exceeded the estimated quantity—about 20,000 pounds of beef—I was not more than able to supply the demand. By the 5th instant, the several bands had all departed for their hunting grounds, and we have perfect quietness on our frontier. I feel fully assured that, unless the Indians are improperly *interfered* with, we have nothing to fear for the future.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT S. NEIGHBORS,
Special Indian Agent.

Col. Wm. Medill,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 26.

Report of F. H. Cumming, superintendent of the colony of Ottowa Indians at the Griswold mission, in the State of Michigan.

The present number of Indians comprising the band under the charge of the Protestant Episcopal church in the State of Michigan, and who receive pay from the government of the United States, is one hundred and nine.

The number of children who attend school varies from five to twenty-five. It is exceedingly difficult to secure the attendance of the children to the system of instruction devised for them. For this, various reasons might be assigned: the principal, however, will be found to be, their unwillingness to learn the English language; the indifference of the parents to the subject; the wandering mode of life, to which they are proverbially partial. They must have their seasons for hunting, for making sugar, for attending to payment, and for visiting. When they go forth on any of these expeditions, *all* the members of each family go; consequently, the operations of the school must be suspended until they return.

The colony, when at home, are generally very regular in their attendance upon public worship twice on each Lord's day, are neat in their appearance, and seem to pay good attention to the services of the resident teacher and missionary, who preaches the Gospel to them by an interpreter, conducting, however, a good part of the worship in their own language.

The bishop of the diocese has lately procured for the mission a small but very fine toned organ, with which the Indians are much pleased. By means of this, the chaunts of the church are performed in their own tongue, or, in the words of the resident missionary and teacher, "the organ has been made to speak Indian."

The health of the band since the last report has generally been good. This may be attributed in no small degree to the disuse among them of ardent spirits. With very few exceptions, they have kept themselves free from drunkenness for the whole of the past year.

The band is at peace among themselves, and have made considerable advancement in the practical knowledge of agriculture. About sixty acres of their land is under good improvement. They have had very fine crops, the last year, of potatoes, corn, and wheat.

In visiting their huts, or rather, I should say, their houses, (for many of them have very comfortable log dwellings,) I have been surprised at the quantity of grain and vegetables I have seen laid up for winter.

The resident teacher and missionary is very kind to them, visiting them in their sickness, counselling them in their difficulties, and exerting himself much to promote their best temporal as well as spiritual interests. The assistant teacher and interpreter is not backward in carrying out the instructions he receives from those whose duty it is to direct him.

The deaths during the past year have been *nine*, viz: *six* adults and *three* children.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

F. H. CUMMING,

Superintendent by the appointment of Rt. Rev. Samuel A. McKoskry, D. D., of the colony of the Ottowa Indians at the Griswold mission, Michigan.

To the Hon. W. MEDILL,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 27.

Grand Traverse, *September* 16, 1847.

I have just returned to the station after an absence of three months. I left the station to attend to the publication of some translations I have been making for the use of the school and people. The school has been kept in regular operation during the past year, with the usual vacations. The average attendance has been about 30. I herewith send a roll of the names of those children who have attended school, with their age and their state of improvement. A portion of the people are from year to year making advances in the knowledge and arts of civilized life. They deserve commendation and encouragement.

There are some individuals who appear determined to defy all effort to prevent intemperance among them. They have taken special pains to go and get liquor, and bring it here and sell it. The report of Mr. Campbell will, I presume, make you acquainted with the principal facts respecting this matter.

Several things are producing the conviction on my mind that the time has come when the interests of these people will be promoted by deciding definitely the question of their future location, by securing to them the lands they now occupy by sale or otherwise, or fixing them on some other permanent home, while they have some means of aid from their annuities. The following reasons have induced this opinion.

1. They are unwilling to make much further effort at improvement in buildings while they have no assurance of remaining to enjoy them.
2. The time has about come when they should be spreading out on their lands, with more room for raising domestic animals than they can have clustered together in a small village.
3. Becoming uneasy lest they may have to leave here, they are beginning to make purchases, here and there, at distant points, which will scatter them into such small bands that it will be almost impossible to collect them into schools and meetings for improvement.

But little further advantage, I apprehend, can be secured to them by lengthening the time of a temporary reservation; and the government would probably not lose any thing by giving them the opportunity of purchasing together on their present location, as the question appears to be settled that individuals may purchase places of their own choice.

Yours, very respectfully,

P. DOUGHERTY.

Wm. A. Richmond, Esq.

No. 28.

OLD WING, *August* 31, 1847.

DEAR SIR: The time has again come when I suppose it is necessary, as in years past, to send you my annual report. Last fall was a time of much and severe sickness in our colony, as in all the settlements in this region. There were a considerable number of deaths among our Indians, principally women and infant children. For a time our prospects were gloomy, but hope revived on the setting in of winter; and this season, up to the time the Indians left, their health was very good, and they seemed to have forgotten that they were once sick; and I here repeat, what I have before said, that our location is, in my opinion, decidedly healthy; there is nothing in the colony, or near it, that looks unhealthy, and I have not had a case of fever in my family since we came here.

I commenced the school last fall as soon after the payment as I could collect the scholars, and continued it till late in March, when they became so much engaged in sugaring that the children could not attend; and the progress of the scholars was decidedly good. The list was not as great as last year, but the general attendance, I think, was about the same. The following is the list:

Of Indian scholars—males 12, females 11	23
White scholars—males 3, females 2	5
Whole number	28

The progress of the scholars was better than last year; the course of instruction the same, except advancing; several have learned to write a fair hand who never made a letter before; several who began the winter with the alphabet, (small children,) read and spell in readings of one or two syllables; others older (from 7 to ten years) read better; others (10 to 14) read quite well in Scripture lessons by spelling out some of the hardest words. The whole school has been taught in general questions of arithmetic, geography, and astronomy, also in daily exercises of church music. All the instructions of the school are in English, but the scholars are very diffident about speaking it when out of school.

Our meetings on the Sabbath have been kept up, with few exceptions, until the Indians left a short time since on account of the small-pox in the Dutch colony near us. This colony now numbers about 1,500; what its influence will be on our mission the future must determine; we hope it may be good eventually, but the Indians were not prepared to defend their fields against the large numbers of cattle and hogs the Dutch are bringing in, especially as they have to be absent, and cannot watch them. Considerable damage is already done, but the farmer is making vigorous efforts to secure them.

Since the 1st of last October, I have employed no interpreter, but have conducted religious worship, schools, &c., in the Indian language myself, and have so far succeeded as to be understood, and I hope it has been profitable to the Indians. If I had a faithful interpreter and a good man combined, I should think it a great object; but as I cannot find such a one, I shall do the best I can myself. The great obstacle in our way, as in years past, is that the Indians go to the lake shore to spend the summer, away from the school and their farms; if this one evil could be remedied, (and I hope we shall finally overcome it,) we should have fair prospects of success; as it is, our advance is encouraging, especially as respects civilization, intelligence, and in comfortable and permanent means of support.

I remain, dear sir, your humble and obedient servant,

GEORGE N. SMITH.

Wm. A. Richmond, Esq.,
Acting Superintendent Indian Affairs.

No. 29.

Detroit, *September* 30, 1847.

Sir: Having already forwarded a report to the Indian Department, in answer to a circular dated July 20th, 1847, I have the honor herewith to transmit for your consideration a tabular report of the Indian schools connected with the Catholic missions under my care, together with a list containing the names, age, and sex of the scholars of some of our schools, who have attended school any portion of the year.

I take pleasure in stating that the proficiency of the scholars has in general been satisfactory and encouraging for the time they have attended school, and in particular those of Macinac Point, St. Ignase, and Ance Kewewenon. The improvement of the scholars of Arbre Croche, Middletown, and St. Croix, is not so satisfactory, in consequence of irregularity in attending schools, caused by long and frequent absence of families from home pursuing their various avocations, and particularly during a considerable part of last winter and spring on account of the small-pox, which began to prevail amongst them in the very worst form, and seemed to threaten their several bands with extermination, which I believe would inevitably have been their fate but for the great and charitable exertions of their clergymen, Reverend Messrs. Pierz, Meak, and Piret, who innoculated about one thousand of these Indians, affording them at the same time all the care and attention that was in their power to bestow; and thus succeeded in averting this dreadful calamity.

I am also happy to say, that in general there is a continued improvement in industry, morality, and religion, among our Catholic Indians, and that their number has this year been increased by about two hundred converts to the Catholic faith. But still it must be confessed that the improvement of many is but gradual, and much slower than would gratify the philanthropic desires of those who are endeavoring to aid them and devote themselves entirely to their good. This is explained chiefly by the absence of motive to personal effort, resulting from the insecurity of property, and the very uncertain and unsettled condition in which they live. They are naturally of a wandering disposition, and love to make their living by hunting, being much encouraged thereto by traders. Their inclination for wandering and seeking their existence by the chase rather than by agricultural pursuits, is much strengthened and increased by the thought that they cannot be allowed the right of citizenship, to purchase land in their own name, and permanently settle on it. This thought continually preys upon their minds, and creates a certain indifference, and even distaste for any improvement of the mind or habits. They despair of ever obtaining a permanent location for themselves and their posterity, where they shall not be importuned to emigrate and give place to the white man. Hence national as well as individual motives to exertion are wanting, and the chief care with many is to supply present wants and enjoy the gratification of the day, unconcerned about the consequences of to-morrow. Hence also, it is, that the ties of love and affection which unites them to their children, being naturally very strong, they are not willing to be long deprived of their presence, and thus, withersoever the parents wander the children must wander with them. Were it not for the influence of our religion, which conscientiously obliges them to care for the education of their children, we could hardly get them to send their children to school at any time. Could these hindrances be removed, or could these Indians ,obtain a full assurance from the part of government that they may validly purchase the lands which they may choose to improve and settle upon, without fear of being compelled to abandon it, without doubt they would feel much encouraged to unite themselves into large bands, which would form so many permanent settlements or flourishing villages, where, under the benign and vigorous influence of our holy religion, the establishment of settled habits of industry, sober occupation, and useful knowledge would become objects of deep interest to them ; while the thrift in agriculture, mechanic arts, and other branches of domestic economy, would ensure to them all the necessaries and comforts of life.

Please accept the assurance of my high consideration of respect, with which I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

PETER P. LEFEVRE, *Bp. & C. A. D.*

William A. Richmond, Esq.,
Acting Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

No. 30.

Ottowa Colony, *September* 30, 1847.

Sir : I herewith transmit my report for the year ending this day. The fond hopes entertained previous to the time of my last report of giving new life and energy to the cause of education generally among the Ottowas, has not been realized as was anticipated by us. We commenced, as reported in my last, giving instruction to young and old on the new system with good success; created a taste for knowledge to all those who were favored with instruction, and should have realized all that we anticipated could we have received a supply of books adapted to the several capacities of our pupils. We made application to the press west of the Mississippi for books, but from a want of a direct communication they have not arrived, though forwarded some time since.

We have endeavored to keep in operation the school at all times when the Indians were present to send their children. For want of books in the Ottowa tongue we are obliged to resume the instruction in English studies with but little success, as the natives generally preferred reading in their own language. There has been from ten to fifteen in English, while we have had twenty-five to thirty in the Indian language. Many can already read the New Testament in their native language.

To excite an interest on the subject of education generally among the Ottowas and Chippewas, it is necessary that the new system of instruction should be adopted by the several mission stations within your superintendency. By referring to the reports made by agents and missionaries among the Cherokees, you will at once see why an advance of fifty years was made in their condition as a people, when a printing press was established, and a weekly paper issued, adopting the syllabic plan of instruction. It is hoped every evangelical missionary station will adopt the new method, and co-operate in advancing this important step to civilization and happiness among the Ottowas and Chippewas.

Since the date of my last report we have sustained the loss of many adults and children by the stroke of death. Among those who have died was Noon-day, the chief. He was an intelligent and useful man in his tribe. This colony, and the church connected with it, feel that their loss is irreparable. He was a friend to the white man, and had adopted his habits and religion. He was considered by his people, and no less by his white neighbors, as a man of judgment, integrity, and of great worth.

Agricultural interest. The Indians have become more satisfied that to depend on hunting and fishing for a livelihood is too precarious for their interest and happiness. To advance their farming interest they have stipulated to appropriate two hundred dollars to purchase more land. Many families have sown wheat this fall for the first time. They have cleared rising twenty acres of new land and broke up seven acres of it, in addition to their former improvements. They have raised their usual quantity of corn, beans, squashes, and pumpkins; but few potatoes were raised, fearful of a continued rot.

They manifest an increased interest in agriculture to promote which they have had repeated councils, and have come to the conclusion that their future farmer, furnished them by the United States government, should be one of their own people, instead of a white man. The two stations, viz: Griswold and Ottowa, recommend Nebeneksee as their future farmer, and asks, by the accompanying document, his appointment. The present farmer resigns with the understanding that the Indian should succeed him. This colony, with the other established in the vicinity, suffers for the want of a smith to repair their tools. The present smith furnished by government for them is located at such a distance that little or no benefit is received from the shop.

Moral and spiritual state. Since the death of the chief, who was the spiritual father to the colony, and the recent death of other members of the church, there has been a defect in morals. There have been many who have given themselves to beastly intoxication. The state of things at times has been very discouraging; while some have thus disgraced themselves and families, there are others who have been steadfast and unmoved by the surrounding influences; this alone has encouraged me to continue to use exertions to meliorate their condition. One important cause for this state of things may be a competition for chieftainship. The present chief was elected by ballot; one of the unsuccessful candidates took offence, and he, with his friends, have endeavored by the use of liquor to bring contempt upon the administration of his rival.

We contiuue to sustain our meetings on Lord's day, and on week days, with apparent interest and success.

With great respect, I am, dear sir, your most obedient and humble servant,

L. SLATER,
Superintendent Ottowa School.

William A. Richmond, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Detroit.

No. 31.

Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan,
September 1, 1847.

Sir: I embrace the present opportunity of making you acquainted with the present condition of the missions under my charge, which I will endeavor to do as briefly as the nature of the case will admit.

Sault Ste. Marie.—At this station I think the people continue to improve their condition. They have planted more ground than formerly, and the crops never looked more promising than at present. As a further evidence of general improvement, I would add, that when I first came here the mission owned but one single cow, and the Indians not one; now the mission have seven head of cattle, and individual Indians have fifteen head, which they provide for and keep well. The premises have been considerably enlarged and much improved during the past year. The school, I think, has been doing as well, and the attendance perhaps more regular, than any former year. The whole number in school has been 38, average number about 24.

Kewawenon.—At this place, also, I think there has been a steady improvement in the condition of the people in almost every respect. Some of the families live every way as well, even better, than many white families, especially in the newly settled part of the country. They are building a neat and commodious church, which is expected to be fit for use before winter. The school has been regularly taught, and, I believe, with a good degree of success. Their fields are being enlarged every year, and their stock of cattle is regularly increasing in numbers.

Fond-du-Lac.—Though the Indians of this part of the country are yet in rather a wild state, they are evidently beginning to improve their condition, and there has been a very considerable change for the better during the past year. Their fields have been enlarged—the school has been much better attended than formerly—and a respectable number begin to listen with attention to the preaching of the gospel.

Sandy Lake.—I visited this station for the first time a few weeks since. Considering the amount of missionary labor here bestowed, I think the prospect of doing good is quite encouraging. The crops looked remarkably well. The school is regularly taught, though the missionary finds it somewhat difficult to make them realize the advantages of having their children educated, so as to keep them constantly in school. The Sabbath I spent with them, there was a respectable number of persons who listened to the preaching of the gospel, and some individuals, I believe, are devotedly pious. There is in the missionary department, every where, difficulties and discouragements to be met with, but these we believe will all give way before Christian patience and manly perseverance; and if we may judge of the future by the past, we trust that the missionaries of this board will not be second to any in their efforts to improve the condition of this people, physically, mentally, and morally.

Respectfully submitted.

W. H. BROCKWAY,
Superintendent of Missions.

James Ord, Esq.,
Indian Sub-agent.

No. 32.

Baptist Mission House,
Sault Ste. Marie, Sept. 30, 1847.

Sir: In compliance with the requirement of the Department, I forward to you the 19th annual report of the mission under my care and superintendence.

The laborers connected with this mission are, myself, Mrs. B., Rev. J. D. Cameron, Sheguel, a native assistant, and Miss Adeline Culver, assistant school teacher.

Our school has been continued through the year without interruption, although, in consequence of ill health of teachers, several changes have been made, or different persons have been employed.

The pupils enrolled on our catalogue for the several quarters during the year, have numbered from 27 to 53. The first quarter after my last report we had but 27, owing to the fact that there were two other schools opened in the neighborhood within 100 rods of ours; these reduced ours to that number for the first quarter, but the 2d we had 44, the 3d we had 53, and the 4th, 35.

Arithmetic, geography, English grammar, and philosophy, are taught in connexion with the minor branches usually taught in common schools.

Owing to the frequent changes of our teachers the past year, possibly our scholars may not have made all that progress they would have done under one steady and competent teacher, but we think their progress has been tolerably good, and that at the present they are doing quite well.

Eight boarding scholars have been supported at the expense of the mission the most part of the year. But a few weeks since three left, which leaves our present number but five. They are from 10 to 13 years of age, and all except one, are studying arithmetic and geography, and several of them, with others, write compositions. We also maintain a Sabbath school at the station in which the boarding scholars are instructed in the general knowledge of the scriptures, committing portions of them to memory, in common with other Sunday school scholars from the town. During the past year, I have also opened a Sabbath school among the Indians, when I have visited them at their locations; calling the youth and children together, I have instructed them between the services on the Sabbath, and have had the happiness of seeing them much interested in it. Also, when they have visited our place, I have pursued the same course, and have been much gratified with their good attention and apparent desire to learn. I have had 20, or rising, together on such an occasion, but probably from 13 to 15 would be a fair representation of our number. These do not include our boarding scholars at the station.

I have also travelled some 300 miles, or rising, in visiting the Indians at their different encampments to preach the gospel to them, and when not absent on those missionary tours, maintain regular Christian worship at home.

We have 34 Indian and half-blood church members connected with our mission—17 males and 17 females. One half-blood ordained minister, and one full-blood native assistant, who maintains religious worship with his clan in the absence of an ordained minister.

Our Indians are advancing in civilization and in business habits. They have enlarged their improvements the past year, and improved them with good rail fences. The amount of land they have under improvements I am not now able to give. I have failed of getting the amount of produce raised by them in general. I have only taken it from four families. These four, have raised the past year 182 bushels of potatoes, a small amount of corn, pumpkins, turnips, and other vegetables; have made about a ton and a half of maple sugar; and four young men belonging to them and specially connected with the mission, have entered, with a good deal of perseverance, into the fishing business. The present season they have caught and brought to this place and sold 142 barrels of fish; and last fall, between the time of my report and the closing of navigation, they brought to our market 43, which, during the year, amounts to 185 barrels. They are now preparing for their fall fishing.

In relation to temperance movements I may add, I have 53 native signatures to my temperance pledge, whom I think design to maintain the warfare on which they have entered. I have a large number more who signed the pledge for a limited time, many of whom may not be inclined to renew their pledge; and yet it is possible that most of them may.

May the Lord not only dispose them to renew their pledge, but also to abandon forever the use of alcohol.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. BINGHAM,
Sup. Baptist Mission.

JAMES ORD, Esq.
Sub-agent, Indian Department.

No. 33.

LA POINTE, *September* 14, 1847.

SIR: In presenting a report of our operations at this station during the past year, I have to note no important changes in the course pursued by us from that given in former reports. We have continued our labors as usual, endeavoring to instruct all who were willing to receive instruction from us, in the duties and doctrines of the Christian religion, and in letters.

In August of last year, Mr. E. F. Ely, who was formerly a teacher in the school at Pokegama, removed with his family to this place. In October, he commenced his labors as teacher in the school. At that time the two schools, which had for several years been taught separately, and kept in different parts of the village, were united, and have been taught through the year by Mr. Ely and Miss Abby Spooner, conjointly. This arrangement, however, is thought not to be the best, and they are now again separated, and will be taught separately hereafter.

The school, during the year, has numbered 65 different scholars, 43 males, and 22 females. It has been kept in operation regularly during the year, except the usual vacations.

Early in the winter several of the scholars were taken out of the school, to attend a course of instruction from the Rev. Mr. Scolla, Catholic priest at this place, and but few of them have yet returned. The proficiency of the scholars who have been regular attendants, is very satisfactory. The branches taught have been spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and composition. The scholars are taught in the Ojibwa and English languages. The schools are open and free to all who choose to avail themselves of their privileges, no charge being made for books or other expenses.

During the past year the Ojibwa and English spelling book, mentioned in my last report as being nearly ready for use, has been introduced into the schools, and used, it is believed, with good effect.

I am, sir, with much respect, yours, &c.,

S. HALL,

Superintendent of the schools of the A. B. C. F. M., at La Pointe.

JAMES P. HAYS, Esq., *Sub-agent.*

No. 34.

BAD RIVER, *September* 9, 1847.

DEAR SIR: In presenting you a report of our operations, &c., at this station, during the past year, we remark that nothing has transpired in the history of this people, or of our labors among them, which makes it necessary for me to say anything essentially different from what was contained in our report of last year. The Indians, as a body, have been here rather more of the time than they were last year. They have enlarged somewhat the size of their gardens, and give some indications of an increased desire to adopt a settled mode of life. This desire has been gaining strength, we think, for several years, and must almost of necessity increase in proportion as the people turn their attention to the cultivation of the soil. The rewards of industry in this line are so much more certain, and purchase for them so many more of the comforts of life, than a precarious dependence upon fishing and hunting, that they already begin to see and feel the difference. The cultivation of the soil also compels them to labor, and, in a measure, obliges them to be more fixed in their place of residence, and thus has a tendency to break up their roving, indolent habits. Six years ago, when I first came into this country, the people raised from the cultivation of the soil not more than one-third of what they will probably realize this year from their gardens. They did not raise potatoes enough for their own use, besides being dependent upon the mission for seed to plant; and of corn they raised still less, nearly the whole of which was consumed on the ground where it was gathered. When they went to their sugar camps in the spring, they purchased on credit of the traders nearly all the provisions they had to take with them. When they left the sugar camps, it took nearly all the sugar they made to pay their credits, and they returned again hungry to their gardens. Last year they had corn all winter; took but little credit when they went to their sugar camps; had corn and potatoes to eat and to plant when they returned to their planting grounds, and had also most of their sugar to consume themselves, and to sell to purchase articles of clothing, &c., for their families.

We are sorry to say that the desire of the people for schools and religious instruction is not as great as it is for improvement in other respects. We have kept a school during the past year three months, which is all the time the Indians have been here in a body. The payment was so late last year that the people remained here but little over a month, before they left to make their fall fishing; and while they are in their sugar camps, though near by, it is impracticable to attempt to sustain a school among them. We have had in our school more than fifty different schoolars, but the average attendance has not been more than ten or twelve. Our meetings have been attended more regularly, by those who have attended scarcely any at all, than they were last year; but the number has been small, not averaging more than twenty who speak the Indian language. We have now all the buildings erected necessary for our present operations: consisting of a comfortable dwelling-house, school-house, barn, and wood-house. We have five head of cattle, some fifty acres of land fenced for a pasture, a meadow near by, which furnishes us with what hay we need. We cultivate some four acres of land, chiefly devoted to potatoes, corn, and oats, and have in addition a small garden.

We are in a condition now to prosecute our labors here more vigorously than we were last year. And if the people are kept as free from liquor as they have been heretofore, and can be encouraged to improve their condition without being harrassed with constant fears of a removal, we shall feel more encouraged to continue our labors among them than at any former period.

I am, sir, respectfully, yours, &c.,

L. H. WHEELER.

To James P. Hays, *Sub-agent at La Pointe.*

No. 35.

First report of the mission school at Kapoja—usually called among the white men Little Crow's village—for nine months ending August 31, 1847. *The mission family at this station consisted of Thos. S. Williamson, A. M., M. D., minister and superintendent of the school, Mrs. Margaret Williamson and five children, and Miss Jane S. Williamson, teacher.*

Near Fort Snelling, *September* 7, 1847.

We arrived here on November 20, 1846, and on the first Monday in November, Miss Williamson opened school, and has taught regularly from that time to the present, except when the Indians have all been absent for a week or two, which has occurred two or three times. For twenty-one weeks she was assisted by Miss Margaret Renville, who was educated in the mission school at Lacqueparle, and for a short time the superintendent attended to teaching the men and larger boys.

For full half the time embraced in this report, owing to sickness of the Indians, or to most of them being absent from the village, the school has been very small, not averaging more than two or three scholars per day, exclusive of our own children and one or two that we have boarded; but, whenever any have come willingly to learn, they have been attended to, though they have come one at a time and unseasonably. In this way, not less time and labor have been devoted to our school, scarcely averaging nine scholars, exclusive of four of our own, than are commonly given to a school of thirty, when they are punctual in their attendance. We have, also, suffered much inconvenience from want of a proper school-house, being compelled to teach in our sitting room, where we are interrupted by visiting and the noise of our own children. Had we been provided with a good school-house, distinct from our dwelling, as we hoped to be, it is not improbable the average number of scholars might have been nearly double what it has been, and their progress in like proportion. Most of the Dakotas, who reside here, are still strongly attached to the religion of their ancestors, and have no wish to hear God's word, and little disposition to learn, or have their children taught to read. There is a great difference in this respect between those who have always resided in this neighborhood and those who have resided for a time near the mission at Lacqueparle. The average attendance of natives on our public worship on the Sabbath, has been twelve or thirteen—most of whom have resided at Lacqueparle. All the scholars in the first and second class, and most of those in the third, have resided more or less in the same neighborhood, and most of them have attended school there. The accompanying table will show the names, number, and progress, of the school here, so far as an account has been kept of it; the figures to the right hand of the names show the days of attendance, but in many cases not fully; for, owing to the difficulty of getting the name properly, or some other cause, it has often happened that individuals have attended school a number of days before their names are taken down. The ages of the scholars are from six years to upwards of forty. More than half are between ten and twenty.

Counting sixty days for a quarter, the average attendance would be for the first quarter.......................... 7½ scholars.
Second do .... 8 do.
Third do .... 10¾ do.

Experience has convinced us that the Dakotas, living among their relations, are not likely to learn English enough to be much benefitted by it; on which account we have labored chiefly to instruct them in their own language, not neglecting at the same time to teach English to any who manifest a disposition to learn it. Four can read it with more or less fluency, and converse in it a little; others have made less progress.

In conclusion, it gives me much pleasure to say that, through your influence, and that of Capt. Eastman, Mr. Sibley, and others, the Indians of this village use much less intoxicating drink than formerly, and that even those of them who evinced no disposition to avail themselves of any instruction have treated us kindly, and appear to confide in us as friends.

Your obedient servant,
THOS. S. WILLIAMSON.

To Col. Amos J. Bruce.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number that read and write legibly.......	3	4	7
Do read, but do not write.......	5	12	17
Do of spellers..................	9	11	20
Do learning alphabet.............	2	7	9
	19	34	53
Baptized..............................	8	13	21

No. 36.

Traverse des Sioux, *April*, 1847.

Dear Sir: The following is the report of the school at Traverse des Sioux, under the care of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. The males are taught by Mr. Alexander G. Huggins; the females by Mrs. Huggins, in sewing in knitting:

Our school commenced the 15th of December, 1846, and continued until the 12th of March; when the people left for their sugar-camps. We consider all those scholars who attended school as many as four days. By this rule, their number is 25. The aggregate of their attendence is 320 days; so that the aggregate attendance of each scholar falls a little short of 15 days. Much of the time embraced in this report, very few were near enough to school; but if they had been generally impressed with the utility of education, they would have been much more regular in attendance, as well as more assiduous in improvement. Several men have come to school a few times with a determination (as they said and we believed) to learn to read—thinking thereby to equal their white neighbor in the means of information; but the ridicule of their people soon overcame them. I have been delighted to observe in a few Dakota men a high sense of the value of intelligence, and of the knowledge of books as a means thereof. But who can transgress hoary customs, withstand the frowns of friends, and disregard the ridicule of ingenious satirists? After their morning recitations, Mrs. Huggins instructed the girls in the use of the needle. Three made themselves two pillow-slips apiece of calico patchwork, and four made one apiece. They are very fond of this business, and would gladly occupy all their school time in it, if their instructors would permit. Mrs. Huggins offered to teach all to knit who wished to learn; but few were disposed to learn. One young woman knit a good pair of double mittens, and commenced a pair of stockings, which she would probably have finished if she could have remained here a sufficient time. Three others commenced stockings, but did not finish them. Knitting requires more patience than Dakotas like to exercise.

Only two of our scholars read the Bible intelligibly, and they received most of their instruction at Laqueparle. Six others (three boys and three girls) may perhaps be said to read a little. If they could be regularly instructed, in a short time they would be good readers. Of the rest, some spell in two syllables, some in one, and some have not well learned the alphabet. One young man learned to read pretty well while Mr. Riggs was here, but he has not recently given much attention to it.

It may be proper to add, that a considerable number of children have received instruction in times past who were not in this neighborhood the last winter.

Yours, &c.,
R. HOPKINS.

To Colonel Bruce, *Indian Agent, St. Peters.*

No. 37.

Laqueparle Mission, *June* 15, 1847.

Dear Sir: I have now the honor to submit to you the following, which is the twelfth annual report of the Laqueparle Station, under the direction of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Laborers—S. R. Riggs, A. M., missionary, and Mrs. Riggs; Jonas Pettijohn, farmer, and Mrs. Pettijohn, female teacher.

Since my transfer to this place, (the 1st of October last,) we have reported school for two quarters; neither of them, however, quite full, owing to the absence of the Indians for a short time in the winter. The whole number taught has been 64, viz: 42 males and 32 females; but the average attendance was only 22. Teaching a-b-c's, spelling, reading, and writing on slates, occupied most of the time. A few spent some time at arithmetic. An Indian young man assisted us in teaching about six weeks, for which we paid him $10. During the winter, Mr. and Mrs. Pettijohn had two girls boarding in their family; at present they have three. But little was done by the women in knitting, &c., owing to the appearance of the buffalo early in the season. We had anticipated scarcity this spring, but the great abundance of fresh meat furnished by this noble animal has preserved their corn; so that there is still much more than the ordinary quantity on hand at this time of the year.

The usual amount of land has been planted in corn this spring. Some have ploughed with their own horses, and without any assistance from white men, their old fields, and some have even made new ones. Others have received some assistance in ploughing from those engaged in the fur trade and the mission. The plough which was furnished them by your kindness, some eight years since, is now worn out. They are in need of a new plough or two, and some collars, harness, and chains, with a few dozen hoes. A few dollars spent in this way will, I am persuaded, do them more lasting good than if expended in any other way. They will beg and receive, and be beggars still; but the more they can be brought to depend upon their own exertions, and the sooner they can be brought to feel that a comfortable independence can be obtained by their own industry, the better. Rendering them assistance in this direction—helping them to keep themselves—we feel to be vastly important.

But holding, as we do, the gospel of Christ as the civilizer of nations, that its truths, heard and obeyed, fit men for living here and hereafter too, we make it our chief business to declare unto them the whole counsel of God. "Line upon line, precept upon precept, here a little and there a little," is, so far as we have yet been able to discover, our only practicable line of operations. As has been remarked of the inhabitants of Paraguay, that, contrary, to the declaration of the Apostle Paul, that "faith cometh by hearing," in their case it seemed to enter only through the mouth; so we have found it to be too true of the Dakotas. Still, our hope is in God, "who raiseth up the dead and quickeneth whom he will," that He will even here make manifest the great power of the gospel in the salvation of many. There are at present connected with this church twelve native members, two of whom reside at Big Stone Lake.

In closing this report, I would respectfully call your attention, and through you the attention of our government, to one thing which appears to me to operate unfavorably to the civilization of this people. I refer to the unequal bearing of the laws upon different classes of persons who live in this country.

A white man, half-breed, or Indian, who dresses like a white man, is, by the construction of the law, liable to be punished by fine, imprisonment, and banishment, for taking ardent spirits into the Indian country for the purpose of traffic; but an Indian or half-breed who wears the Indian dress may buy, sell, and use ardent spirits without there being *ordinarily* any cognizance taken of the fact. The whiskey destroyed by the efforts of yourself and the commanding officer at Fort Snelling forms the glorious exception, and not the rule. Again, a white man, half-breed, or Indian, who dresses like a white man, subjects himself to a fine if he attempts to carry on a trade in furs without a regular license from the agent; while an Indian or half-breed who wears Indian clothes may carry on such a trade, buying furs with whiskey, or whatever he may have, without any cognizance being taken of the fact. This inequality of the bearings of the law on one who dresses as a savage and one who tries to conform to the habits and customs of civilized men operates in favor of leggings, breech-cloth, and blanket. Some years ago, five young Indians at this place wore pantaloons; but they have all returned to the Indian dress. There they find less restraint. On this account we would urge the propriety of bringing *all* under the restraints, and making *all* liable to the penalties of the law. By this means some of the difficulties now felt in executing the laws on a certain class would be done away; and the *bonus* which now *seems* to be held out to those who continue in the savage state would be withdrawn.

Yours, truly,
STEPHEN R. RIGGS.

Colonel A. J. Bruce,
Indian Agent, St. Peters.

No. 38.

Traverse des Sioux, *July*, 1847.

Dear Sir: Since writing the report of our school, left at your office in May last, we have witnessed some new interest among the Dakotas of this neighborhood in raising corn, and particularly in using their own horses and the ploughs you gave them two years ago for that purpose.

Within the four years this station has been occupied, we have frequently met with discouraging incidents; occasionally, with cause of encouragement. Among the obstacles to their civilization, the jealousy they feel towards every thing that originates among civilized men is prominent. There is among them a strong impression that they are an entirely different kind of beings from white men, and that they are in duty bound to adhere to the usages of their ancestors. Hence, some of their wise men informed them that those who learn to read, plough, and so on, can never be good hunters, nor can they ever attain to the knowledge and habits of civilized men, but they will be outcasts from society and must soon perish.

This superstition (which seems to be general among Dakotas) operates strongly against success in teaching them to use the plough, and might have entirely prevented it for a long time, had not stern hunger, joined with common sense, pressed them into the measure.

We have made a great many attempts to induce them to employ their own horses in ploughing their fields, but until this spring they would neither use them themselves nor allow us to do so. Last year one family even went so far as to prohibit us from ploughing their field with our own team, supposing that ploughing would increase the labor of cultivation without improving the crop. This was a rare case. Most of those who plant have been pleased to receive this kind of assistance, but very few have ever tried to hold the plough. The reason of their unwillingness may be partly indolence, partly prejudice, and partly a persuasion that they cannot succeed.

Last spring soon after the people returned from their sugar-camps, they asked us to help them make their fields. We answered that we would endeavor to plough with our oxen as many new fields as they desired; but, that if their old fields were to be ploughed, they must put their own horses and hands to the work, and we would help them.

After the new fields were finished they plead earnestly to have the oxen work on the old ones, but, as we were firm, they could not succeed. At length the chief (Mazaxa) came and asked us to help him put his mule to work in connexion with a horse belonging to the station. We consented and succeeded well. The others looked on and saw as much ground prepared for the seed, in an hour with the plough as they could dig in days with the hoe. They surveyed their intended fields, (and their persons spoke of their empty larders, and examined their poor hoes,) then turned their eyes to the plough moving steadily and briskly through the earth. The contrast was too great to be unnoticed. They saw now for the first time an Indian man assisting to plough with his own donkey. That which had for three years been to them a matter of speculation, or positive unbelief, became, in the fourth, practical experience. Their doubts and scruples were now overcome, and one of us was kept busy until all the fields in this village were ploughed.

The two neighboring villages soon heard of the results of the movement, and made haste to adopt the plan, which we were glad to assist them to carry out; but before the ploughing spirit was generally diffused, two or three families had almost finished their planting. For these and a widow who had no horse, no ploughing was done.

The whole number of families planting here this year, is twenty-four; last year, eighteen families planted.

We think it would encourage and materially aid this people in learning to cultivate the earth, if you could furnish them with about two dozen of good hoes.

Please accept our thanks for the influence we find you exerting upon the Indians among whom we live in favor of schools and civilization.

Yours, &c.,

ROBERT HOPKINS.
ALEX. G. HUGGINS.

Colonel A. J. Bruce,
Indian Agent.

No. 39.

Delaware Baptist Mission House,
September 4, 1847.

Dear Sir: In presenting my annual report to the school at this station you will allow me to remark, that the other departments of our labor are still kept in operation, affording, too, some little evidence that our efforts are not entirely lost. Discouraging as is the work in which we are engaged, I am aware that we may seize with too much avidity upon omens that may seem to augur good, and speak too sanguinely of that which is but hope within us. And on the other hand we find a liability to magnify upon the influences that are retarding our prospects.

It is difficult for me to satisfy myself with a few passing remarks on the state of general improvement among the Delawares, but my present design will admit of nothing more. With a portion of them there is evidently an advance; a part of those who have declared in favor of education and Christianity are making progress that reflects honor upon their professions, while others are doing less, and others still doing nothing. Those who are clinging to the "way of their fathers," to say the best of them, are but on a stand; and others of them are making fearful strides in the vices of low white men. Horse-racing, gambling, intemperance, profanity and Sabbath-breaking are taught by precept and example in the army movements among us. It is already esteemed a mark of greatness to be able to curse and swear, and deride religion and morality "like a white man."

The number of Delaware children in our school is 23; the whole number taught by us in the year is 28; which, together with 5 white children, makes our entire number 33. My remark in my last report to you, in regard to improvement of our people, accords still with my observations, viz: that the first steps in education are taken with about the same facility as in schools of white children, but farther practical education moves much more tardily. I am still of the opinion that our school is better adapted to the wants of those for whom we labor by its being conducted more like a private family than a common school.

I am, in haste, very respectfully, yours,
J. D. BLANCHARD,
Sup't Delaware Baptist Mission School.

Major R. W. Cummins,
U. S. Indian Agent, Fort Leavenworth Agency.

No. 40.

Shawnee Baptist Mission,
August 18, 1847.

Sir: The following is submitted as a summary report of the operations of this mission station the past year, under the patronage of the A. B. M. U., whose executive committee is located at Boston, Massachusetts:

Preaching has been regularly sustained on Sabbath days at the station, and among the Indians in different neighborhoods during the week. Eight have been added to the church, four have been excluded; present number of members, twenty-five. These include such only as have hopefully been converted from heathenism, and, in general, manifest a laudable interest in embracing the habits of civilized life.

In the Sabbath school twenty scholars have repeated lessons from the Bible, scripture questions, hymns, &c. This effort commends itself as a delightful and profitable way of spending the leisure hours of the day of rest, counteracting on the part of the pupils the disposition to wander abroad, and deepening in the hearts of the teachers an interest in their present and future good.

Our English boarding-school has averaged fifteen scholars; one of these is about four years of age, the others ranging from eight to sixteen; these are learning to read and write the English language. Some have advanced to a desirable knowledge of geography, and have some knowledge of arithmetic and English grammar. While small, and in the rudiments of education, these scholars are usually contented and happy; becoming larger, they grow uneasy through desire to be earning something. It is to be regretted that this desire is encouraged by the parents. The adult population are gradually learning to read our translations in their own language. Four laborers have been regularly employed; two in secular and domestic cares, and two in imparting religious knowledge, and instruction in letters. It sometimes appears as though enlightened views of missionary labor were destined to prevail. The great amount of drinking which at one time prevailed appears to have been occasioned, in part, by the influence of soldiers and wagoners connected with the Mexican war.

The suffering from sickness has been less than in the years preceding the present. No very fatal disease at any one time prevailing, yet we are constantly called upon to administer to the sick. A supply of medicine from the government would be of essential service, as many who desire to use it are unable to pay for their medicine.

Very respectfully submitted,
FRANCIS BARKER,
Superintendent of Mission School.

Major R. W. Cummins,
U. S. Agent, Fort Leavenworth Agency.

No. 41.

Otto and Omaha Mission, *September* 16, 1847.

Dear Sir: The following statement is made in order to enable you to inform the Indian Department of the condition and prospects of the mission established at this place by the Presbyterian board of foreign missions, and now under my care.

The mission family arrived here on the 2d September, 1846. A small log house was immediately commenced, and finished in about six weeks, sufficient for our accommodation during the winter. Until about the 1st of April last, nothing of great importance could be done for the good of the Indians. Every effort, however, was made, by frequent visits to their villages, to ascertain their true character, and their feelings in relation to the introduction of Christianity and its attendant blessings. To some considerable extent the gospel was preached among them; and whenever opportunity was afforded it was gladly embraced for this purpose, whether in public or in private.

About the date last mentioned, directions were received from the board to put in a crop sufficient for the subsistence of the family, and to afford provision for such children as might be taken into our contemplated boarding school. In the latter part of May, the secretary of the board visited the station, and fixed upon a plan for the school. The labor of procuring timber was commenced in the beginning of July, and finished in the second week in August. Most of the materials are now on the ground, and it is hoped that in ten days' time from the present date the building will be raised.

The building will be a substantial log house, two stories high. It will be 64 by 28 feet in front, with two side wings; one of which will be 30 by 18, and the other 30 by 22. It is calculated this house will afford accommodations for the mission family, with proper assistants, and forty Indian children. The intention is, that these children shall be equally divided between the two sexes; and that thirty of them shall be Omahas, and ten Ottoes. In case the Ottoes accede to the proposal made to them in relation to their school fund, twenty Ottoe children will be taken, and the proportion between the two tribes altered accordingly, until greater accommodations can be provided for them.

The principal reliance of this mission for support, at present, is upon the sum of $900 per annum, pledged for the education of Omaha children, by some benevolent ladies of the city of New York. A New York Sabbath school has added $90 per annum. Various congregations also of the Presbyterian church appear to have been touched with a feeling of compassion for these poor suffering Indians. In this way large contributions have been made in kind, sufficient, it is believed, for clothing the scholars for one year. So great an interest has been manifested in this matter that we regard it as a favorable indication from the Author and Giver of every good and perfect gift towards the Ottoes and Omahas. We have reason to believe that funds will not be wanting to carry on this mission, and provide for the support and education of all the children who may be committed to our care.

It is hoped that our boarding school will go into operation, at farthest, by the 1st of December next. There has been great difficulty experienced in procuring materials, and it may be that my expectations in regard to this matter may not be realized. But no effort will be spared to accomplish this result, as it is exceedingly important to take the scholars into school about the time their parents start on the winter buffalo hunt.

Last spring the Omahas complained of want of means to cultivate the soil, and expressed a desire to go to work, by which I was induced to write to the board on the subject. Some of the good people to whom the matter was made known, responded to the appeal by subscribing $200 for the purpose of breaking prairie for them. Information of this donation was received so late that the whole sum could not be judiciously expended. As it was, a plough was purchased, a ploughman employed, and the oxen belonging to the mission used; so that in season for late planting we succeeded in breaking twenty acres. The sod corn in this region has done remarkably well this season, so that we have reason to hope for a good yield, which will certainly make an important addition to to the Omahas' means of subsistence.

The condition—both social and moral—of the Ottoes and Omahas is truly deplorable. Their ignorance of the principles of true religion and morals is extreme; and hence there is little that bears a resemblance to law or order among them. Their entire destitution of the arts which minister to the comfort of civilized life leaves them almost always both naked and hungry. Their life of hunting is entirely opposed to their improvement in any of those respects mentioned; and at the same time, while it leaves them constantly exposed to their enemies, tends forever to confine them in their wretchedness, with destruction as the only alternative.

The plans of the Board of Foreign Missions contemplate two objects—first, to make known to these benighted people the saving truths of the gospel; and, secondly, to provide means for the education—both physical, mental, and moral—of their children. In process of time, one ordained missionary will be provided for each tribe, whose special duty it will be to preach the gospel, both publicly and privately, in season and out of season. In this matter, and indeed in all our other operations, we go upon the broad principle, that the gospel is the only civilizer. The root of heathenism is in the heart; hence the remedy must be applied there.

To carry out our educational plans, onr main reliance will be upon the boarding school. It is hoped, if God smiles upon the effort, that at some future day the school will be so enlarged as to include all the children of the two tribes of a suitable age. In adtion to this, some provision will be made as soon as possible for a day school in Bellevue. At present the wants of the place are partly supplied by the Pawnee school; but larger provision seems to be needed. If no other arrangement can be made, it has been proposed to furnish a meal a day for those children who are near enough to this station to live at home and come daily to our school.

In all efforts for the good of the Indians, a state of quiet and peace is especially needed. The truth of this remark has been made manifest by the occurrences of the year. In the spring, the Indians were forced to leave their villages and go on the hunt before the planting season was fairly over by an alarm from their enemies—the Sioux. Quite lately, the Ottoes have suffered a murderous attack from these Indians; and now serious apprehensions are entertained respecting the fate of the Omahas, whose stay on the plains has been protracted beyond the usual period. It has become very evident that, unless the United States furnish efficient protection to these people, *their progress in civilization, or even their continued existence, is impossible.* In addition to this, there is reason to fear that, when our school is put into operation, the Sioux may be attracted to this point for the sake of destroying the children in the absence of the parents. Humanity and justice require the speedy use of appropriate means of defence, that a calamity so much to be dreaded may be avoided.

Having given you a brief statement of our plans and efforts for the improvement of the Ottoes and Omahas, it remains only to say that our only hope of success is in the powerful grace of God. There is nothing in the Indian character to encourage effort. To the eye of man, the task appears to be a hopeless one. We remember that it is the Divine decree to save the world by the foolishness of preaching; at the same time we look back over the history of the Christian world to see what has been accomplished by this despised means, and we are constrained to say, "Behold what God hath wrought!" Hence we cannot hesitate—hence we hope against all human appearance of hope—hence we pray for a persevering spirit, having the promise that in due season, if we faint not, we shall reap.

With much respect, and earnest desire for your welfare, and the good of the Indians, truly, yours, &c.,

EDWARD McKINNEY.

Major JOHN MILLER,
Indian Agent, Council Bluff Agency.

No. 42.

BELLEVUE, COUNCIL BLUFFS AGENCY,
September 16, 1847.

SIR: Agreeably to your request, and in compliance with the regulations of our government, I address a few lines to you, giving a brief statement of the Pawnee school.

We have in our family ten Pawnee children, which we board and clothe; also four half-breeds which attend school, two of which are Pawnees, and two belong to the Ottoe interpreter; also three white children—making in all seventeen. We have had three children under our care since the 6th of May last. During that time they have made some progress in learning, although, owing to Sioux frights, and other causes known to yourself, they have not progressed as they would, had they been properly situated. Some of them read quite well in readings, and spell words of three or four syllables as well as the generality of white children. Seven of those who board in our family are girls and three boys. Some of the girls are very pretty sewers, and are quite handy at housework. You know, sir, the Pawnee children were brought here fourteen months since to save them from their enemies, and of course have very limited means to labor for their support; consequently there is quite a bill of expense comes on the teacher for provisions and clothing; I hope, therefore, the government will deem it proper to foot such bill of expense. There is no doubt but these children would flourish under a well regulated school of the manual labor system; but, sir, will you, or any officer of the Indian Department, tell me how this can be done under the existing circumstances of the Pawnees. They are hunted (as you well know, sir) more eagerly than the ferocious wild beast hunts his prey; and it is not enough that they are in pursuit of the Pawnees themselves, but they are determined to destroy every effort of the government and missionaries, and white men's lives are in danger.

If any one needs proof of this, I will refer them to the destruction of three thousand dollars expense of five or six months past, of labor, tools, &c., by the Sioux and others, and I very much fear the result of six months to come if government do not interfere. I hope to be pardoned for my plainness. I have had the experience of thirteen years hardships, privations, and loss of property, and what is more, have been shot at, as also my wife; but we have reason to be thankful to Him who stays the hand of the destroyer, that our lives have been spared through dangers, seen and unseen, and are yet here to witness scenes of cruel bloodshed, as well as yourself.

With the above remarks I close by asking if something cannot be done to protect the Indians under your agency, if not, schools and every effort to benefit them, may (in my opinion) as well be abandoned.

Very respectfully yours, &c.,

SAMUEL ALLIS,
Pawnee Teacher.

Major JOHN MILLER,
Indian Agent.

No. 43.

WINNEBAGO SCHOOL,
September 25, 1847.

SIR: Since my last annual report, one hundred and forty-four scholars have been added to the school, making, with the number then reported, two hundred and forty-nine, now receiving instruction at the institution.

The average attendance of the pupils within the past year has been greater than at any former period, and it would be easy to increase the number here and to locate schools at other villages, provided the appropriation would admit of it.

The following are the studies of the children, viz:

In geography and history	14
In arithmetic	30
In Worcester's 4th reader	2
In McGuffey's 4th reader	6
In do 1st reader	4
In do 2d reader	15
In do spelling book	37
In Sander's series	21
In eclectic primer	42
In words of one syllable	26
In alphabet	52

Forty of the above number are writing—most of whom present a fair legible hand.

A portion of the girls' time has been regularly devoted to domestic economy, such as knitting, sewing, washing, &c., and the boys have been employed on the farm, where suitable labor could be found.

I have never seen less intemperance among the Winnebagoes, since my first acquaintance with them, than during the last year, nor have they shown stronger indications of a disposition to cultivate the soil. The men are often seen at work, and they appear to appreciate more and more the labor of horses and use of wagons. Their fields have yielded an abundant harvest, so that but little suffering may be apprehended during the ensuing year from hunger.

I forbear making any suggestions at present, respecting future operations, inasmuch as the Indians are supposed to be on the eve of removing to their new homes, and it is not probable that changes would be deemed expedient, till after their settlement.

I will only add, that with me it is no longer a question of doubt respecting the practicability of civilizing the Winnebagoes. Should this desirable object fail to be accomplished, the blame will rest not on them, but upon those in charge of their interests.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. LOWRY,
Superintendent W. S.

General J. E. Fletcher, *U. S. Sub-Indian Agent.*

No. 44.

Ottowa Mission Station, *August* 10, 1847.

Sir: Since my last annual report, the blessings of Providence have continued to attend our labors. Four weekly meetings for preaching and prayer have been kept up, and nine have been added to the "Ottowa Baptist Mission Church" by baptism.

In October last, Miss E. S. Morse, of the Cherokee mission, was instructed to teach a district school among the Ottowas. She arrived in June, and opened a school at the Ottowa station. The number of children who attended is 17—average number 11—of whom are in the alphabet, 5; orthography, 12; reading, 10; writing, 8; arithmetic, 5.

The Ottowas, as a nation, are gradually improving their houses, fields, and stock, and are becoming more industrious, temperate, moral, and religious.

The general health of this people has been much better during the last year than it was the two preceding years.

The missionaries at this station are three in number, viz: myself and wife, and Miss E. S. Morse, who labor under the patronage of the executive committee of the American Baptist Mission Union of Boston, Massachusetts, of which Rev. Solomon Peck is corresponding secretary.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOTHAM MEEKER.

Col. A. J. Vaughan, *Indian Sub-agent.*

No. 45.

Pottowatomie Baptist Mission,
August 12, 1847.

Sir: At the date of mine of last year, I was flattering myself that ere this we should have had our school in successful operation at the new house of the Pottowatomies; but in this I have been disappointed, as they show no disposition to leave their present house. This we exceedingly regret, as we cannot, in the short time allowed them to remain here, organize a boarding school.

The board of the A. I. M. Association have appropriated $1,500 for the erection of buildings at the contemplated residence of the Pottowatomies, and we wait with much solicitude their advances on that subject, especially as the feeling gains among them that they cannot live in the country assigned them by their last treaty. At the earliest moment, however, after they shall have indicated their place of settlement, our buildings will be put under contract. At the instance of those who superintend this school, and when it was expected that the Indians would move last spring, the number of boarding scholars was reduced to five, who have been regularly taught by me. In the meantime, I have devoted all the time that the school did not require to the study of the language.

Four of the pupils are females, from six to twelve years of age. One boy, six years old. All make pleasing progress in study. One little girl, six years old, taken last January, then entirely ignorant of our language and letters, now spells with facility on and off the book, in tables of five syllables, and reads in McGuffey's second reader. Another, taken about the same time, spells and reads; a third reads, writes, and studies first lessons in arithmetic; the remaining two spell in two letters. They have also been taught sewing, knitting, and domestic economy.

No children are more sprightly, or promise more from natural endowments than these: hence my opinion is, that the difficulty of elevating the Indian lies not in a want of mental capacity or peculiarity of character, but in the debasing effects of influences which hang around him from his cradle to the grave. In the fact that some have attained to stations of respectability in the midst of all opposition, is found abundant evidence that he is highly susceptible of ascending in the scale of civilization. The difficulty is not in himself, but in the circumstances under which he is found. Who would think of teaching religion or letters in our cities where the abandoned sons of ocean hold their midnight revels? and yet it would be as easy to impart such instruction there as here. As well might the government expect the rose to bloom on a burning kiln as that morals, letters, or religion, could be taught amid the steams of alcohol.

Intemperance, leading to degradation and poverty, is the great obstacle with which we have to contend, and, Atlas-like, is growing in strength and magnitude. Can it be arrested? Would it not be better, rather than suffer the present state of things to exist, to give all that is due the Indians at once to those who injure them, and thus buy a truce with evil until the hand of charity, untramelled, might do its office?

If woman may be allowed to feel any interest in the honor of our country and of humanity, permit me to appeal to you and to the government in behalf of this afflicted and much injured race—the orphan of the American family.

Respectfully,

E. McCOY.

A. J. VAUGHAN, Esq., *Sub-agent.*

No. 46.

WEA BAPTIST MANUAL LABOR SCHOOL,
August 14, 1847.

DEAR SIR: I received yours of the 8th instant in due time, but have not had leisure until now to answer your request. During the past year not only our missionary family, but the Indians of these tribes have suffered much from sickness. They number considerably less now than they did twelve months ago. Their rapid decrease is doubtless attributable, in part, to their free access to whiskey dealers on their borders.

I am sorry to say that one of their own race, who has lately emigrated to this country, has contributed more or less to this sad work. Public worship has been interrupted at the station by the introduction of spirits by the aforesaid emigrant. But notwithstanding the above trade is persisted in *almost* unmolested, we are not without hope that our labor is not altogether in vain. The advancement of these tribes in civilization and industry, though gradual, is very perceptible; many of their former prejudices and superstitions have given place to better things. The school has been prosperous and encouraging during the past year, averaging between ten and eighteen scholars; the parents of whom express entire satisfaction with its rules and order. They seem to be gaining confidence in their missionaries, and are becoming willing for us to control their children without any dictation from them. In a word, there is much encouragement, and great cause for Protestants to prosecute their work among these people. I cannot conclude without alluding to our worthy friend, Baptiste Peoria, who has done much for the Wea and Piankeshaw Indians. His influence is not only great, but his counsel good, rendering himself of great service with the missionary in elevating these people from their present degraded condition.

I am, sir, with respect, your obedient servant,

B. M. ADAMS.

Colonel A. J. VAUGHAN,
Indian Sub-agent.

No. 47.

SUGAR CREEK CATHOLIC MISSION,
August 7, 1847.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with my duty of giving you the annual report of our mission and schools amongst the Pottowatomie Indians here at Sugar creek, I hereby lay before you the following few statements concerning the same, as I deem it unnecessary to mention in detail what you yourself have been able to see and witness amongst our Indians.

The Pottowatomies who live at our mission form a congregation of upwards of 1,300 members of the Catholic church, accustomed to sober, industrious habits, emulating the white man in the various duties and exercises of a civilized life; and being so remarkable for their piety and assiduous attendance to church duties that our church, large as it is, is unable to contain the thronged multitude of Christians. Our schools, also, have been in constant operation; the male English class numbers seventy-eight attendants, the female class sixty. The same branches of useful knowledge we have labored to impart to our pupils as in the preceding years, as the accompanying schedules of the studies and progress of each individual testify; though, for further information as to the particulars of the system of teaching we have adopted for our schools, the education we give to our scholars, &c., reference may be had to our preceding reports, in which we presume this has sufficiently been specified. Wherefore, passing over this subject, I beg leave to add one word more about our missions.

Long since we used, in our excursions, to visit the Peorias, a destitute, forlorn tribe of Indians, who seemed not only to need our assistance, but to be truly worthy of it. The wretched state in which we first found them was really pitiful; but, thanks to Him who calls himself the father of the poor, no sooner had they began to embrace the doctrines of the Catholic church, than they began to emerge from their state of wretchedness; they became models of temperance and industry; and, I may say, that their condition, both in a moral and temporal point of view, has been so admirably improved that they have excited their neighboring brethren to a laudable emulation; wherefore, almost the whole tribe of Piankeshaws have commenced to tread in the footsteps of the former, and, like them, to live as good, sober, industrious members of our church; others are preparing likewise to quit and change their old modes of living; and, in fact, so favorable are the dispositions of many of the Indians towards a change for the better, and the habits of civilization, that, in correspondence with this general manifestation of good will, we have determined upon extending and multiplying our missions as much as our means will allow; and that if the government and its respectable officers should lend us the hand, and bear part of our expenses, we doubt not but we shall effect, ere long, still more good amongst our Pottowatomies and their neighboring red brethren.

Dear, sir, most respectfully, yours,
J. F. L. VERREYDT.

COL. VAUGHAN,
Pottawatomie Sub-Agency.

No. 48.

IOWA AND SAC MISSION,
September 30, 1847.

SIR: The work of missions and improvement by schools among Indians are so gradual and slow in their progress, and so mixed up with collateral affairs, that it is difficult for those most intimately associated with them to tell, at any time, just how much is accomplished. Like other works of improvement, the first and most important work is to lay a good foundation. How far we may have succeeded in laying a foundation is not for us to say—nor indeed, is it possible for us precisely to tell.

Whatever we have yet accomplished, is in preparing the way and laying a foundation for future usefulness. Long as we have been among the Iowas, we have not evidence to believe that any one of the adult Indians of the nation or village has yet experienced a change of heart. The only case of hope was the girl in our family, who died last spring. When told on her death-bed that she must soon depart, her reply was, (and the last sentence she spoke,) "Oh! then, won't I see Moses and the Lamb?"

Our buildings are now up and our school in operation. Since the first, we have received in all about seventy scholars, though, at the present time, there are not in constant attendance over twenty. Some have run away—and some are helping their parents to take care of the fall crops. As soon as their corn is gathered, and they are ready to start on the hunt, we hope to have as many as we can take from the Iowas.

The Sacs have not yet sent any, nor do we know that they will—though the last interview with them was more favorable than usual. When Mr. Lowrie, from New York, the corresponding secretary of the Committee on Foreign Missions, visited us last spring, he told us to divide our stock of clothing with the Sacs, even should they not send any children to the school. This was thought proper, particularly in view of the large sum they paid yearly to the school, and for which they have received no return. The offer was made, and the effect was evidently favorable.

We have lately received two boys from the mountains, said to be of the "Blackfeet" tribe. They are fine little boys. We are indebted to the agency of a Mr. Papau, a gentlemen in St. Joseph, for having them brought to our school. We have also two children who are half Osage. The children who have remained with us, have made commendable progress, both in the Indian and English languages; have memorized between seventy and eighty questions; also a number of hymns in their own language, which they can sing beautifully without any assistance. In needle and kitchen work, the girls have also well advanced. We have been at a loss for suitable help, both in teaching and in the kitchen, which is a serious draw-back in our work, but we are not in the least discouraged.

Our little press has until lately been idle for some time—not being able to gain time from other duties to attend to it. Portions of the Scripture have been translated, and a part of Matthew's gospel printed. A synopsis of the Iowa language has been prepared and is now in the press. We have also an elementary and hymn book printed and in use in the school.

Our help at the station, with the compensation allowed, is as follows:

Mr. Hamilton and wife,	$200,000
S. M. Irwin and wife,	200,000
One hired hand on farm, at $11 per month,	132,000
Two girls in kitchen, one $40, and one $60,	100,000

Mr. and Mrs. Blooker are also here at this time, but expect to leave soon. We have also an occasional hand on the farm, and there is an allowance of $25 to each white child in our families. The entire estimates of our expenses, one year, for forty scholars, including salaries, &c., but exclusive of clothing and transportation, is $1,735,00, but we hope to get along on less the present year.

We have a fine crop of corn, potatoes, beans, cabbages, &c. We have been favored with much better health than usual this season, which calls loudly for an increase of our energies and exertions in the work before us.

We do not think of anything more that may be interesting or proper for us to give in this report. Accept our best wishes for your comfort and happiness.

Yours, truly,
S. M. IRWIN,
W. HAMILTON.

W. E. Rucker, Esq.,
Indian Sub-agent, Great Nemaha, Mo.

No. 49.

Great Nemaha Sub-agency,
September 30, 1847.

Sir: I entered upon the duties of my office on the first day of March of the present year; but the season was very cool and backward, and the Indians were very dilatory in preparing their ground for the plough, and even averse to having it ploughed until the weather should become warm; therefore I ploughed very little until near the 10th of April, when I started two teams and kept them constantly going until it was too late to plant.

In consequence of their ground being mostly in detached pieces, (some of them less than one-fourth of an acre, and *many* less than half an acre,) it is impossible for me to form anything like a correct estimate of the quantity of ground ploughed; but I am confident it was as much, if not more, than they ever had ploughed for them before in any one season, and more than the Indians have attended as it should have been done to produce advantageously. I have in vain endeavored to persuade them to forsake their small patches and cultivate more ground in large bodies. Like many whites, they cannot be pursuaded that any course is better than "the good old way" which their fathers and grandfathers followed.

The season has been very favorable, not only for raising the crops, but, thus far, for securing them; and the squaws, who perform all the labor, have taken such advantage of it (when sober themselves, and when not kept from work by drunken Indians) as to raise large quantities of corn, beans, pumpkins, squashes, &c., which they are now getting well secured in good condition. They have certainly much more than they can consume within the next twelve months unless they are extravagantly wasteful.

FREDERICK LYDA,
Iowa farmer.

WM. E. RUCKER, Esq.,
Indian Sub-agent, Great Nemaha Sub-agency.

No. 50.

SAC AND FOX PATTERN FARM OF MISSOURI,
October 1, 1847.

SIR: The farming operations of the Sacs and Foxes of Missouri have been conducted upon the same plan, and with about the same success, as in the two previous years. The crops raised on the Pattern farm are superior to those of any former year. The wheat crop will amount to about eleven hundred bushels, which, estimated at its real value to the Indians, would alone pay the salary of the farmer and assistant farmer. The corn crop amounts to between sixty and seventy acres, and is also very heavy. Their potato crop was small, but very good. They have all, without an exception I believe, raised a superabundance of corn, beans, pumpkins, squashes, &c., &c.

Since I had charge of the farming operations, the principal portion of the tribe have removed from their first residence, on their own land near the mouth of the Wolf river, some six miles higher up, and settled on the lands of the Kickapoos, with the consent and under an agreement with the latter tribe. They are anxious to have a field broke, and to make some permanent improvement at their village. This would, I presume, be bad policy so long as the land belongs to the Kickapoos, as it might eventually lead to difficulty between the two tribes, which I have often told them. Under these circumstances they wish to effect an exchange of lands with the Kickapoos, to which they say the Kickapoos have agreed. The proposed arrangement, I understand, is this: the Kickapoos agree for the Sacs and Foxes to have the land north of Wolf river to the Kickapoo line, (which will include their present village,) running westward to the dragoon road from Fort Leavenworth to the Council Bluffs; for which they agree to take in exchange the same quantity of land from the eastern end of the Sacs and Foxes, lying on the Missouri river. I cannot forbear expressing the opinion that this would be a very advantageous arrangement for the Sacs and Foxes of Missouri, as the location of their present village is a very fine one—land, timber, and water, all being good. Besides, it will place them at least eight miles from the whiskey traders on the Missouri; whereas, at their old village they could get whatever they were able to buy within two miles. This is the reason given by their chief, Ne-som-quot, for their removal; and I cannot too strongly recommend it to your notice. Another advantage which would be gained by their permanent settlement where they now live, is, that it would put a greater number of miles between them and the Iowas, with whom they are at continual variance for alleged thefts and depredations upon their property. I am satisfied that it would be greatly to the advantage of both tribes if they were much farther separated, as my observation has confirmed me in the belief that the two tribes can never live in peace while their villages are so near to each other. The blame, perhaps, rests on both sides; but this does not lessen the necessity for their separation. I am not aware of the official action necessary to effect the exchange of lands; but as both tribes are willing, and as it must be apparent that it would be greatly to the advantage of the Sacs and Foxes, and certainly not prejudicial to the Kickapoos, who have at any rate ten times more land than they need, I think that an agreement between the chiefs of the two tribes, made in the presence of their respective agents, and ratified by the Department, would be sufficient to justify the permanent settlement of the Sacs and Foxes at their present village. They say that they are anxious to raise cattle and hogs in accordance with the will of their great father, but that it is no use to try it while so near the Iowas, who would continually steal and kill them.

The line between the Iowas and Sacs is a source of continual complaint; and, if it has ever been established, its location is not properly understood by either tribe. I think it should be permanently fixed and marked to prevent difficulty. All causes of jealousy should be removed, as Indians are too apt to indulge this disposition even when there is no ground.

The Sacs and Foxes, according to the pay-roll of the present year, amount to one hundred and seventy-seven. This should not, however, be taken as an index of their true strength, as one-half of them, or more, have gone to the Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi since their removal to the south. They have been led there by the very large annuity paid to that tribe, and the indebtedness and consequent poverty of their own; but a majority of them will return in a year or two, as their debts are now nearly paid, and the dividend hereafter will be larger. Many of them are now anxious to return, and would do so but for a false pride, and for fear of being laughed at by their former friends and associates. It will not be long before their pride will give way to their obvious interest, and they will perhaps all return.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. W. FORMAN,
Sac and Fox farmer.

Major W. E. Rucker,
Indian Sub-agent, Great Nemaha Sub-agency.

No. 51.

Choctaw Agency, *October* 20, 1847.

Sir: In compliance with your recent instruction, I proceed to furnish an abstract of the reports of the superintendents of the different schools in this agency.

The Chuahla Female Seminary at Pine Ridge, near Fort Towson, is under the charge of the Rev. Cyrus Kingsbury; 44 scholars have attended during the last year. Of these 33 were boarders, and 11 day scholars; of the boarders, 24 were supported by the nation, the remainder by their friends, or by their own labor. In the school room the girls are under the charge of Miss Goulding, and are instructed in arithmetic, the elements of natural philosophy, geography, grammar, and history, besides the usual exercises in writing, composition, committing portions of Scripture to memory, &c., &c.

Out of school, the greater portion of the girls are employed, under the direction of Miss Slate, in making dresses for themselves and others, and in the manufacture of various articles of needle and fancy work. They have also made pantaloons and other garments for men, and have done a large amount of knitting and netting, &c., and they are divided into companies, which relieve each other from time to time in the labors of the kitchen and dining room.

The female school at Wheelock, 15 miles east of Fort Towson, is under the charge of the Rev. Alfred Wright; 24 pupils are educated and maintained at the expense of the nation; 13 attended as day scholars, boarding at home; and 8 were boarded at the expense of their friends, or in consideration of their services, making in all 45 scholars. The teachers are Miss Dolbeau and Miss Dickinson, and the branches taught are the same as at Pine Ridge, with the addition of an elementary work on astronomy. The course out of school is also the same.

Mr. Wright has also under his supervision, at Norwalk, 5 miles from his residence, a school for boys, under the immediate charge of Mr. H. U. Pitkin; 27 pupils have been in regular attendance. Their studies are similar to those of the girls at Wheelock. Instruction in music is also given, "on the plan of the Boston Academy."

The Rev. Cyrus Byington is superintendent of the Igunobi Female Seminary, near the southeastern corner of the Choctaw country. He reports 50 pupils, of whom 9 were small boys, attending from the neighborhood as day scholars. The teachers are Miss Hall and Miss Keyes, and the general arrangements, in school and out, is about the same as that described at Pine Ridge.

No report has been received from the Rev. Mr. Hotchkins, superintendent of the Koonshu Female Seminary. It is presumed that no material change in its condition has occurred since the date of his last report. The Choctaw trustees and others, who were present at the examination of this institution in July last, speak in the highest terms of its general management, and the progress made by the scholars.

The superintendent of Armstrong Academy, the Rev. R. D. Potts, does not state any facts in relation to the condition of his school, further than that the boys, after suffering a great deal from sickness, causing a suspension of operations, are at present doing well. He adds that there is a farm of fifty acres connected with the institution, cultivated chiefly by the boys, which yields an ample supply of corn, &c.

The Rev. J. B. Ramsey states that the institution under his charge (Spencer Academy) has also suffered severely from sickness, which assumed the form of an epidemic, and prostrated a large number of boys, terminating fatally in several instances. Of late, the health of the students, with one or two exceptions, has been good. The number in attendance at the examination in July was 78. Of their studies, Mr. R. says, "there is one small class reading in the Latin reader, and another class studying Latin grammar; the rest are in various stages of advancement. We have endeavored to pay more attention to the cultivation of music than formerly, and hope to be able to effect still more. Speaking and composition are weekly exercises." Out of school, the boys are required to spend two hours and a half daily in agricultural and mechanical labor, under the direction of their teachers.

The Fort Coffee Academy is divided into two branches; one for boys at Fort Coffee, the other for girls, at New Hope, 6 miles distant. At the former, the Rev. W. L. McAlister, the superintendent, reports 54 scholars; at the latter 25. The boys are instructed in grammar, geography, arithmetic and natural philosophy. The girls in geography, arithmetic, and grammar. "The boys," says Mr. McA., "have labored generally a part of each day on the farm, and the girls have been more or less employed about domestic affairs, when out of school."

All the establishments enumerated are supported by the joint contribution of the Choctaws and the different missionary societies.

The schools at Pine Ridge, Wheelock, and Igunobi, each receive $1,600 per annum from the Choctaws. The Koonshu Female Seminary receives $3,000; Armstrong Academy, $2,900, and Fort Coffee and Spencer Academies, $6,000 per annum each. There is also an additional allowance of $833 33 per annum each to Armstrong and Spencer Academies; a like sum is paid to Mr. Wright for the school at Norwalk, and $2,000 per annum from the civilization fund is expended at Spencer Academy. I have no data to show the exact amount contributed by the different missionary societies.

A short time before his death, my predecessor visited the schools under the care of Mr. Kingsbury and Mr. Wright, and, I understand, expressed the utmost gratification at the progress made by the scholars. At Pine Ridge, one of the students, a full blooded Indian girl, made several intricate and complicated calculations on the black-board, in his presence, with all the rapidity and accuracy of the most expert accountant; and, at Wheelock, under the management of the accomplished instructress in the higher department, the pupils showed a wonderful degree of proficiency in various branches. At this school, there were shown some very creditable specimens of drawings, executed by the scholars after receiving comparatively few lessons. The exhibitions, however, that made the greatest impression was at Norwalk. Besides the ordinary routine of studies, the teacher, Mr. Pitken, had taken great pains to interest the boys in vocal music. He had them so well trained that he could at pleasure cause the entire school, without the slightest discord, to sound any given note in the gamut. The perfection they had attained in their musical exercises was in fact astonishing, but it was by no means at the expense of other branches. Whatever they had learned at all, had evidently been taught thoroughly.

In regard to the schools in other parts of this superintendency, I have no information beyond what is contained in the reports of agents, herewith forwarded. The department is aware that manual labor schools are to be established among the Chickasaws, Creeks, and Quapaws. As yet, I believe, no actual steps have been taken towards the execution of these plans, further than the selection of a site for one of the Creek schools.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

SAMUEL M. RUTHERFORD,
Acting Superintendent Western Territory.

Hon. W. Medill,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF THE SECOND AUDITOR.

No. 24.

Treasury Department,
Second Auditor's Office, December 6, 1847.

Sir: In compliance with your request of the 4th instant, I have the honor to transmit a statement showing the number of accounts remaining unsettled in this office, and which have been received within the last three years.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JNO. M. McCALLA,
Second Auditor.

The Hon. Wm. L. Marcy,
Secretary of War.

A statement showing the number of accounts remaining unsettled in the office of the Second Auditor, the 1st *of December*, 1847.

1st. Paymasters' accounts, (very voluminous,) all received in 1847	58
2d. Indian, (money accounts,) of which two were received in 1846, the residue in 1847	74
Indian (money accounts) property, all in 1847	16
3d. Recruiting accounts, all in 1847	835
4th. Army property: Ordnance, ordnance stores, &c., all in 1847, excepting eight received in 1846	84
Clothing, camp, and garrison equipage, all received in 1847	494
5th. Miscellaneous, viz: Ordnance, money accounts, (contingencies army,) clothing, medical, &c., &c., received in 1847	61
6th. Claims for arrearages due to officers and soldiers deceased, and otherwise out of service	2,536

Of this number, 925 were received at different periods between 1836 and 1847; the residue, 1,611, were received in 1847.

Treasury Department,
Second Auditor's Office, December 6, 1847.

REPORT OF THE THIRD AUDITOR.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Third Auditor's Office, November 1, 1847.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you, in regard to the annual report required to be made of the state of unsettled accounts in this office, presented in the three last years, which will not be included in my annual report to the Comptroller, under the acts of March 3, 1809, and the 3d March, 1817, that the whole number of accounts presented to this office within the three last years, remaining unsettled on the 31st ultimo, is found to be four hundred and fifty-six, (456.) Of these, one was received in 1845, fifty-four in 1846, and four hundred and one in 1847.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,
PETER HAGNER, *Auditor.*

Hon. WM. L. MARCY,
Secretary of War.

REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *December* 6, 1847.

SIR: By the act of Congress of June 17, 1844, a peace establishment was adopted authorizing the employment in the navy of seven thousand five hundred petty officers, seamen, landsmen, and boys. By the act of August 10, 1846, it was increased to ten thousand, with a direction that on the conclusion of the existing war with Mexico, the number should be reduced to seven thousand five hundred. During the past year it is not believed that more than eight thousand men have been at any one time in service. The honor of the flag, the safety and the efficiency of ships of war, require that they shall not go to sea without the crews allowed by well-digested regulations fixing their respective complements.

The difficulty of enlistments for the naval service, caused mainly by the extraordinary activity in the mercantile marine, the high rate of freights, and the consequent increase of seamens' wages, has delayed the consummation of contemplated arrangements for the employment of cruisers on several stations, and the increase of our naval forces in the gulf and on the Pacific.

In the month of April last, orders were sent to Commodore Read to detach a sloop from the African squadron and send her to the Mediterranean. In obedience to this order the Marion, Commander Simonds, reached Gibraltar in July. The steamer Princeton, Commander Engle, sailed from Philadelphia in June for that sea. In August, the revenue cutter Taney, Lieutenant Commanding C. G. Hunter, temporarily transferred by the Treasury Department, sailed from New York with the same destination; and there is no doubt that Commodore Read, in the frigate United States, has, in obedience to his orders, assumed the command of the naval force in the Mediterranean.

The measures for the collection in the Mediterranean sea of this force for the protection of our commerce, were hastened by intelligence, received early in June, that an American vessel called the Carmelita had been seized on the high seas and carried into Barcelona by a vessel called the Unico, claiming to cruise under Mexican authority. The alleged prize was promptly released by the Spanish authorities, and the captors imprisoned for trial. The attempt of the Mexican government, by issue of letters of marque to persons not *bona fide* citizens, with authority to cruise in vessels the property of foreigners against our commerce, and thus to legalize piracy, has not found favor or commanded success in any quarter. I am happy to state, that with the single exception of the Carmelita, I have received the most satisfactory reports from our naval commanders in every quarter of the globe that our commerce has not been molested; and there is no reason to apprehend any interruption of its successful prosecution by the attempted measures of Mexico—measures inconsistent with the spirit of the age, resorted to as a means of revenue, with a certain result of untold atrocities if favored, and which deserve, as they have received, the reprobation of the civilized world.

The activity of the vessels sent to the Mediterranean has removed all apprehension even in that sea, and the most complete success has attended the measures of precaution which were adopted. It gives me great satisfaction to state, that the honorable fidelity with which Spain has executed her treaty stipulations with us, has signally disappointed the lawless persons within her dominions who may have been disposed to accept the tempting offers of Mexico.

During the past year the squadron on the coast of Africa, under command of Commodore Read, has been actively and successfully employed in the humane duty of suppressing the slave trade. It is not known that a vessel, with American papers, has escaped seizure, where there was just reason to suspect that she was engaged or intended for employment in the violation of our laws or the dishonor of our flag.

In the month of September, Commodore Bolton sailed from Norfolk in the sloop Jamestown, to relieve Commodore Read in the command of the squadron on that station. The necessity of sending the Marion and the United States to the Mediterranean, and the return of the brig Dolphin, Commander Pope, to the United States has reduced the squadron below the force which the United States engaged by the treaty of Washington to maintain on that station; but preparations are in progress and near completion to supply the deficiency.

It is contemplated by the department, as a permanent arrangement, to maintain a squadron in the Mediterranean sea principally with the ships which shall have served a portion of the usual period of a cruise on the African station. By this transfer, it is hoped that our officers and men will not be required to remain in the inhospitable climate of the coast longer than one year in a cruise.

No selection of a permanent depot has been made in the Mediterranean since we were required to withdraw our stores from Mahon. For the present the squadron will be supplied by means of store-ships sent from the United States.

In the month of June, the ship Ohio, Captain Stringham, sailed from New-York for Rio de Janeiro. She carried as passengers Mr. Tod, the minister to Brazil, and his secretary of legation, with their families, and arrived there in August. The Ohio, on her way to form a part of the Pacific squadron, had orders to remain at Rio until the 15th of November, when she was directed to proceed to her station. On her arrival at Rio, Commodore Rousseau transferred temporarily the command of the station to Captain Stringham, and returned to the United States in the frigate Columbia with Mr. Wise, his family, and secretary of legation, as passengers. Commodore Storer sailed in the frigate Brandywine in the month of September for Rio to relieve Captain Stringham, and assume the duties of the command which Commodore Rousseau had honorably discharged, and of which he was relieved at his own request.

The brig Bainbridge, Lieutenant Commanding Williamson, has returned home and is undergoing repairs for immediate service. The squadron on the coast of Brazil, consists of the frigate Brandywine and brig Perry. The steamer Alleghany, Lieutenant Commanding Wm. H. Hunter, will proceed to that station as soon as she can be fitted for sea. The presence of a steamer on that station is peculiarly important, under existing circumstances. American whale ships, on their homeward voyage, have long been in the habit of entering certain ports of Brazil, and exchanging portions of their cargoes for necessary supplies. By the laws of Brazil, these ports are not open for the entry of our vessels, and notice has recently been given that these laws will be rigidly enforced. Such a course will be seriously injurious to our commerce, unless timely warning can be given to those who may not otherwise be informed of the existence of the law, until they have incurred its penalties. The Alleghany will be sent out to perform this service.

At the date of my last annual report, the squadron on the coast of China, consisted of the Columbus, Captain Wyman, and the Vincennes, Captain Paulding, under the command of Commodore Biddle. In the month of July, 1846, he visited Jeddo bay, with both ships, and invited a favorable consideration on the part of the Japanese government, of our desire for friendly commercial intercourse. Notwithstanding the prudence and discretion with which he made the overture, he could not prevail upon the government to relax the system by which Japan is closed to the trade of the Christian world, with the exception of the limited privilege accorded to the Dutch, to send one or two small vessels annually from Batavia to Nagaisaiki. Our squadron was treated with kindness, and its wants supplied, but no one was permitted to land; and to the offer of friendly intercourse, the unchangeable answer was, "Go away, and do not come back any more." Although Japan has not yet opened her ports to our enterprising countrymen, the rapid extension of trade with China, with its manifest advantages. can hardly fail to exert a favorable influence with the Japanese and yet add hers to the ports of distant nations, in which American shipping may safely enter, and American enterprise find a liberal and profitable traffic.

The orders from this department, of the 6th of January, 46, did not reach Commodore Biddle, until he arrived at Lima, the 31st of December. He had met the Independence, bearing the pennant of Commodore Shubrick, at Valparaiso, who proceeded to Monterey, arriving on the 22d day of January, 1847.

Commodore Biddle arrived in the Columbus, on the d day of

March, 1847, and assumed the chief command. The squadron then consisted of the Columbus 74, Independence razee, frigates Congress and Savannah, sloops Portsmouth, Levant, Cyane, Warren, and Preble, store-ships Erie, Lexington, and Southampton, and the armed schooner Malek Adhel, which had been captured from the enemy. The Savannah and Levant have returned home, each having been absent nearly four years, and Captain Geisinger left the United States early in November, with orders to take command of the frigate Congress, and proceed to China and give protection to our commerce in that quarter. Commodore Biddle is supposed to have sailed from Monterey, on his return to the United States, on the 25th of July last, and may be expected at home early in the spring. Commodore Shubrick, on whom the command devolved on Commodore Biddle's leaving the station, has, at his request, received permission to return home on the arrival of Commodore T. Ap Catesby Jones, who left the United States early in November, to join the Ohio 74, at Valparaiso, and will probably relieve Commodore Shubrick in the month of March or April next. Commodore Stockton, on his being relieved by Commodore Shubrick, availed himself of the permission given by the department, and has returned to the United States by the overland route.

In my last report, I had the honor to inform you that "on the 22d of August, 1846, the forces of the United States, under Commodore Stockton, had entered the Cuidad de los Angelos, that our flag was flying at every commanding position, and that California was in the undisputed military possession of the United States." Supposing that the war in California was ended, Commodore Stockton was actively concerting measures for the prosecution of the war on other parts of the enemy's coast and territory, when, in violation of their parole, the Mexican leaders in California, on the 23d of September, renewed hostilities; and in consequence of the small number which could be detailed to garrison the places occupied by our forces, gained some partial advantages. But on the 29th of December, the Commodore, with about six hundred officers and men from the ships Congress, Savannah, Portsmouth, and Cyane, in coöperation with Brigadier General Kearney, with about sixty men of the 1st dragoons, and about fifty mounted riflemen, marched from San Diego for the capital of the Californias. After a march of one hundred and forty miles, they met the enemy at the Rio San Gabriel, on the 8th of January, and drove him in a most gallant manner from a strong and advantageous position; and after another encounter on the 9th, with a similar result, the enemy was driven from the field, and our forces entered the Cuidad de los Angelos without further resistance. By these energetic measures the insurrection was quelled. and by a subsequent capitulation all hostilities in California ceased and have not been since renewed. In this unprecedented march of the sailors of more than one hundred and fifty miles inland, and in their severe encounters with the enemy they are reported to have vied with their brethren of the army in steady discipline and daring courage. They have, in the emergencies in which the country was placed before the arrival of troops, served in the most creditable manner as infantry, artillery, and dragoons.

From the latest despatches received from the squadron, I am happy to state that everything was tranquil in Upper and Lower California; the military possession complete and undisturbed; trade carried on without interruption, and the civil government in successful operation. I feel authorized to express the confident belief that Mazatlan, San Blas, and Acapulco have before this time been captured by Commodore Shubrick, and are held by the squadron under his command, open to the trade of neutrals under the same conditions as other Mexican ports in the military occupation of the United States. These measures, with the blockade of Guaymas, will effectually exclude from the west coast of Mexico, all contraband trade.

With a view to mask the contemplated combined attack on Vera Cruz and the Castle, orders were given, in October, 1846, to Commodore Conner, commanding our naval forces in the gulf of Mexico, to capture and occupy Tampico. These orders were gallantly executed in November following, and preparations were made with the greatest activity, to enable the navy to bear its proper part in this interesting military operation. Bomb ketchers and steamers were purchased, armed, and sent forward; the ship-of-the-line Ohio, destined for the Pacific, was ordered to the gulf; the sloops Germantown, Saratoga, and Decatur, were fitted and sent down, and all the necessary means at the command of the department, were put in requisition to make the co-operation of the naval force as efficient as possible. I cannot exaggerate my admiration of the conduct of the officers of every grade, who, waiving all privileges of rank and considerations of personal comfort, eagerly sought service in the expedition, and of the gallantry with which their duty was performed by those who were so fortunate as to receive orders for the service.

The combined operations were conducted with the highest skill and courage, and the city of Vera Cruz, with its formidable defences, garrisoned with more than five thousand men, and armed with more than four hundred cannon, after a resistance of barely five days, capitulated with a total loss to the assailants, of twelve killed, of whom six belonged to the navy and six to the army. The entire operation, from the landing of the troops, which was effected from the ships of war, to the surrender of the place, brought the army and navy into the closest contact, and the courage and skill displayed, were not more honorable to both, than the perfect harmony which prevailed. The conduct of the officers and men of the squadron, whether on ship-board or in the battery on the shore, received from the army the highest commendation, while the former enthusiastically applauded the gallantry and skill of their more fortunate brethren of the army.

On the 21st day of March, Commodore Conner, who had been in command of the home squadron for more than three years, and whose health had greatly suffered from the long and honorable service, which he had performed in an unfavorable climate, after the landing of the troops, and pending the attack on Vera Cruz, transferred the command to Commodore Perry. This gallant officer has conducted the operations of his command with distinguished judgment and success.

Alvarado, Tuspan, Laguna, Fronteira, at the mouth of the Goatzacoalcos, and the city of Tobasco, eighty miles in the interior, the capital of one of the richest and most fertile of the Mexican states, were successively captured and occupied by our naval forces. In many of the operations which led to these results, the service was arduous, the exposure to unhealthy influences, great, and the localities gave to the enemy decided advantages of successful resistance; yet, with an indomitable courage and fortitude, the officers and men met and overcame all difficulties, and still hold these important points except the city of Tabasco, which was voluntarily evacuated, because of its extreme insalubrity. Blessed with vigorous health and a robust constitution, the Commodore has, in person, encountered the hardships and exposure to which those under his command have been subjected. And those high qualities have been exhibited by the squadrons, both in the Pacific and the gulf, which give assurance that the navy would have covered itself with the same laurels, with which a grateful country will crown our armies, if the same opportunity of distinguished service had been afforded.

Of the events which occurred in the gulf of Mexico during the past year, none exercised a higher degree of sympathy and admiration than the loss of the brave officers and men, who perished with the brig Somers, the heroic and romantic generosity evinced by many of them, when in the most imminent peril, and the noble efforts made to save them, by the officers and crews of the British, French, and Spanish ships of war, anchored in view of the wreck. It has afforded me the highest satisfaction to take under your direction, the necessary measures to carry into effect the joint resolution of Congress of the third of March last, which made it the duty of the President to cause suitable gold and silver medals to be prepared and presented to the officers and men attached to the foreign ships of war, "who so gallantly, and at the imminent peril of their lives, aided in rescuing from a watery grave, many of the officers and men of the United States brig Somers."

I have instructed Commodore Perry to procure the names of the brave and generous men, who are entitled to this distinguished mark of a nation's gratitude. He has promptly undertaken the grateful duty and so soon as he shall have obtained and communicated the necessary information, the medals will be prepared and presented.

During the past season I regret to state sickness has prevailed with much virulence in the gulf squadron, and at the places occupied by our naval forces along the coast. Many valuable officers and men have fallen under the ravages of fever, but it is a source of great satisfaction that the number of deaths has been very small in proportion to the number of cases of yellow fever, and of fever of other malignant type. No class of officers has suffered greater proportionate loss than the medical corps of the navy. Their heroic devotion to their professional duties, has received as it deserved the warm and grateful commendation of their commanding officer, and while their skill and attention rescued from death an unprecedentedly large proportion of their patients, the anxiety and exposure incident to their arduous duty, left them without the strength to resist the disease when themselves attacked. Some of the most accomplished of their highly meritorious corps have fallen victims to the diseases of the season.

I respectfully urge that the increase of the number of surgeons and of assistant surgeons, recommended in the accompanying report of the chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, be authorized by law. The unusually large number of vessels in commission makes this increase a matter of urgent necessity.

Immediately after the capture and occupation of Tampico and Vera Cruz on the gulf, and of Monterey, San Francisco and San Diego on the Pacific, the commanding officers of the army and navy, respectively established and collected duties on commerce. Under your direction the instructions from this department have enjoined on the commanders of our squadrons the most considerate regard for the commerce of American citizens and of neutrals, and the smallest possible interference with lawful trade compatible with the successful maintenance of our belligerent rights. This liberal course of policy has been carried out by our officers and justly appreciated by neutral nations. In all its details the scale of duties prescribed and enforced by the officers, as a right of military occupation, was far below the onerous duties levied by the Mexicans. But there was a want of uniformity, and by your direction, in the month of March last, a system was digested, and instructions given to conform to it at the several ports or places held by our land or naval forces by military conquest. Such modifications have been adopted, as experience of the practical working of the systems suggested. The right is derived from the law of nations as the result of successful belligerent operation, and the duty of collection at places held by the navy has been performed by naval officers without any allowance for the service. I respectfully suggest that the act of 1842 be so far relaxed, as to allow to officers performing this duty a commission of one per cent on the amount collected, with a proviso that in no case such commission shall exceed a sum which would afford a reasonable compensation for the risk and trouble incident to the duty.

The moneys collected have been applied under the direction of the commanding officer to the uses of the squadron. No returns have been received from the Pacific, those received from the gulf of Mexico show an amount of between thirty and forty thousand dollars collected—but they do not contain collections since early in September.

Vera Cruz and Tampico are the principal ports, and the duties at those places are not collected by naval officers. No doubt is entertained that a considerable revenue will be collected at the several ports of Mexico in our possession, which will reduce the expenses of the war on our treasury. But the great advantage resulting is, that the admission of trade under moderate duties will remove the temptation to smuggling, and, the import trade being compelled to pass under the inspection of our officers, the enemy will be deprived of aid by the introduction of articles contraband; and at the same time an active and profitable employment given to our own navigating interests.

In the gulf of Mexico, the squadron has captured a number of steamers and gun-boats of light draught, suitable for entering the rivers along the coast, which were valued and taken into service by the commanding officers with the approval of the department. Their value was subject to distribution as prize money. With every disposition to make prompt payment, especially to the crews, who in the vicissitude of a sailor's life may otherwise never receive their shares, I did not feel at liberty to make payment without adjudication and condemnation by a prize court. The right of a captor is *prima facia* good; but he cannot pass a perfect title without a sentence of a court of admirality. It has been arranged that the question shall be submitted, by libel, to the district court of the United States, in Louisiana; and it is supposed that the court will exercise jurisdiction without sending in the vessels, which it is desirable to avoid, as they are usefully employed in the squadron. The valuation made by disinterested American shipmasters, is believed to be reasonable, and will be paid according to the provisions of the prize act, whenever the vessels shall have been legally condemned.

In the Pacific, a number of vessels have also been captured. It would not have been compatible with the efficiency of the squadron, to detach prize crews to bring them to the United States by the long voyage around the Cape, and it was indispensable that the legality of the capture should be submitted to judicial investigation. At the request of the commanding naval officer, a prize court was organized by the military officer exercising the functions of civil government in California. Instructions have been given, that in no case will the prize money be distributed until the proceedings of the court, showing the condemnation and sale, shall have been transmitted and passed in review by the department.

The extension of our laws over the Oregon territory, and the establishments of courts with admiralty jurisdiction, would seemto be highly important for the settlement of the delicate and difficult questions which often occur in such cases.

I deem the subject of sufficient importance to transmit with this report, extracts of despatches from this department to the commanding officers of the squadron in the Pacific, on the subject of the law of blockade.

By a joint resolution of Congress, approved on the 3d of March last, authority was given to the Secretary of the Navy, "to place at the disposal of Captain George C. De Kay, of New Jersey, the United States ship Macedonian, for the purpose of transporting to the famishing poor of Ireland and Scotland, such contributions as may be made for their relief; and to place at the disposal of Captain Robert B. Forbes, of Boston, the United States sloop-of-war Jamestown, for the like purpose." There was superadded an alternative authority "to despatch said vessels upon the service aforesaid as public ships, if in the opinion of the Secretary of the Navy, the public interest would be better subserved."

The two ships were placed at the disposal of the experienced navigators named in the joint resolution, respectively, and each having performed its mission of charity, has been returned in satisfactory condition. The sublime spectacle has been presented to the world, of our people in a spirit of Christian benevolence, relieving the sufferings of subjects of a mighty foreign power, which the vast resources of that great empire could not avert, and of our country, while engaged in a foreign war, furnishing from its surplus products the means of feeding famishing nations abroad.

I was not of opinion that the public interests would be better subserved by sending the Macedonian and the Jamestown on the service required as public ships. The department could not procure the crews necessary for the public service in giving protection to our commerce and in the prosecution of the war. And, I may be permitted to add, that while the voluntary offering of the people of the United States was received with gratitude by the sufferers, and with heartfelt acknowledgments of thanks by high functionaries of the British government; while the relief so gracefully offered and received has contributed to promote affectionate feeling, and strengthen the bonds of friendship which bind the people of the two great countries together, without leaving any painful recollection, such results could not have been expected, if the government of the United States had undertaken thus to minister to the wants of the subjects of Great Britain.

Under the direction of the seventh section of the navy appropriation act of the 3d of March last, ten thousand dollars have been paid on his requisitions to Uriah Brown. On the 14th day of October, Mr. Brown informed the department that he was prepared to submit to inspection an experiment of the liquid fire of his invention. A board of officers was ordered to witness the experiment, and I have the honor to transmit a copy of their report, with a communication from Mr. Brown. No preparation has been made, of which I am aware, to test the practical utility of the shot-proof steamship of his invention. The appropriation is exhausted in the experiment of the liquid fire, and I have no such information as to the principle on which he proposes to make a shot-proof steamship as to justify my forming an opinion or directing an experiment. It is not my opinion that the interest of the United States will be promoted by adopting the invention of liquid fire as a means of national defence.

I have the honor to present herewith the reports from the several Bureaus of Construction, Equipment and Repair, of Ordnance and Hydrography, of Yards and Docks, of Provisions and Clothing, and of Medicine and Surgery, with estimates in detail for the several branches of the naval service for the next fiscal year. They are based on the employment, pending the war, of ten thousand men, as allowed by law, and a number of vessels in commission requiring their services. These reports present a gratifying exhibit of the condition of the public works and of the public property subject to the control and direction of the Navy Department; and the estimates have been prepared and revised with a careful desire to ask for nothing which is not necessary to the public interest. I respectfully ask the favorable consideration of the suggestions made by the experienced, able, and faithful officers at the head of the bureaus.

The gross amount estimated for is ten millions three hundred and sixty-five thousand eight hundred and twenty-two dollars. The amount appropriated for the current fiscal year is $10,052,636 10. The estimates now presented include an item of $1,200,000 to complete the four war steamers, authorized by the act of the 3d of March last, an increase of the appropriation under the head of contingent enumerated, and $350,000 dollars for the prosecution of the work on the dry dock at New York. The reasons for these appropriations are given in the reports, and, I presume, will be satisfactory. There are other objects estimated for, requiring an inconsiderable expenditure, which seem to me to be necessary for the efficient discharge of the public duties devolved on the department. Of the appropriations made for the current year, the unexpected balances will, without doubt, prove adequate to all the wants of the service.

I deem it not inappropriate to the occasion, as illustrating the expenditures of the Navy Department since the commencement of the Mexican war, to present a comparative statement of appropriations and expenditures for the last three years, under the heads of appropriation of "pay," "contingent," "increase and repair," "provisions and clothing," and "surgeons' necessaries and appliances." These may be denominated the variable appropriations, and will show the increase of expenditure during the war over that of a corresponding period in time of peace. This comparison exhibits the following result:

For the year ending—	Appropriations.	Available aggregate.	Expenditures.
June 30th, 1845......	$5,058,815 71	$6,194,453 28	$5,818,388 79
do 1846......	5,085,892 00	6,564,426 62	6,371,544 50
do 1847......	6,434,349 00	7,961,733 48	6,435,416 56

And of the expenditure for increase and repair during the past year $345,571 have been paid for fifteen vessels, storeships, steamers, and schooners, of suitable draught of water, purchased and sent to the gulf of Mexico.

By direction of the 3d March, 1847, measures were taken for building four war steamers of the first class, and they are in a course of rapid construction. The models, tonnage, and machinery were adopted on the report of a mixed board of naval officers, constructors, and engineers, and I have no doubt the vessels will constitute a most valuable accession to the navy.

By the same act, contracts were authorized for the transportation of the mail in steamers between New York and Liverpool, between New York and New Orleans, and from Havana to Chagres.

The contractors on these two routes were named in the law, and the basis of the contracts was adopted by Congress, by reference to proposals heretofore submitted to the Postmaster General, by Messrs. Collins & Sloo, respectively. The contracts with these gentlemen have been entered into as directed by law, embracing conditions by which the steamers are to be constructed under proper inspection, so as to be convertible into war steamers and subject to be taken for public use, at a fair valuation, at the pleasure of the department. The 5th section of the act made it the duty of the Secretary of the Navy to contract on the part of the government of the United States "for the transportation of the mail from Panama to such port as he may select in the territory of Oregon, *once a month each way*, so as to connect with the mail from Havana to Chagres across the Isthmus; said mail to be transported in either steam or sailing vessels, as shall be deemed most practicable and expedient."

The department did not find any specific direction in regard to this contract, as to persons to be employed, prices to be paid, or the duration of the contract. Proposals were, therefore, invited by advertisement, reserving to the department the right to take the bid deemed most favorable, and leaving to the bidders to propose their own terms as to the duration of the contract, the rate of compensation and the description of vessels in which the service was to be rendered.

Astoria, in the Oregon Territory, was determined on as the northern terminus of the route, with a right of changing it reserved to the department, and the law was construed to require a mail to be transported from one point to the other within thirty days. The distance is more than three thousand miles, and the winds and currents known to be such as to render it impracticable to perform the required service in sail vessels. It was, therefore, determined to employ steamers. The great distance at which the service is to be performed; the heavy expenses which must be incurred by the contractors in providing on the Pacific coast; the necessary shops and materials for repair; the indispensable fuel and depots for coal, induce me to adopt the term of ten years as the duration of this contract, which has been adopted by the Post Office Department for its foreign mail contracts. But to guard myself against the reproach of exceeding the authority which it was the intention of Congress to confer, a clause is inserted in the contract reserving to Congress the right to annul the contract at its approaching session, if it shall be deemed proper or expedient to do so.

The contracts require the vessels to be ready for sea in October and November, of the year 1848, and the right of pay will commence with the commencement of the performance of the mail service stipulated. The annual compensation under these agreements will be to E. K. Colling, $385,600; to A. G. Sloo, $290,000; to Arnold Harris, $199,000. An appropriation for payments under the contracts with Collins and Sloo, during the fiscal year commencing the

1st July, 1848, if the contractors comply with their undertaking, of nearly three-fourths of the annual compensation will be required, and about one-fourth for that of Harris. And as an act of justice to the contractors, I respectfully suggest that, in making the appropriation, Congress will declare its approval of the term which has been adopted, and whether the reserved power of annulling the contract shall be exercised.

I regard them as favorable contracts, and the establishment of a regular and speedy intercourse by mail between the Atlantic cities and Oregon as of the highest national importance.

I have cordially co-operated in the establishment of the several lines of steamers, stipulated by these contracts. Thirteen new vessels will be constructed in the most skilful manner, which may be used as war steamers, and will be available for national purposes on any emergency.

The contracts stipulate that a mail agent, to be appointed by the Postmaster General, shall be placed and maintained on board. But as the contract is made with this department, and the payments will be made from the treasury on bills approved here, unless otherwise directed, it may be a question whether the law sufficiently provides for the regulation and collection of postage by the Post Office Department, and how far such receipts would be applicable to the payment of these contractors. I respectfully submit that the necessary legal enactments on the subject may be made by Congress.

The Observatory is in successful operation, and its usefulness to the naval service is confirmed by experience. I respectfully renew the recommendation contained in my last report, that an appropriation of a sum not exceeding six thousand dollars be made for the collection of materials to compile a Nautical Almanac for the use of the navy and merchant marine. I submit herewith a comunication from the superintendent on the subject of duties paid into the treasury on instruments imported for use at the Observatory. When the estimates were submitted and appropriations were made, it was not foreseen that these duties, amounting to two thousand two hundred and seventy-nine dollars and twenty cents would be chargeable. I recommend that Congress direct that they be refunded.

At the last session of Congress, a clause was inserted in the navy appropriation bill, that the superintendent of the Observatory should be a captain, commander, or lieutenant in the navy, and while performing duty as such, his annual pay should be three thousand dollars.

In the form in which the act passed, this provision is so worded, that the accounting officers of the treasury deemed it uncertain to whom it applied, and recommended that Congress should pass an explanatory law. No payment has been made under the law, but the superintendent has received only his duty pay as a lieutenant in the navy. I respectfully recommend that the clerical error be corrected, and that the salary be allowed as was intended, commencing with the present fiscal year.

There are in attendance at the navy school about ninety midshipmen, prosecuting their studies under great advantages, preparatory to their examination, with a view to promotion. The school is well conducted, and will unquestionably be of very great advantage to the naval service. The examinations which are there made, before an applicant can enter the service, and those which determine his qualification for promotion, after five or six years of service, exert the most beneficial influence, in retaining in the service only those who are free from physical defect and have the mental endowments essential to a skilful and accomplished naval officer.

The operation of the act of March 3d, 1845, requiring appointments of midshipmen to be made from the States and Territories according to representation in Congress, has been highly favorable in enlarging the interest felt by the whole country in the navy. It will be yet some time before the irregularities amongst the States will be removed. The maximum number of midshipmen allowed by law is four hundred and fifty-one. The divisor fixed by the act of 1845, is, at this time, 230. It will change as the number of members of the House of Representatives varies. I recommend that the restriction imposed by the act of August 1, 1842, by which the number of midshipmen is limited to 451, be so far removed as to authorize an increase of the number to 460, and at all times hereafter that each State and Territory shall have two midshipmen for each representative in Congress to which it may be entitled. This small increase will contribute to hasten the establishment of equality, and will simplify the distribution of midshipmen amongst the States and Territories. Cases have been presented to the department of sons of those who have fallen in battle, which have confirmed the opinion that it would be wise and just to give the authority asked for in my last report to appoint one midshipman out of eight or ten, at large, irrespective of actual residence.

I have the honor to present the estimates for the maintenance of the marine corps.

Under the provisions of the act of March last, the additional officers authorized were appointed, and the recruiting service has been actively performed. The full number of privates authorized by law has not been enlisted. It is respectfully suggested whether, as this additional force is to be discharged at the end of the war, and the services of the corps or large portions of it will be required on land in Mexico, the privileges of bounty land or scrip, given to soldiers enlisting in the army ought not to be extended to the marines.

In the month of May last, when it was very desirable to strengthen the column of the army under Major General Scott, it gave me pleasure to tender for that purpose a portion of the marine corps. A battalion of marines, under Lieutenant Colonel Watson, was promptly sent forward and joined the main army, at Puebla, on the 6th of August. They have performed their duties with the highest honor, and displayed the qualities of veteran troops. In the brilliant operations in the valley of the city of Mexico they bore a conspicuous part, and in the battle of Chapultepec, amongst the glorious dead, who fell in gallantly defending their country's honor, was Major Twiggs; the second in command of the battalion. Lieutenant Colonel Watson, after an arduous and distinguished career of service at the head of his detachment, left his command, after the capitulation of the city of Mexico, on his way to the United States to recruit his impaired health, when he was prostrated by sickness in Vera Cruz, and breathed his last at that city the 16th of November. The marine corps has rendered most important service with the squadrons in the Gulf and the Pacific, and seems to me to be entitled to the most favorable consideration of Congress.

The system now established for disbursements of money and supplies in the navy, is satisfactory in its results. The purchases are made on fair competition, and the duty of distributing on shipboard and of accounting to the department by the pursers, is performed with great regularity and accuracy. The limited number of pursers in the navy has made it indispensable to require of the commanding officers of the smaller vessels the performance of the duty of pursers; and it has happened, from unavoidable causes sometimes in the prosecution of active operations against the enemy, that the commander was separated from his vessel and her stores. While there has not been a case in which any suspicion of misapplication of public property could attach to an officer doing duty as a purser, there is no doubt that officers thus situated have had to meet losses by being held to account for all the stores received, to the delivery of which they could not attend without neglect of the paramount duty as commander of the vessel. I am entirely satisfied that it is injurions to the service, and unjust to the officers, to impose on them the duties of purser. The appointment of twelve assistant pursers, with a salary of one thousand dollars, which is now allowed by law to a commodore's secretary, will supersede the necessity of so employing the officers. From these appointments promotions might be made to the grade of purser, and the experience acquired, and qualifications exhibited in the inferior grade, would add greatly to the usefulness of the officer when promoted, and required to perform more responsible duties. I am satisfied that it is injurious to the discipline of the service, that the commanding officer of a vessel should stand in the relation towards her crew of purser. If any supposed error exists in his account, about which a sailor is always sensitive, the captain should be an impartial umpire between him and the purser. If the captain be the purser and the author of the supposed mistake, the man becomes discontented under a sense of wrong, which there is no one to redress. I, therefore, respectfully recommend that authority be given to appoint, by warrant, twelve assistant pursers in the navy.

The measures taken by the department in execution of the act of Congress authorizing the construction of floating dry-docks, with appendages, at Philadelphia, Kittery, and Pensacola, will be made the subject of a special report.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. Y. MASON.

To the President.

LIST OF PAPERS,

ACCOMPANYING THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

1. Lists of deaths, resignations, and dismissions in the navy.

2. Estimates for the office of the Secretary of the Navy, bureaus, and southwest executive building.

3. General estimate for the naval service, including the marine corps.

4. Reports and detailed estimates from the—
    Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repair.
    Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography.
    Bureau of Yards and Docks.
    Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.
    Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

5. Estimates from the Paymaster and Quartermaster of the marine corps.

6. Report from the Commissioner of Pensions, with lists of invalid, widow, and privateer pensioners, and estimates.

7. Report from the Fourth Auditor on the receipts and expenditures of the Navy Pension Fund and Privateer Pension Fund.

8. Letter from Lieutenant Maury, Superintendent of the Observatory, to the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, dated November 12, 1847.

9. Letter addressed to the commanding officer of the United States naval forces in the Pacific ocean, dated December 24, 1846.

10. Extract of a letter addressed to Commodore Thomas Ap Catesby Jones, appointed to command the Pacific squadron, dated October 25, 1847.

11. Report of the board of officers respecting Mr. Uriah Brown's invention of a liquid fire, dated October 16, 1847.

12. Letter from Mr. Uriah Brown to the Secretary of the Navy, in relation to his invention, dated November 27, 1847.

No. 1.

List of deaths in the navy, as ascertained at the department since December 1, 1846.

Name and rank.	Date.	Place.
Commanders.		
Thos. W. Freelon..	May 16, 1847	New York.
Wm. P. Piercy....	July 14, 1847	Portsmouth, Va.
Lieutenants.		
Wm. A. Wurts....	Feb. 6, 1847	Philadelphia.
J. T. McLaughlin..	July 6, 1847	Washington.
Jas. L. Parker.....	July 12, 1847	Anton Lizardo, Mexico.
Ch. W. Chauncey..	August 10, 1847	Anton Lizardo, Mexico.
Rob. Emmet Hooe..	Sept. 25, 1847	Store ship Supply, N. Y. harbor.
Spencer C. Gist...	Oct. 22, 1847	Vera Cruz.
John M. Gardner..	Nov. 27, 1847	Baltimore.
Theo. B. Barrett..	Nov. 11, 1847	Vera Cruz.
Surgeons.		
H. N. Glentworth..	August 15, 1847	New York, hospital.
John A. Kearney..	August 26, 1847	Hospital at Salmadina, Mexico.
Passed Assistant Surgeons.		
Chas. J. Bates.....	August 26, 1847	Hospital at Salmadina, Mexico.
J. Howard Smith..	Sept. 5, 1847	Hospital at Salmadina, Mexico.
Assistant Surgeon.		
P. Benson De Lancy	August 9, 1847	Laguna, Mexico.
Purser.		
Andrew D. Crosby..	Dec. 20, 1847	Laguna, Mexico.
Chaplain.		
Geo. W. Latham...	Jan. 22, 1847	Norfolk, Va.

List of deaths, &c.—Continued.

Name and rank.	Date.	Place.
Passed Midshipmen.		
Rich. Allison......	May 5, 1847	New Orleans.
Rob. H. Getty.....	July 7, 1847	Georgetown, D. C.
Chas. Waddell......	August 30, 1847	Schooner On-ka-hy-e, at sea.
Fred. W. Colby...	Nov. 2, 1847	Vera Cruz.
James Foster......	Nov. 11, 1847	New York.
W. H. Montgomery.	Nov. 1846	Drowned at San Francisco, California.
W. R. Thomas....	Nov. 10, 1847	Vera Cruz.
James M. Ladd....	Nov. 26, 1847	Naval Hospital near Norfolk, Virginia.
Midshipmen.		
Dan. C. Hugunin..	Nov. 1846	Drowned at San Francisco, California.
T. B. Shubrick....	March 25, 1847	Killed at the naval battery, Vera Cruz.
Rich. P. Mason....	May 10, 1847	Alexandria, Virginia.
Rob. B. Storer....	July 4, 1847	Frigate Raritan, at sea.
E. T. Carmichael..	August 7, 1847	Anton Lizardo, Mexico.
Masters.		
Thos. Goin........	March 14, 1847	New York.
John Clough	March 19, 1847	Brooklyn.
Wm. Miller........	May 19, 1847	Philadelphia.
John Carlton......	August 12, 1847	Philadelphia.
Boatswain.		
Rob. H. O'Neal...	August 4, 1847	New York.
Gunners.		
Alex. Stephenson..	May 9, 1847	Boston.
Geo. J. Marshall...	Nov. 11, 1847	Vera Cruz.
Carpenters.		
John M. Webb.....	June 16, 1847	Babylon, (L. I.,) New York.
John A. Dickason..	Sept. 29, 1847	Boston.

List of deaths, &c.—Continued.

Name and rank.	Date.	Place.
Sailmaker.		
John Heckle........	Jan. 15, 1847	New York.
Marine Corps.		
Major Levi Twiggs	Sept. 13, 1847	Killed at the storming of Chapultepec, Mexico.
Major S. E. Watson.	Nov. 16, 1847	Vera Cruz.
Capt. Alvin Edson.	July 15, 1847	Frigate Raritan, at sea.
Captain Landon N. Carter	Sept. 26, 1847	Norfolk, Hospital.
2d Lieutenant Henry Welsh.......	August 27, 1847.	San Augustine, Mexico.
Engineers.		
3d Assistant Thos. Dickson	Sept. 12, 1847	Norfolk, Virginia.
3d Assistant Chas. A. Mapes.......	Nov. 12, 1847	Vera Cruz.
Naval Storekeeper.		
Jas. M. Selden.....	March 8, 1847	Washington city.

List of resignations in the navy, since December 1, 1846.

Name and rank.	Date of acceptance.
Lieutenants.	
James Withers Read...........................	June 22, 1847.
R. Delancy Izard..............................	August 4, 1847.
Surgeon.	
John C. Spencer...............................	April 19, 1847.
Passed Assistant Surgeon.	
James Monroe Minor............................	Sept. 20, 1847.

List of resignations, &c.—Continued.

Name and rank.	Date of acceptance.
Assistant Surgeons.	
Joshua Huntington	April 19, 1847.
Augustus F. Lawyer	August 31, 1847.
Purser.	
Edward Bissell	January 11, 1847.
Master.	
John S. Neville	January 23, 1847.
Passed Midshipmen.	
Charles Sinkler	February 20, 1847.
Edward C. Stiles	August 17, 1847.
Midshipmen.	
Frederick W. Kellogg	October 13, 1847, to take effect from August 26, 1846.
Thomas J. Miller	February 2, 1847.
James L. Henderson	March 5, 1847.
Franklin B. McKean	May 10, 1847.
James Wiley	June 8, 1847.
William S. Cushman	July 31, 1847.
H. O. Porter	August 16, 1847.
Samuel Wilcox	August 17, 1847.
Jefferson Maury	August 17, 1847.
Stanwix Gansevoort	October 9, 1847.
Master.	
Benjamin F. Coston	August 9, 1847.
Sailmakers.	
Samuel Rhoades	February 19, 1847.
Alexander W. Cassell	July 27, 1847.
Engineers.	
1st assistant, L. S. Bartholomew	April 20, 1847.

List of resignations, &c.—Continued.

Name and rank.	Date of acceptance.
2d assistant, John Gallagher	February 17, 1847.
2d assistant, Levi Griffin	November 2, 1847.
3d assistant, William Luce	May 29, 1847.
3d assistant, M. M. Thompson	August 25, 1847.
3d assistant, J. D. Alexander	August 25, 1847.
3d assistant, W. J. Bean	October 23, 1847.
3d assistant, Cornelius A. Forbes	November 25, 1847.

List of dismissions from the navy, since December 1, 1846.

Name and rank.	Date of dismission.
Passed Midshipman.	
Alexander J. Dallas, jr	September 28, 1847.
Midshipmen.	
John Q. A. Crawford	December 19, 1846.
John R. Barker	August 17, 1847.
H. A. Colburn	August 17, 1847.
George B. Douglass	August 17, 1847.
Professor.	
John Clar	September 9, 1847.
Gunners.	
John D. Benthall	March 27, 1847.
John G. Williamson	November 26, 1847.
Sailmakers.	
Henry Bacon	March 27, 1847.
Isaac Whitney	November 2, 1847.
William H. Brayton	November 6, 1847.

No. 2.

Estimate of the sums required for the support of the office of the Secretary of the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849.

For salary of the Secretary of the Navy, per act of February 20, 1819		$6,000
For salary of the chief clerk, per act of August 31, 1842		2,000
For salary of the principal corresponding clerk, per act of August 31, 1842		1,500
For salary of the registering clerk, per act of August 31, 1842		1,400
For salary of the warrant clerk, per act of August 31, 1842		1,200
For salary of two assistant corresponding clerks, per act of August 31, 1842		2,400
For salary of two additional clerks, per act of August 26, 1842		2,400
For salary of three recording clerks, per act of August 31, 1842		3,000
For salary of one miscellaneous clerk, per acts of August 26 and 31, 1842		1,000
For salary of messenger, per act of April 30, 1822		650
For salary of assistant messenger, per act of April 30, 1822		400
Total for salaries for fiscal year 1848-'9		21,950
Appropriated for fiscal year 1847-'8	$21,950	

Contingent expenses.

Blank books, binding and stationery	$1,000	
Printing	400	
Labor	400	
Newspapers and periodicals	200	
Miscellaneous items	840	
		2,840
Estimate for 1848-'9; it being the same as for 1847-'8		$24,790

Submitted and required for immediate use.

For extra clerk hire for the settlement of the increased business of the office, occasioned by the Mexican war	$6,000

General estimate of the sums required for the support of the office of the Secretary of the Navy and the several bureaus of the Navy Department for the fiscal year ending June 10, 1849.

Office.	Salaries.	Contingent.	Submitted.
Secretary of the Navy...........	$21,950	$2,840	$6,400
Bureau of yards and docks.......	10,400	600	1,400
do ordnance and hydrography	9,400	520	
do con. equip. and rep	19,100	650	
do provisions and clothing..	9,300	770	
do medicines and surgery ...	6,800	870	
	76,950	6,250	$7,800

RECAPITULATION.

Salaries	$76,950
Contingent	6,250
Submitted	7,400
	90,600

Estimate of the sums required for the expenses of the southwest executive buildings for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849.

Salary of superintendent................................	$250
Salaries of three watchmen................................	1,095
Labor	320
Fuel and light	1,350
Miscellaneous items	1,150
	4,170

No. 3.

General estimate of the sums required for the support of the navy for the fiscal year commencing on the first day of July, 1848, *and ending on the* 30*th of June*, 1849.

	Estimated for 1848–'49.	Estimated for 1847–'48.	Appropriated for 1847–'48.
For pay of commission, warrant, and petty officers and seamen, including the engineer corps of the navy..	$3,318,948 00	$3,292,806 00	$3,306,656 00
Pay of superintendents..	74,220 00	67,470 00	66,920 00
Provisions for commission, warrant, and petty officers and seamen, including engineers and marines attached to vessels for sea service................................	903,813 00	887,989 20	976,666 81
Surgeons' necessaries and appliances for the sick and hurt of the navy, including marine corps...........	42,650 00	40,200 00	40,200 00
Increase, repair, armament, and equipment for the navy, including the wear and tear of vessels in commission, coal for steamers, purchase of hemp, and $1,200,000 for completing four first class steamers...	3,700,000 00	2,500,000 00	*a*3,500,000 00
Ordnance and ordnance stores, including incidental expenses..............................	318,420 00	371,390 00	371,390 00
Nautical books, maps, charts, instruments, binding, and repairing them, and all expenses of the hydrographical office..	38,860 00	25,940 00	25,940 00
Improvement and repair of navy-yards, including $350,000 for dry-dock at New York.................	1,229,938 00	767,657 74	*b*1,094,417 00
Improvement and repair of hospital buildings and grounds, and of magazines........................	33,973 00	65,446 29	65,446 29
Contingent expenses that may accrue for the following purposes, viz: freights and transportation; printing and stationery; advertising in newspapers; books, maps, models, and drawings; purchase and repair of fire engines and machinery; repair of and attending on steam engines in yards; purchase and support of horses and oxen, and driving teams; carts, timber-wheels, and the purchase and repair of workmen's tools; postage of public letters; furniture for government houses; fuel and oil and candles for navy-yards and shore stations; cleaning and clearing up yards; watchmen and incidental labor, not chargeable to any other appropriation; labor attending the delivery of stores and supplies on foreign stations; wharfage, dockage, storage, and rent; travelling expenses of officers; funeral expenses; commissions; hire of clerks and agents; store and office rent; stationery and fuel to navy agents and storekeepers; flags, awnings, and packing boxes; premiums and other expenses of recruiting; apprehending deserters; per diem pay to persons attending courts martial and courts of inquiry, or other service authorized by law; pay to judge advocates; pilotage and towage of vessels; assistance rendered to vessels in distress..	700,000 00	600,000 00	600,000 00
Contingent expenses for objects not hereinbefore enumerated.................................	5,000 00	5,000 00	5,000 00
	10,365,822 00	8,623,899 23	10,052,636 10

a Including $1,000,000 appropriated for commencing four first class steamers.

b Including $350,000 appropriated for floating dry-docks.

Estimate for the support of the marine corps for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1848, *and ending June* 30, 1849.

	Estimated for 1848–'49.	Estimated for 1847–'48.	Appropriated for 1847–'48.
Pay and subsistence	$316,602 75	$199,280 27	$150,000 00
Provisions for marines serving on shore	71,948 80	31,944 80	
Clothing for marines	81,492 00	40,548 00	40,548 00
Fuel	21,693 00	15,469 12	15,469 00
Military stores	8,000 00	4,305 20	4,305 00
Transportation	12,000 00	8,000 00	8,000 00
Repair of barracks	6,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00
Contingencies	22,000 00	20,281 12	15,000 00
	539,736 55	325,828 51	239,322 00
The marine corps was increased by an act of Congress, approved March 2, 1847, by the addition of 12 commissioned and 50 petty officers, 50 musicians, and 1,000 privates; but no appropriation was made for the support of this additional force; hence an estimate is submitted to supply that deficiency, of	70,681 00		
	610,417 55		

No. 4.

REPORT FROM THE BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, EQUIPMENT, AND REPAIRS.

Navy Department, Bureau of Construction, &c.,
November 1, 1847.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit, in conformity with your instructions, estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849, embracing that portion of the naval service coming under the cognizance of this bureau, accompanied by statements, exhibiting the disposition of the vessels belonging to the navy, as employed on the 1st day of November; the number and rate of vessels in ordinary, on the stocks, and in progress of construction; also reports of the estimated value of articles received and expended, and the amount and cost of labor upon objects connected with this bureau during the last fiscal year; the estimated value of articles on hand, at the different navy yards, at the commencement and close of that period, is likewise shown in the table containing the receipts and expenditures, a schedule of which, with accompanying reports, is annexed for reference.

The estimate for increase, repair, and equipment, it is believed, is not greater than will be necessary to meet the wants of the service for a force equal to that at present employed, and to complete for service the four first class steamers now in progress of construction.

The contingent expenses of the service, in consequence of the employment of several additional steamers, and other vessels, will probably exceed those of the current year. To meet this anticipated increase, the sum of twenty thousand dollars has been added to the amount appropriated for the present year.

Since the last annual report, the Ohio (ship-of-the-line) has been equipped, served a short time in the Gulf of Mexico, and is now on her way to the Pacific via Brazil. The sloop-of-war Jamestown has also been fitted and sailed for the African station. The St. Lawrence, a first class frigate, completed and launched at Gosport navy yard. The ordnance store-ship Electra, bomb gun-vessels Vesuvius, Hecla, Ætna, and Stromboli; also, steamers Scourge, Scorpion, and Iris, have been purchased, and are now, with the exception of the latter, in the Gulf of Mexico. The revenue steamer Polk was transferred for a short time, from the Treasury to the Navy Department, but since returned. The revenue schooner Taney has also been transferred, and is now in the Mediterranean. The Allegheny, iron steamer, built at Pittsburg, has been finished, and is now completing her equipment, at Norfolk, for service.

Since the period to which reference has been made, the U. S. sloop Boston, was wrecked on her passage to join the home squadron, the brig Somers lost in the Gulf of Mexico, and schooner Shark at the entrance of Columbia river.

The brigs Wharton and Archer, and schooner St. Bernard, transferred from the Texan navy, have been sold as unfit for service.

But a small quantity of American hemp contracted for has been delivered. That portion, however, after undergoing the usual tests, proved of excellent quality. The agents in Missouri and Kentucky are authorized to purchase such as may be offered, suitable for naval purposes. The supplies for the navy are principally obtained, at present, by purchases from importations of the article of European growth.

Experiments authorized by Congress for testing Earle's patented invention for the preservation of canvass, are in progress. Also, similar trials with canvass prepared by Mr. Darrow. The results, when ascertained, will be reported.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

CHAS. W. SKINNER.

Hon. John Y. Mason,
Secretary of the Navy.

A.

Estimate of the amount required for the expenses of the Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repairs, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849, *as authorized by the acts of Congress, approved 31st August,* 1842, *and 3d March,* 1845.

	Estimate for the year ending 30th June, 1849.	Appropriation for the year ending 30th June, 1848.
For salaries of the chief of the bureau, clerks, and messenger.....	$13,100 00	$13,100 00
For chief naval constructor.......	3,000 00	3,000 00
For engineer in chief.............	3,000 00	3,000 00
	$19,100 00	$19,100 00
Contingent expenses of the Bureau.		[Included in the appropriat'n for the Navy Department.]
For blank books, binding, stationery, printing, and labor	$450 00	
For miscellaneous items..........	200 00	
	$650 00	

Bureau of Construction, &c., *November* 1, 1847.

B.

Estimate of the pay of the commission, warrant, and petty officers and seamen, including the engineer corps of the navy, which will be required for the vessels proposed to be kept in commission, including receiving vessels, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849.

	Estimate for the year ending 30th June, 1849.	Estimate for the year ending 30th June, 1848.
	$2,600,000 00	$2,554,650 00

Navy Department, Bureau of Construction, &c.,
November 1, 1847.

C.

The amount which will be required for objects under the direction of this bureau, payable from the appropriation for increase, repairs, armament and equipment of the navy, and for wear and tear of vessels in commission, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849, is estimated as follows, viz:

	Estimate for the year ending 30th June, 1849.	Estimate for the year ending 30th June, 1848.
For repair of vessels in ordinary, and for wear and tear of vessels in commission, including fuel for steamers, and hemp............	$2,500,000 00	$2,500,000 00
For completing the four first class steamers now building.........	1,200,000 00	
	$3,700,000 00	$2,500,000 00

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, &c.,
November 1, 1847.

D.

The amount which will be required to meet the expenditures under the head of "enumerated contingent," for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849, is estimated at $300,000.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, &c.,
November 1, 1847.

E.

Statement of the vessels in commission on the 1st day of November, 1847.

Ships-of-the-line.

Columbus........................	Pacific Squadron.
Ohio............................	do
Pennsylvania....................	Norfolk, Receiving Ship.
North Carolina..................	New York, do
Franklin........................	Boston, do

Razee.

Independence	Pacific Squadron.

Frigates.

United States	African Squadron.
Congress	Pacific Squadron.
Brandywine	Brazil Station.
Cumberland	Gulf of Mexico.

Sloops-of-war.

Saratoga,	1st class	Gulf of Mexico.
John Adams	“	Do.
Albany	“	Do.
Germantown	“	Do.
Portsmouth	“	Pacific Squadron.
Jamestown	“	African Squadron.
Warren,	2nd class	Pacific Squadron.
Cyane	“	Do.
Ontario	“	Baltimore, Receiving Vessel.
Decatur,	3d class	Gulf of Mexico.
Preble	“	Pacific Squadron.
Dale	“	Do.
Marion	“	Mediterranean.

Brigs.

Boxer	African Squadron.
Dolphin	Do.
Perry	Brazil Station.
Porpoise	Preparing for service.
Washington	Coast Survey.
Bainbridge	Preparing for service.

Schooners.

Flirt	Gulf of Mexico.
Bonita	Do.
Petrel	Do.
Reefer	Do.
Experiment	Philadelphia, Receiving Vessel.
On-ka-hy-e	Brazil Station.
Taney	Mediterranean.
Walter M.	Pensacola.
Wave	Coast Survey.
Nautilus	Do.
Phœnix	Do.

Bomb-gun-vessels.

Vesuvius	Gulf of Mexico.
Hecla	Do.
Ætna	Do.
Stromboli	Do.

Ordnance transport.

Electra	Gulf of Mexico.

Steamers.

Mississippi	Gulf of Mexico.
Princeton	Mediterranean.
Michigan	On the upper lakes.
Alleghany	Preparing for the Mediterranean.
General Taylor	Pensacola.
Engineer	Norfolk.
Spitfire	Gulf of Mexico.
Vixen	Do.
Scourge	Do.
Scorpion	Do.
Water Witch	Do.
Iris	Do.

Store-ships.

Erie	Pacific Squadron.
Lexington	Do.
Southampton	Do.
Relief	Gulf of Mexico.
Supply	Mediterranean.
Fredonia	Gulf of Mexico.

RECAPITULATION.

5	Ships-of-the-line,
1	Razee,
4	Frigates,
13	Sloops,
6	Brigs,
11	Schooners,
4	Bomb-gun-vessels,
1	Ordnance transport,
12	Steamers,
6	Store-ships.
63	

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Construction, &c., November 1, 1847.

F.

Statement of vessels which were in ordinary on the 1st day of November, 1847.

At Charlestown.

Constitution	Frigate.
Falmouth	Sloop, 2d class.
Yorktown	Do., 3d class.

At Brooklyn.

Fulton	Steamer.
Savannah	Frigate, 1st class.
Plymouth	Sloop, do.
Vincennes	Do., 2d class.
Macedonian	Frigate, do.

At Gosport.

Delaware	Ship-of-the-line.
Potomac	Frigate, 1st class.
Raritan	Do., do.
St. Lawrence	Do. do.
Columbia	Do. do.
Constellation	Do., 2d class.
Fairfield	Sloop, do.
Vandalia	Do. do.
St. Louis	Do. do.
Levant	Do. do.
St. Mary's	Do. do.
Union	Steamer.

At Pensacola.

Austin	Sloop, 2d class.

RECAPITULATION.

1	Ship-of-the-line,
8	Frigates,
10	Sloops-of-War,
2	
21	

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Construction, &c., November 1, 1847.

G.

Statement of vessels on the stocks at the several navy-yards, or building at other places, on the 1st November, 1847.

Kittery, Maine.

Alabama	Ship-of-the-line.
Santee	Frigate.
One building	1st class steamer.

Charlestown, Mass.

Virginia	Ship-of-the-line.
Vermont	Do. do.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Sabine	Frigate.
One building	1st class steamer.

Hoboken, N. J.

A steamer has been contracted for, but the work suspended.

Philadelphia.

One building	1st class steamer.

Gosport, Va.

New York	Ship-of-the-line.
One building	1st class steamer.

Sackett's Harbor.

New Orleans	Ship-of-the-line.

RECAPITULATION.

5	Ships-of-the-line,
2	Frigates,
5	Steamers.
12	

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Construction, &c., November 1, 1847.

H.

Statement of the cost or estimated value of stores on hand at the several navy yards July 1, 1846; of articles received and expended from 30th June, 1846, to 30th June, 1847; and of those remaining on hand July 1, 1847, under the direction of the Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repairs.

Navy yards.	On hand 1st July, 1846.	Received.	Expended.	On hand 1st July, 1847.
Portsmouth.	$564,583 17¾	$6,972 66	$68 25	$571,487 58¾
Boston.....	1,704,076 41	624,026 46	786,921 97	1,541,180 90
New York..	1,408,442 40	322,942 82	374,383 98	1,357,001 24
Philadelphia	433,135 98	90,925 41	107,646 32	416,414 97
Washington	486,242 33	184,139 74	224,139 17	446,242 90
Norfolk	1,611,848 00	334,229 07	288,298 51	1,657,778 56
Pensacola ..	90,281 60½	146,907 41	68,437 20	168,751 81½
Total	6,298,609 90¼	1,716,143 57	1,849,895 40	6,158,857 97¼

Navy Department,
Bureau of Construction, &c., November 1, 1847.

J.

Statement of the number of days' labor, and its cost, from July 1, 1846, *to July* 1, 1847, *for the respective navy yards, for building, repairing, or equpping vessels of the navy, or in receiving or securing stores and materials for those purposes.*

Navy yards.	No. days' labor.	Cost of labor.	Average per diem.
Kittery	447	$501 02	$1 12.1
Charlestown..........	118,204	195,305 82	1 65.2
New York............	95,051	140,724 49	1 48.1
Philadelphia	37,871⅞	58,107 02	1 53.4
Washington	71,184½	109,528 81	1 40.1
Gosport.............	117,445¾	174,315 74	1 48.4
Pensacola	7,644	12,634 93	1 65.3
Aggregate.......	477,848⅛	691,117 83	1 54.3

CHARLES W. SKINNER.

Navy Department,
Bureau of Construction, &c., November 1, 1847.

LIST OF CONTRACTS

UNDER THE COGNIZANCE

OF THE

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, EQUIPMENT, AND REPAIRS,

MADE AND RECEIVED

FROM NOVEMBER 22, 1846, TO NOVEMBER 22, 1847:

PREPARED IN CONFORMITY WITH THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF APRIL 21, 1808.

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List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repairs, made and received from 22d November, 1846, to 22d November, 1847; prepared in conformity with the act of Congress of April 21, 1808.

Date.	Expiration	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Navy yard where delivered.
1847.	1847.				
Jan. 7	May 7	A. & C. Reeder	Engine and boiler	$7,750	Baltimore, Md.
			Sickell's & Cook's patent cut-off	275	do
Jan. 9	March 9	George W. Taylor	Sett of marine camels	27,500 per sett	Brooklyn, N. Y.
	1848.				
Jan. 10	Jan. 14	Walker & Cook	Lease of the loft of warehouse	25 per annum.	Erie, Pa.
	1847.				
Jan. 13	Feb. 18	Bonsal & Brother	2,200 sheets of sheathing paper	5½ cts. per pound	Gosport, Va.
			23,000 3-penny clout nails	60 per M	do
			1 gross single twist 4-8 augers	37½ each	do
Feb. 4	March 4	Higgins & Brother	1,000 pounds of 4-inch iron spikes 1,000 pounds of 4½-inch iron spikes 1,000 pounds of 5-inch iron spikes 1,000 pounds of 5½-inch iron spikes 1,000 pounds of 6-inch iron spikes 1,000 pounds of 6½-inch iron spikes 1,000 pounds of 7-inch iron spikes	6 per pound	do
	1848.				
Mar. 1	July 1	Cons. V. S. Gibbs	Mast and spar timber		Pensacola, Fa.
			6 sticks large enough to work 64 feet long and 19½ inches in diameter	99 per cubic foot	do
			6 sticks large enough to work 57 feet long and 19½ inches in diameter	99 do	do
			9 sticks large enough to work 49 feet long and 14½ inches in diameter	89 do	do
			9 sticks large enough to work 46 feet long and 14½ inches in diameter	89 do	do
Mar. 2	July 1	Wildes P. Walker	60,000 superficial feet 1-inch white pine boards 20,000 superficial feet 1¼-inch white pine plank 20,000 superficial feet 1½-inch white pine plank 80,000 superficial feet 2-inch white pine plank	$25 per M. superficial feet, bd. meas.	Charlestown, Mass.

			6,000 superficial feet 3-inch white pine plank	30 p. M su. ft. bd. m.	do
			40,000 superficial feet 3-inch white pine plank	22 do do	do
Mar. 3	July 1	Wm. W. Carraway	10,000 cubic feet white oak timber	27¾ per cubic foot	Gosport, Va.
Mar. 3	July 1	Wm. Estreredge	20,000 cubic feet white oak timber	24¾ do	do
Mar. 3	July 1	Edward H. Herbert	17,000 cubic feet white oak timber	29 do	do
Mar. 3	July 1	Thomas Tatem	15,000 cubic feet white oak timber	23 do	do
Mar. 3	July 1	Wm. C. Burroughs	3,000 cubic feet white oak timber	29 do	do
	1847.				
Feb. 20	August	Manning & Lee	6,000 tons best Cumberland coal	16 00 per ton	Gulf of Mexico.
	1848.				
Mar. 3	July 1	John Nash	5,000 cubic feet white oak timber	25 per cubic foot	Gosport, Va.
Mar. 6	July 4	George Adams	15,000 tons large size lignumvitæ	75 00 per ton	Brooklyn, N Y.
Mar. 8	July 1	John B. McCloud	10,000 cubic feet white oak timber	26 per cubic foot	Gosport, Va.
			10,000 cubic feet yellow pine timber	26 do	do
Mar. 9	July 1	Campbell & Moody	15,000 superficial feet ⅞-inch cypress boards	25 per M super'l feet	Brooklyn, N. Y.
			10,000 superficial feet 1¼-inch cypress plank	25 do do	do
Mar. 9	July 1	Campbell & Moody	20,000 cubic feet white oak timber	36¼ per cubic foot	Portsmouth, N. H.
			18,000 cubic feet yellow pine timber	32 do	do
			30,000 cubic feet white oak timber	36 do	Charlestown, Mass.
			15,000 cubic feet white oak timber	30 do	Brooklyn, N. Y.
			25,000 cubic feet yellow pine timber	30 do	do
			15,000 cubic feet white oak timber	31 do	Philadelphia.
			15,000 cubic feet yellow pine timber	31 do	do
Mar. 29	July 1	Edward H. Herbert	7,000 cubic feet yellow pine timber	23 do	Gosport, Va.
Mar. 31	July 1	Cornelius V. S. Gibbs	10,000 cubic feet yellow pine timber	33 do	Pensacola. Flor.
Ap'l 6	July 1	Wm. C. Burroughs	3,000 cubic feet yellow pine timber	29 do	Gosport, Va.
Ap'l 14	July 1	Thomas Tatem	10,000 cubic feet white oak timber	43 do	Pensacola, Flor.
Ap'l 15	July 1	Cornelius V. S. Gibbs	25,000 cubic feet yellow pine timber	32 16-17 do	Charlestown, Mass.
Ap'l 25		L. R. Darrow	Preparing 271 bolts of flax and cotton canvas for preservation	3 per yard	Brooklyn, N. Y.
May 14		Edward Earle	Preparing 11,240 yards of canvas	18 do	
July 24		Frederick E. Sickels	Right to use patent cut-off in steamer	$6,081 25	
	1847.				
July 16	Sept. 30	E. J. Higgins & Brother	Braziers' copper	25 per pound	Gosport, Va.
			Boiler copper	24 do	do
			3,000 pounds 1-inch composition sheathing nails 4,000 pounds 1⅛-inch composition sheathing nails 4,000 pounds 1¼-inch composition sheathing nails	22 do	do
			10,000 pounds 1⅜-inch composition sheathing nails	20¼ do	do
			1,000 pounds 1½-inch composition sheathing nails	23 do	do
July 17	Sept. 20	Joseph L. Ross	4,000 feet, board measure, 1½-inch white ash plank	35 00 per M feet	Charlestown, Mass.

List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Construction, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Navy yard where delivered.
1847. July 17	1847. Sept. 30	Joseph L. Ross—Cont'd..	8,000 feet, board measure, 1¾-inch white ash plank......	$35 00 per M feet..	Charlestown, Mass.
			12,000 feet, board measure, 2-inch white ash plank	35 00 do......	do
			3,000 feet, board measure, 2½-inch white ash plank......	35 00 do......	do
			3,000 feet, board measure, 3-inch white ash plank	35 00 do......	do
			200 feet, board measure, 1-inch hard mahogany boards.	20 per foot....	do
			200 feet, board measure, 1-inch hard mahogany boards.	18 do......	do
			200 feet, board measure, 1½-inch hard mahogany plank.	14 do......	do
			250 feet, board measure, 2½-inch hard mahogany plank.	14 do......	do
			350 feet, board measure, 3½-inch hard mahogany plank.	16 do......	do
			156 superficial feet mahogany boards..................	15 do......	do
			100 square feet mahogany branch veneers..............	16 do......	do
			200 square feet black walnut branch veneers	10 do......	do
			40 superficial feet black walnut branch veneers	10 do......	do
			1,000 feet, board measure, 1-inch black walnut boards—average, 18 inches wide..........................	7 do......	do
			2,000 feet, board measure, 1-inch black walnut boards—average, 14 inches wide..........................	7 do......	do
			120 superficial feet black walnut board and plank	7 do......	do
			1,000 feet, board measure, 2-inch black walnut plank—average, 14 inches wide..........................	7 do......	do
			500 feet, board measure, 2½-inch black walnut plank—average, 14 inches wide..........................	7 do......	do
			500 feet, board measure, 3-inch black walnut plank—average, 16 inches wide	7 do......	do
			1,000 feet, board measure, 1-inch cherry boards—average, 16 inches wide	7 do......	do
			500 feet, board measure, 2-inch cherry plank—average, 14 inches wide..........................	7 do......	do
			2,000 feet, board measure, 1-inch yellow oak boards—average, 20 feet long	4 do......	do
			2,000 feet, board measure, ¾-inch yellow oak boards—average, 20 feet long	4 do......	do

			1,000 superficial feet yellow oak boards	4 do	do
			2,000 superficial feet ash plank	35 00 per M feet	do
			16,000 superficial feet, No. 3, white pine boards	16 00 do	do
			34,000 superficial feet 2-inch white pine plank	16 00 do	do
July 16	Sept. 30	William Lang	1,000 barrels best rope-makers' tar	2 65 per barrel	do
			13½ barrels coal tar	1 50 do	do
			25 barrels pitch	1 00 do	do
			11 barrels rosin	50 do	do
			10 barrels raw turpentine	3 00 do	do
July 19	Sept. 30	Phelps, Dodge & Co	Copper cut nails	28 per pound	Brooklyn, N. Y.
			Composition sheathing nails	19½ do	do
			Braziers' copper	24 do	do
July 19	Sept. 30	Crocker, Brother, & Co	Braziers' copper, &c	23½ do	Charlestown, Mass.
July 19	Sept. 30	Schanck & Downing	27,500 pounds dry white lead	5⅞ do	Brooklyn, N. Y.
			3,500 pounds dry red lead	5½ do	do
			15,000 pounds litharge	5¼ do	do
			6,100 pounds lampblack	4½ do	do
			1,000 pounds yellow ochre	1¼ do	do
			100 pounds verdigris	27 do	do
			5 pounds vermillion	1 50 do	do
			1,000 pounds Spanish brown	1¼ do	do
			5 pounds Prussian blue	80 do	do
			10 pounds ivory black	3 do	do
			10 pounds Indian red	18 do	do
			100 pounds Venetian red	3½ do	do
			6,000 pounds whiting	½ do	do
			5 pounds vandyke brown	22 do	do
			200 gallons bright varnish	20 per gallon	do
			40 gallons copal varnish	1 50 do	do
			50 gallons black varnish	1 25 do	do
			50 gallons harness varnish	1 05 do	do
			20 gallons Japan varnish	95 do	do
			3 gallons best coach varnish	2 00 do	do
			50 gallons Philadelphia marine black paint	80 do	do
			500 gallons boiled paint oil	75 do	do
			4,000 gallons pure raw linseed oil	68 do	do
			600 gallons spirits of turpentine	44 do	do
			1,000 pounds pure black paint, in 25-pound kegs, (in oil)	4½ per pound	do
			500 pounds putty, made up in linseed oil	3 do	do
			3,000 pounds dry white lead	6¼ do	Philadelphia.
			1,000 pounds whiting	1 do	do

List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Construction, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Navy yard where delivered.
1847. June 19	1847. Sept. 30	Schanok & Downing—Con.	500 pounds yellow ochre	$0 01½ per pound	Philadelphia.
			200 pounds Spanish brown, ground in oil	4 do	do
			100 pounds litharge	5¾ do	do
			100 pounds red lead	5¾ do	do
			75 pounds Germantown lampblack	4½ do	do
			12 pounds chrome green	40 do	do
			12 pounds sugar of lead	15 do	do
			6 pounds dry umber	6 do	do
			6 pounds terra sienna	10 do	do
			275 gallons linseed oil	63 per gallon	do
			75 gallons spirits of turpentine	48 do	do
			25 gallons Japan varnish	1 00 do	do
			20 gallons copal varnish	1 75 do	do
			12 gallons bright varnish	30 do	do
			1,500 pounds dry white lead	6¾ per pound	Washington.
			700 pounds Spanish whiting	1 do	do
			700 pounds red lead	5¾ do	do
			150 pounds litharge	5¾ do	do
			100 pounds yellow ochre	2 do	do
			100 pounds verdigris	30 do	do
			25 pounds stone ochre	10 do	do
			300 pounds dry umber	4 do	do
			120 gallons raw linseed oil	67 per gallon	do
			60 gallons spirits of turpentine	45 do	do
			25 gallons Japan varnish	95 do	do
			12 gallons copal varnish	1 75 do	do
			8,000 pounds dry white lead	6¼ per pound	Gosport, Va.
			6,000 pounds Spanish whiting	1 do	do
			2,000 pounds lampblack	5¼ do	do
			1,200 pounds litharge	5¾ do	do
			1,000 pounds dry red lead	5¾ do	do

			1,000 pounds yellow ochre	1¾	do	do
			1,200 pounds Spanish brown	1¾	do	do
			50 pounds gum shellac	12	do	do
			3,000 gallons raw linseed oil	68	per gallon	do
			100 gallons fish oil	38	do	do
			10 gallons neat's foot oil	1 00	do	do
			50 gallons train oil	35	do	do
			500 gallons spirits of turpentine	50	do	do
			100 gallons Japan varnish	1 00	do	do
July 19	Sept. 30	Phelps, Dodge, & Co	10 tons best Missouri pig lead	103 60	per ton	Washington.
			2 rolls milled sheet lead	5¼	per pound	do
			15,000 pounds East India block tin	20¼	do	do
			5 boxes XX tin, 17 by 13¼ inches	11 50	per box	do
			5 boxes X tin, common size	10 25	do	do
			100 pounds coarse spelter solder	24	do	do
			50 pounds borax	21	do	do
July 20	Sept. 30	Simon P. Smith	6 dozen deck lights, 10 by 3 inches	12 00	per dozen	Gosport, Va.
			12 dozen magazine lights, 12 inches in diameter, 1¾ inch thick clear glass	5 00	do	do
			100 feet thick glass, 14 by 22 inches	10	per foot	do
			200 feet thick glass, 12 by 14 inches	10	do	do
July 21	Sept. 30	D. & A. Kingsland	3,000 gallons sperm oil	1 06	per gallon	Brooklyn, N. Y.
			8,000 pounds candles	29	per pound	do
			300 gallons sperm oil	1 03	per gallon	Philadelphia.
			2,000 pounds candles	30	per pound	do
			1,000 gallons sperm oil	1 08	per gallon	Gosport, Va.
			5,000 pounds candles	30	per pound	do
July 21	Sept. 30	Henry Church	3,000 feet 4-inch panel white pine plank	40 00	per M feet	Philadelphia.
			8,000 feet 1¼-inch panel white pine plank	30 00	do	do.
			10,000 feet 1-inch panel white pine boards	35 00	do	do
			10,000 feet ⅞-inch panel white pine boards	30 00	do	do
			2,000 feet 4-inch white ash plank	25 00	do	do
			2,000 feet 3-inch white ash plank	25 00	do	do
			3,000 feet 1½-inch white ash plank	25 00	do	do
			1,000 feet 4-inch black walnut plank	25 00	do	do
			1 piece black walnut plank, 15 by 20 inches square, and 10 feet long	25 00	do	do
			4 pieces black walnut plank, 8 by 8, 10 feet, clear of heart	25 00	do	do
			1,000 feet 2-inch cherry plank	30 00	do	do
			1,000 feet 1-inch cherry boards	30 00	do	do

List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Construction, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Navy yard where delivered.
1847. July 21	1847. Sept. 30	**Henry Church—Continued**	3,000 feet ⅝-inch poplar boards	$20 00 per M feet	Philadelphia.
			500 feet 8 by 8-inch square poplar	20 00 do	do
			500 feet 10 by 10-inch square poplar	20 00 do	do
			3,000 feet 1¼-inch cypress plank, 15 to 25 feet long, 8 to 10 inches wide	30 00 do	do
			4,000 feet 1⅜-inch cypress plank, 15 to 25 feet long, 8 to 10 inches wide	30 00 do	do
			4,000 feet 1¼-inch cypress plank, 15 to 25 feet long, 8 to 10 inches wide	30 00 do	do
			4,000 feet 1-inch cypress plank, 15 to 25 feet long, 8 to 10 inches wide	30 00 do	do
			100 best seasoned white ash oar rafters, 14 feet long	60 per 100	do
			100 best seasoned white ash oar rafters, 16 feet long, 3¼ inches square at loom blades, 5½ by 1½-inches at the end	70 00 do	do
			60,000 feet white pine plank, reduced measure 3 inches, 40 feet long, 14 to 16 inches wide, square edged, for stage plank	20 00 per M feet	do
July 20	Sept. 30	**W. T. Chapman**	30 tons lignumvitæ, of 4, 5, and 6 inches diameter, equal quantities of each size	50 00 per ton	Charlestown, Mass.
			20 tons lignumvitæ, of 8, 9, 12, and 14 inches diameter, in equal quantities of each size	100 00 do	do
July 21	Sept. 30	**D. M. Wilson & Co**	50 sheets No. 17 American iron, best quality	6½ per pound	Gosport, Va.
			50 sheets No. 14 American iron, 8 feet long, 26 inches wide	6 do	do
			50 sheets No. 13 American iron, 8 feet long, 26 inches wide		
			50 sheets No. 12 American iron, 8 feet long, 26 inches wide		
			400 iron hoops, 9 feet 4 inches long, 2¼ inches wide, and ⅛-inch thick	5½ do	do
			150 iron hoops, 9 feet 7 inches long, 2¼ inches wide, and ⅛-inch thick		

			200 iron hoops, 10 feet 1 inch long, 2¼ inches wide, and ⅛ inch thick	5½ do	do
			2,000 pounds 6-penny hoop iron, 1½ inch wide, 1-16 inch thick, full 22 feet long		
			3,150 pounds 4-penny hoop iron, 1¼ inch wide, 1-16 inch thick, full 22 feet long		
			2,000 pounds 3-penny hoop iron, 1¼ inch wide, 1-16 inch thick, full 22 feet long		
July 21	Sept. 30	George Adams	100 tons No. 1 American cold-blast gray pig iron	29 50 per ton	Charlestown, Mass.
July 21	Sept. 30	William Lang	570 lights double thick Redford glass, 7 by 9	4 per light	Brooklyn, N. Y.
			540 lights double thick Redford glass, 8 by 10	6¼ do	do
			292 lights double thick Redford glass, 9 by 11	14 do	do
			263 lights double thick Redford glass, 9 by 12	15 do	do
			300 lights double thick Redford glass, 10 by 12	20 do	do
			255 lights double thick Redford glass, 10 by 14	26 do	do
			264 lights double thick Redford glass, 11 by 15	33 do	do
			231 lights double thick Redford glass, 11 by 17	40 do	do
			228 lights double thick Redford glass, 12 by 16	40 do	do
			198 lights double thick Redford glass, 12 by 18	45 do	do
			25,000 pounds pure dry white lead	6¾ per pound	do
			1,500 pounds pure dry lampblack	7 do	do
			1,000 pounds red lead	5½ do	do
			1,000 pounds litharge	5½ do	do
			200 pounds Venetian red	4 do	do
			4,000 pounds Spanish whiting	½ do	do
			250 pounds chrome green	33 do	do
			500 pounds French yellow ochre	3 do	do
			100 pounds gum shellac	10½ do	do
			50 pounds sugar of lead	16 do	do
			2,300 gallons raw linseed oil, (Dutch)	63 per gallon	do
			1,700 gallons spirits turpentine	42 do	do
			250 gallons whale oil	36 do	do
			10 gallons neatsfoot oil	1 12 do	do
			3,500 gallons winter strained sperm oil	1 09 do	do
			10,000 pounds sperm candles	26½ per pound	do
June 23		James A. Stevens	Assignment of right to use his cut-off on board two steamers	$6,200	do
	1848.				
June 30	June 30	J. Davis, jr.	Bolt and sheet copper	24 per pound	Washington.
July 1	June 30	Phelps, Dodge, & Co.	Do	24 do	Charlestown.
			Do	23½ do	Portsmouth, N. H.

List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Construction, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Navy yard where delivered.
1847.	1848.				
July 1	June 30	Phelps, Dodge, & Co.—Continued.	Bolt and sheet copper	$0 23½ per pound	Philadelphia.
			Do	23½ do	Washington.
			Do	23¼ do	Gosport, Va.
June 30	June 30	Josiah Newell, jr	Round, flat, and square iron	82 50 per ton	Charlestown, Mass.
July 1	June 30	Joseph Jackson & Son	Do do	4⅛ per pound	Gosport, Va.
July 1	June 30	George Adams	Do do	3.74 do	Brooklyn, N. Y.
			Do do	3.95 do	Philadelphia.
			Do do	3.99 do	Washington.
July 3	June 30	John P. Lyman	Do do	3.7 do	Portsmouth, N. H.
May 2	May 1	P. H. & B. H. Ellicott	Chain cable iron—		Washington.
			For such portion deliverable by August 15, 1847	4.10 do	do
			For such portion deliverable by December 1, 1847	4.24 do	do
			For such portion deliverable by May 1, 1848	4.37 do	do
July 17		Lewis S. Coryell	300 tons anthracite and 500 tons Cumberland coal	14 50 per ton	Port of Gibraltar, in the Mediterranean.
	1847.				
July 8	Sept. 1	Simeon P. Smith	Do do	16 50 do	Port of Malta, in the Mediterranean.
			100 pounds 20-penny wrought iron nails	12 per pound	Washington.
			100 pounds 20-penny cut nails	4¾ do	do
			100 pounds 12-penny cut nails		
			100 pounds 10-penny cut nails		
			100 pounds 8-penny cut nails		
			200 pounds 6-penny cut nails		
			150 pounds 4-penny cut nails		
			47 3-inch iron drawer locks	37½ each	do
			7 2¾-inch brass drawer locks	50 do	do
			18 2-inch cupboard locks	30 do	do
			10 1¾-inch cupboard locks		
			9 4-inch iron chest locks	50 do	do
			1 gross 2-inch No. 13 screws	60 per gross	do
			4 gross 1¼-inch No. 12 screws	42 do	do
			10 gross 1-inch No. 10 screws	33 do	do

			4 gross ⅞-inch No. 9 screws	25	do	do
			8 gross ¾-inch No. 8 screws	25	do	do
			2 gross ⅝-inch No. 6 screws	13	do	do
			8 gross ½-inch No. 4 screws	15	do	do
			12 M 1¼-inch sprigs	13	per M	do
			12 M 1-inch sprigs	9	do	do
			5 M 1½-inch sprigs	11	do	do
			1 ream sand paper, Nos. 1 and 2	3 00	per ream	do
			12 pairs 2-inch brass butt hinges	33	per pair	do
			33 pairs 2½-inch brass butt hinges	20	do	do
			148 pairs 3-inch brass butt hinges	33	do	do
			20 pairs 3½-inch brass butt hinges	50	do	do
			4 pairs 4½-inch brass butt hinges	88	do	do
			26 pairs 4½-inch loose pins	1 25	do	do
July 20	Sept. 30	John A. Kennedy	200 feet double thick Redford glass, 7 by 9	13	per light	Brooklyn, N. Y.
			250 feet double thick Redford glass, 8 by 10	14	do	do
			200 feet double thick Redford glass, 9 by 11	26	do	do
			500 feet double thick Redford glass, 9 by 12	23	do	do
			300 feet double thick Redford glass, 10 by 12	33	do	do
			350 feet double thick Redford glass, 10 by 11	36	do	do
			350 feet double thick Redford glass, 12 by 12	36	do	do
			100 globe signal lanterns	1 75	each	do
Aug. 12	May 1	John Travers	300 bolts No. 1 flax canvas	11 00	per bolt	Charlestown.
			200 bolts No. 2 flax canvas	13 70	do	do
			350 bolts No. 3 flax canvas	12 70	do	do
			200 bolts No. 4 flax canvas	12 45	do	do
			200 bolts No. 6 flax canvas	11 00	do	do
			50 bolts No. 7 flax canvas	10 45	do	do
			150 bolts No. 8 flax canvas	10 00	do	do
			300 bolts No. 2 flax canvas	13 70	do	Brooklyn, N. Y.
			330 bolts No. 3 flax canvas	12 70	do	do
			125 bolts No. 6 flax canvas	11 00	do	do
			35 bolts No. 8 flax canvas	10 00	do	do
			200 bolts No. 1 flax canvas	14 00	do	Gosport, Va,
			400 bolts No. 2 flax canvas	13 70	do	do
			200 bolts No. 3 flax canvas	12 70	do	do
			200 bolts No. 6 flax canvas	11 00	do	do
			150 bolts No. 7 flax canvas	10 45	do	do
			100 bolts No. 8 flax canvas	10 00	do	do
Aug. 12	May 1	John Travers	50 bolts No. 2 cotton canvas	10 45	do	Charlestown.
			400 bolts No. 4 cotton canvas	9 80	do	do

List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Construction, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Navy yard where delivered.
1847. Aug. 12	1848. May 1	John Travers—Continued	150 bolts No. 5 cotton canvas	$9 45 per bolt	Charlestown.
			100 bolts No. 6 cotton canvas	9 00 do	do
			50 bolts No. 8 cotton convas	8 00 do	do
			50 bolts No. 9 cotton canvas	7 45 do	do
			50 bolts No. 10 cotton canvas	7 00 do	do
			110 bolts No. 3 cotton canvas	10 00 do	Brooklyn, N. Y.
			60 bolts No. 4 cotton canvas	9 80 do	do
			35 bolts No. 5 cotton canvas	9 45 do	do
			100 bolts No. 1 cotton canvas	11 00 do	Gosport, Va.
			75 bolts No. 2 cotton canvas	10 45 do	do
			75 bolts No. 4 cotton canvas	9 80 do	do
			50 bolts No. 5 cotton canvas	9 45 do	do
			50 bolts No. 6 cotton canvas	9 00 do	do
			50 bolts No. 8 cotton canvas	8 00 do	do
July 29	May 1	Gambrill, Carroll, & Co.	300 bolts hammock stuff	26 00 do	Charlestown.
			25 bolts bag stuff	20 00 do	do
			210 bolts hammock stuff	26 00 do	Brooklyn, N. Y.
July 29	May 1	Nathaniel Hamlin	1,600 pounds flax twine	25 per pound	Charlestown.
			1,450 pounds flax twine	25 do	Brooklyn, N. Y.
			1,000 pounds flax twine	25 do	Gosport, Va.
			50 bolts heavy ravens duck	8 50 per bolt	do
			50 bolts light ravens duck	6 50 do	do
June 30	June 30	Horton, Cordis, & Co.	300 hickory brooms	15 each	Charlestown.
			500 corn brooms	15 do	do
			200 whitewash brushes	1 00 do	do
			20 dusting brushes	25 do	do
			10 varnish brushes	42 do	do
			372 paint brushes, No. 1½	50 do	do
			100 sash tool brushes	10 do	do
			100 camels' hair brushes	1 do	do
			200 hand scrubbing brushes	20 do	do
			50 short-handled tar brushes	29 do	do

50 long handled tar brushes		33 do	do
150 clamp scrubbing brushes		25 do	do
1½ dozen hand whitewash brushes	4	50 per dozen	do
25 yards green baize		56 per yard	do
40 yards black cotton velvet		30 do	do
490 bats cotton batting		8½ per pound	do
1,000 Bath bricks		5 each	do
5,500 hard bricks	6	50 per M	do
20 rolls worsted binding, assorted colors		10 per roll	do
30 pieces white bunting, 40 yards each in length, 18 inches wide	5	75 per piece	do
30 pieces white bunting, 40 yards each in length, 9 inches wide	3	62 do	do
30 pieces scarlet bunting, 40 yards each in length, 18 inches wide	7	00 do	do
30 pieces scarlet bunting, 40 yards each in length, 9 inches wide	4	50 do	do
30 pieces blue bunting, 40 yards each in length, 18 inches wide	6	00 do	do
10 pieces yellow bunting, 40 yards each in length, 18 inches wide	6	00 do	do
11 pieces green bunting, 40 yards each in length, 18 inches wide	6	00 do	do
12 silver calls	4	00 each	do
50 yards fearnought		50 per yard	do
1 set truss hoops	3	50 per set	do
155 mast hoops, containing 1,440 inches		1½ per inch	do
430 feet 3-inch leather hose		52½ per foot	do
150 feet 2½-inch leather hose		52½ do	do
227 feet 3-inch suction hose	1	50 do	do
372 feet 2-inch suction hose	1	00 do	do
25 pounds curled hair		50 per pound	do
100 sides rigging leather, weighing 15 pounds each		19 do	do
20 sides pump leather, weighing 15 pounds each		20 do	do
67 pounds bellows leather, weighing 7 pounds each		30 do	do
50 pounds half-round leather, weighing 15 pounds each		14 do	do
46 pounds belt leather		25 do	do
18 patent deck lights, 10 by 3	1	12½ each	do
4 binnacle cups	1	00 do	do
55 pounds packing yarn		20 per pound	do
144½ pounds lamp wick		18 do	do

List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Construction, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Navy yard where delivered.
1847. June 30	1848. June 30	Horton, Cordis, & Co.—Continued.	39 gross lamp wick wove	$0 75 per pound	Charlestown.
			25 chalk lines	2 each	do
			2 tons white chalk	9 00 per ton	do
			5 tons moulding sand	4 00 do	do
			8 tape lines	3 50 each	do
			150 fishing lines	33 do	do
			326 pounds seine twine	36 per pound	do
			140 pounds whipping twine	33 do	do
			1 cotton seine and bag, 40 fathoms, 18 feet deep	125 00	do
			1 cotton seine and bag, 60 fathoms, 24 feet deep	250 00	do
			5 pieces bleached cotton, 30 yards long, 7/8 wide	8 per yard	do
			28 dozen Russia matts	2 25 per dozen	do
			100 gallons whale oil	43 per gallon	do
			205 gallons tar oil	40 do	do
			20 gallons sweet oil	1 25 do	do
			20 gallons neatsfoot oil	1 10 do	do
			6 gallons alcohol	67 do	do
			25 pounds yellow beeswax	33 per M	do
			10 wood hand pumps	25 each	do
			4 dozen hickory sledge handles	1 50 per dozen	do
			100 mounted palms, seaming	70 each	do
			50 mounted palms, roping	70 do	do
			5 grindstones, 200 pounds each	3 50 do	do
			200 C. S. scrapers	25 do	do
			1 paint stone and muller	2 00 do	do
			700 ox hides for ropes	6 per pound	do
			25 boxes extra soap	6 do	do
			48 No. 35 black lead pots	1 23 each	do
			51 No. 25 black lead pots	88 do	do
			1 dozen painters' pencils	25 per dozen	do
			30 pounds thread, assorted colors	63 do	do
			20 pounds shoe thread	42 do	do

1,500 pounds tallow	10	do	do
50 pounds mop yarn	37½	do	do
33 casks lime	90	per cask	do
5 broadaxes, handled	25	each	do
4 dozen narrow axes, handled	88	do	do
3 coopers' axes, handled	2 00	do	do
5 carpenters' adzes, handled	2 00	do	do
5 coopers' adzes, handled	1 50	do	do
2 coopers' hollow adzes, handled	2 00	do	do
50 brad awls, handled	4	do	do
100 brad awls, handled	2	do	do
5 braces and bitts, 43 bitts each	8 00	do	do
3 iron braces and bitts, 20 bitts each	3 00	do	do
5 steel tongue bevils	50	do	do
3 bung borers	1 00	do	do
3 tap borers	33	do	do
5 Dearborn's patent balances	3 75	do	do
2 patent platform balances	3 00	do	do
100,000 brads, ½ to 1½ inch, in equal quantities each size	12	per M	do
16 tinder boxes and steels	17	each	do
45 3½ inches brass flush bolts	6	do	do
45 4½ inches brass flush bolts	8	do	do
8 setts firmer chisels, ⅛ to 2½ inches	2 75	per sett	do
4 setts socket chisels, ⅜ to 2 inches	4 50	do	do
20 carpenters' compasses	10	each	do
4 coopers' callipers	75	do	do
2 mast calipers	75	do	do
12 brass cocks, ¾ to 1¼ inch diameter	87½	do	do
3 coopers' crows	1 00	do	do
3 coopers' crows	1 25	do	do
3 large butchers' cleavers	5 00	do	do
5 small butchers' cleavers	1 25	do	do
150 fathoms ⅜ inch iron chains, estimated to weigh 1,000 pounds	7½	per pound	do
50 fathoms ½ inch iron chains, estimated to weigh 500 pounds	7	do	do
50 fathoms 7-16 inch iron chains, estimated to weigh 500 pounds	7	do	do
75 fathoms ¼ inch iron chains, estimated to weigh 1,000 pounds	12	do	do
3 glaziers' diamonds	4 00	each	do

List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Construction, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Navy yard where delivered.
1847. June 30	1848. June 30	Horton, Cordis, & Co.—Continued.	5 brass dividers	$0 17 each	Charlestown.
			35 dozen 4-inch handsaw files	75 per dozen	do
			50 dozen 6-inch handsaw files	1 33 do	do
			27 dozen 7-inch crosscut files	1 88 do	do
			9 dozen 10-inch half-round bastard files	2 62 do	do
			12 dozen 12-inch half-round bastard files	3 75 do	do
			6 dozen 14-inch half-round bastard files	5 63 do	do
			6 dozen 10-inch flat bastard files	2 44 do	do
			6 dozen 12-inch flat bastard files	3 33 do	do
			6 dozen 14-inch flat bastard files	4 75 do	do
			6 dozen nail gimlets	33 do	do
			3 dozen spike gimlets	1 25 do	do
			6 setts firmer gouges, ¼ to 2 inches	3 00 per sett	do
			4 setts socket gouges, ⅜ to 2 inches	3 50 do	do
			6 carpenters' gouges	20 each	do
			19 gridirons	63 do	do
			17 griddles	42 do	do
			11 pitch ladles	1 75 do	do
			14 iron ladles	21 do	do
			3 pitch kettles	1 50 do	do
			34 copper tea kettles	4 00 do	do
			24 iron tea kettles	92 do	do
			12 fish kettles	2 75 do	do
			11 iron pots	1 00 do	do
			80 stew pans	80 do	do
			30 fry pans	60 do	do
			33 bake pans	50 do	do
			8,000 pounds 20 pounds sheet lead	5 per pound	do
			69,410 pounds 3 to 20 pounds sheet lead	4 do	do
			13,423 pounds lead pipe, 1, 1½, and 2 inches	3½ do	do
			24 dozen 3-inch iron tumbler padlocks and keys	2 25 per dozen	do
			13 dozen 3-inch brass tumbler padlocks and keys	8 00 do	do

6 dozen 4-inch iron cupboard locks and keys	2 50	do	do
4 dozen 6-inch closet locks and keys	5 00	do	do
2 dozen $2\frac{3}{4}$-inch drawer locks and keys	2 00	do	do
3 dozen 4-inch chest locks and keys	2 50	do	do
1 dozen 3-inch brass sideboard locks and keys	3 50	do	do
3 5-inch locks	42	each	do
2 10-inch fine deadlocks	1 75	do	do
24 brass drum locks, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches	20	do	do
1 brass door lock	1 00	do	do
1 patent screw lock	5 00	do	do
3 dozen mortice locks	8 00	per dozen	do
10 gross blank keys	5 00	do	do
50 papers assorted sewing needles	3	per paper	do
125 mauline needles	4	each	do
500 seaming needles	$1\frac{1}{2}$	do	do
500 sail needles	2	do	do
150 4-thread needles	3	do	do
75 6-thread needles	4	do	do
50 8-thread needles	6	do	do
100 pounds 3-penny iron cut nails	$4\frac{1}{4}$	per pound	do
200 pounds 4-penny iron cut nails	$4\frac{1}{4}$	do	do
300 pounds 6-penny iron cut nails	$4\frac{1}{4}$	do	do
500 pounds 8-penny iron cut nails	$4\frac{1}{4}$	do	do
1,000 pounds 10-penny iron cut nails	$4\frac{1}{4}$	do	do
500 pounds 12-penny iron cut nails	$4\frac{1}{4}$	do	do
300 pounds 20-penny iron cut nails	$4\frac{1}{4}$	do	do
200 pounds 30-penny iron cut nails	$4\frac{1}{4}$	do	do
100 pounds 40 penny iron cut nails	$4\frac{1}{4}$	do	do
200 pounds 8-penny finishing nails	$4\frac{1}{4}$	do	do
200 pounds 20-penny copper cut nails	29	do	do
100 pounds 12-penny copper cut nails	29	do	do
400 pounds 10-penny copper cut nails	29	do	do
100 pounds 8-penny copper cut nails	29	do	do
100 pounds 6-penny copper cut nails	29	do	do
100 pounds 4-penny copper cut nails	29	do	do
100 pounds $\frac{3}{4}$-inch composition sheathing copper	23	do	do
4,410 pounds $1\frac{3}{8}$-inch composition sheathing copper	22	do	do
140 pounds composition sheathing copper	22	do	do
4 gauging rods	1 50	each	do
6 pairs pincers	33	do	do
6 pairs plyers	25	do	do

List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Construction, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Navy yard where delivered.
1847. June 30	1848. June 30	Horlond, Cordis, & Co.—Continued.	10 smoothing planes	$0 83 each	Charlestown.
			6 rabbit planes	50 do	do
			2 long jointer planes	1 50 do	do
			3 short planes	1 33 do	do
			1 grooving plane	95 do	do
			6 jack planes	95 do	do
			2 moulding planes	63 do	do
			4 bead planes	50 do	do
			4 plough planes	4 50 do	do
			2 coopers' block planes	1 75 do	do
			3 astragal planes	50 do	do
			1 set match planes	2 00 per set	do
			9 spokeshaves	33 each	do
			3 jackscrews	23 00 do	do
			4½ reams sand paper	3 00 per ream	do
			34 2-foot rules, single and double jointed	58 each	do
			127 pounds composition clenchings	25 per pound	do
			20 wood rasps	21 each	do
			34 sail rubbers	29 do	do
			62 cast-steel shovels	75 do	do
			10 spades	75 do	do
			7 shovels and tongs	60 do	do
			8 Gunter's scales	50 do	do
			8 trying squares	62½ do	do
			8 iron squares	33 do	do
			6 brass squares	75 do	do
			14 screwdrivers	50 do	do
			2 steelyards	1 25 do	do
			18 handsaws	1 25 do	do
			1 pit saw	6 00 do	do
			1 cross-cut saw	4 00 do	do
			9 wood frame saws	87½ do	do

1 whip saw	1 00	do	do
3 sash saws	1 00	do	do
3 panel saws	1 25	do	do
6 compass saws	25	do	do
2 keyhole saws	25	do	do
8 tennon saws	1 25	do	do
4 dove-tail saws	1 00	do	do
4 pad saws	37	do	do
1 fine saw	1 25	do	do
7 saw sets	75	do	do
4 Turkey oil stones	75	do	do
3 bucket shaves	63	do	do
3 can shaves	75	do	do
3-inch shaves	1 00	do	do
800 pounds iron rivets, assorted sizes	9	per pound	do
9,000 pounds patent deck spikes	5¼	do	do
20 gross 2-inch iron screws, No. 17	71	per gross	do
50 gross 1¾-inch iron screws, No. 16	59	do	do
20 gross 1¾-inch iron screws, No. 14	47	do	do
30 gross ½-inch iron screws, No. 14	42	do	do
20 gross 1½-inch iron screws, No. 12	33	do	do
20 gross 1¼-inch iron screws, No. 12	30	do	do
20 gross 1¼-inch iron screws, No. 11	29	do	do
50 gross 1-inch iron screws, No. 12	27	do	do
20 gross 1-inch iron screws, No. 11	24	do	do
20 gross 1-inch iron screws, No. 10	23	do	do
9 gross 1-inch iron screws, No. 9	21	do	do
20 gross ¾-inch iron screws, No. 8	18	do	do
20 gross ¾-inch iron screws, No. 7	18	do	do
15 gross ¾-inch iron screws, No. 6	16	do	do
5 gross ⅞-inch iron screws, No. 12	25	do	do
20 gross ⅝-inch iron screws, No. 6	15	do	do
10 gross ⅝-inch iron screws, No. 5	14	do	do
10 gross ½-inch iron screws, No. 3	14	do	do
10 gross 1¾-inch brass screws, No. 16	2 16	do	do
5 gross 1¾-inch brass screws, No. 18	2 81	do	do
20 gross 1½-inch brass screws, No. 14	1 46	do	do
10 gross 1⅓-inch brass screws, No. 12	1 16	do	do
20 gross 1¼-inch brass screws, No. 12	1 05	do	do
10 gross 1¼-inch brass screws, No. 10	81	do	do
15 gross 1-inch brass screws, No. 11	78	do	do

List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Construction, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Navy yard where delivered.
1837. June 30	1848. June 30	Horlond, Cordis, & Co.—Continued.	10 gross 1-inch brass screws, No. 10	$0 69 per gross	Charlestown.
			15 gross $\frac{3}{4}$-inch brass screws, No. 9	54 do	do
			10 gross $\frac{3}{4}$-inch brass screws, No. 8	50 do	do
			5 gross $\frac{3}{4}$-inch brass screws, No. 7	46 do	do
			15 gross $\frac{5}{8}$-inch brass screws, No. 6	42 do	do
			10 gross $\frac{1}{2}$-inch brass screws, No. 5	39 do	do
			10 boxes S. D. tin plate	17 00 per box	do
			10 boxes XX tin plate	12 75 do	do
			10 boxes IX tin plate	10 75 do	do
			2,200 pounds banca tin	23 per pound	do
			2,009 pounds pig lead	4½ do	do
			1 turning lathe and tools	50 00 each	do
			4 butchers' steels	37½ do	do
			2 iron safes	60 00 do	do
			8 solar lamps	1 75 do	do
			10 bread shovels	50 do	do
			8 bread seives	2 50 do	do
			4 waffle irons	75 do	do
			10 globe lanterns	1 75 do	do
			6 large tin bread scales, with weights	4 50 do	do
			6 small tin bread scales, with weights	2 25 do	do
			6 flat tin bread scales, with weights	2 25 do	do
			2 large bench vices	8 00 do	do
			4 small vices	1 50 do	do
			6 hand vices	50 do	do
			2 coopers' vices	17 do	do
			4 wrench hammers	1 50 do	do
			50 claw hammers	50 do	do
			6 rivetting hammers	50 do	do
			12 broad hatchets	50 do	do
			1 patent log	20 00 do	do
			3 cabin stoves	12 00 do	do

5 cylinder stoves	8 00	do	do
2 camboose and fixtures	65 00	do	do
140 pairs 4 by $3\frac{1}{2}$ brass butt hinges	88	per pair	do
172 pairs $3\frac{1}{2}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$ brass butt hinges	83	do	do
172 pairs 3 by 3 brass butt hinges	50	do	do
120 pairs $2\frac{1}{2}$ by 2 brass butt hinges	25	do	do
20 pairs 2 by 2 brass butt hinges	25	do	do
2 dozen pairs $3\frac{1}{2}$-inch iron hinges	1 00	do	do
3 dozen pairs 3-inch iron hinges	75	do	do
2 dozen pairs $2\frac{1}{2}$-inch iron hinges	50	do	do
2 dozen pairs 2-inch iron hinges	37	do	do
30 dozen augurs, assorted, estimated to contain 600 $\frac{1}{8}$ths	7	per $\frac{1}{8}$	do
792 pounds zinc	$5\frac{1}{4}$	per pound	do
3 pounds belt rivets	40	do	do
10 pounds brass solder	30	do	do
4 rolls sheet brass, 160 pounds	27	do	do
109 pounds copper bars	40	do	do
12 sheets best japd. tin	25	per sheet	do
300 sheets mica	3	do	do
12 dozen glass lamp chimneys	1 25	per dozen	do
24 dozen brass knobs	17	do	do
5,000 tenter hooks	1 00	per M	do
6 pairs secretary hinges and springs	1 00	per pair	do
15 dozen escutcheons	8	per dozen	do
13 dozen brass buttons, on plates	62	do	do
31 M Randall's patent brads	10	per M	do
15 pounds Emory's, assorted	10	per pound	do
62 brass door hooks and eyes	21	each	do
2 bick irons	3 50	do	do
2 marking irons	50	do	do
1 cooper's long jointer	4 50	do	do
1 cooper's short jointer	3 00	do	do
6 shoemaker's knives	12	do	do
6 drawing knives	1 00	do	do
6 pallet knives	42	do	do
6 putty knives	17	do	do
3 rounding knives	2 00	do	do
3 hollow knives	1 25	do	do
20 sail knives	12	do	do
12 butcher's 12-inch knives	50	do	do
6 cheese 10-inch knives	37	do	do

List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Construction, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Navy yard where delivered.
1847. June 25	1848. June 30	John Nash	18 memorandum books	\$0 17 each	Charlestown.
			18 memorandum books	7 do	do
			12 2-quire $\frac{1}{2}$-bound books	58 do	do
			12 3-quire $\frac{1}{2}$-bound books	87 do	do
			12 pieces India rubber	3 do	do
			8 pint bottles black ink	18 do	do
			22 $\frac{1}{2}$-pint bottles black ink	10 do	do
			5 $\frac{1}{2}$-pint bottles red ink	18 do	do
			12 inkstands	16$\frac{2}{3}$ do	do
			1 ink standisk	5 00 do	do
			8 penknives	50 do	do
			2 reams cartridge paper	6 50 per ream	do
			12 reams foolscap paper	2 50 do	do
			3 reams letter paper	2 25 do	do
			2 reams envelope paper	3 00 do	do
			1 ream blotting paper	3 00 do	do
			18 sheets drawing paper	12$\frac{1}{2}$ per sheet	do
			40 cards steel pens	17$\frac{1}{2}$ per card	do
			2 parallel rulers	1 50 each	do
			2 round rulers	25 do	do
			2 flat rulers	20 do	do
			2 rolling rulers	33$\frac{1}{4}$ do	do
			11 dozen lead pencils	$\frac{1}{2}$ do	do
			340 slate pencils	$\frac{1}{3}$ do	do
			16 camel's hair pencils	1 do	do
			2,000 quills	8 50 per M	do
			7 sand boxes	8 each	do
			12 pounds black sand	4 per pound	do
			5 double log slates	62$\frac{1}{2}$ each	do
			6 single log slates	12$\frac{1}{2}$ do	do
			2 boxes water colors	6 00 per box	do
			4 pounds wafers	50 per pound	do

			24 papers ink powders	3 per paper	do
			4 pumer-boxes and pounce	17 each	do
			2 Gunter's scales	50 do	do
			4 dozen red tape	30 per dozen	do
			3 paper folders	18 each	do
			2 seals	20 do	do
			14 bolts taste	$16\frac{2}{3}$ do	do
			3 pounds sealing wax	75 per pound	do
			1 case mathematical instruments	7 00	do
June 30	June 30	David Townsend	$197\frac{3}{4}$ cords white oak wood	7 00 per cord	do
			100 cords mixed wood	6 50 do	do
			50 tons red ash coal	6 50 per ton	do
			153 tons Lehigh coal	6 50 do	do
			20 chaldrons Newcastle coal	12 00 per chaldron	do
			255 baskets charcoal	35 per basket	do
June 26	June 30	Pattison & Avery	2,000 pounds American hemp for ripping stuff for steamers	$5\frac{3}{8}$ per pound	Pensacola.
			1,000 pounds $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 2-inch round iron	5 do	do
			1,000 pounds $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 1-inch round iron	5 do	do
			1,000 pounds $1\frac{1}{4}$ to 1-inch round iron	6 do	do
			1,000 pounds 1 to $\frac{3}{4}$-inch round iron	6 do	do
			1,000 pounds $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$-inch round iron	$5\frac{1}{2}$ do	do
			1,000 pounds $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$-inch round iron	5 do	do
			2,000 pounds assorted sheet iron	10 do	do
			2,000 pounds boiler iron	7 do	do
			1 dozen 8-8-inch screw augurs	12 00 per dozen	do
			1 dozen $\frac{7}{8}$-inch screw augurs	12 00 do	do
			1 dozen 6-8-inch screw augurs	14 40 do	do
			1 dozen $\frac{5}{8}$-inch screw augurs	10 80 do	do
			1 dozen 4-8-inch screw augurs	10 44 do	do
			1 dozen $\frac{3}{8}$-inch screw augurs	9 60 do	do
			500 hickory brooms	$9\frac{1}{2}$ each	do
			500 corn brooms	$18\frac{1}{2}$ do	do
			200 capstan bars	1 75 do	do
			100 whitewash brushes	46 do	do
			100 varnish brushes	60 do	do
			100 scrubbing brushes	23 do	do
			500 Bath bricks	4 do	do
			50,000 brads, from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$-inch	25 00 per M	do
			100 fire buckets	3 00 each	do
			12 silver calls	2 50 do	do
			12 brass cocks	1 45 do	do

List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Construction, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Navy yard where deliverable.
1847. June 26	1848. June 30	Pattison & Avery—Cont'd	200 pounds white chalk	$0 04 per pound	Pensacola.
			24 butchers' cleavers	1 00 each	do
			100 pounds flour emory	20 per pound	do
			12 dozen 14-inch files, ½-round, bastard	7 75 per dozen	do
			12 dozen 12-inch files, ½-round, bastard	7 15 do	do
			12 dozen 10-inch files, ½-round, bastard	6 35 do	do
			12 dozen 14-inch files, flat, bastard	6 00 do	do
			12 dozen 12-inch files, flat, bastard	5 50 do	do
			12 dozen 10-inch files, flat, bastard	4 92 do	do
			24 gross handsaw files	1 62 do	do
			6 fish grains	1 12 each	do
			12 sets firmer chisels	3 80 per set	do
			6 dozen hand fids	4 75 per dozen	do
			2 gross assorted gimblets, composition handles	12 80 do	do
			5 boxes 12 by 12 window glass	3 35 per box	do
			5 boxes 14 by 18 window glass	5 00 do	do
			500 small size hooks and thimbles	10 each	do
			6 harpoons	1 40 do	do
			2 dozen claw hammers	6 75 per dozen	do
			200 sheets horn	12 each	do
			100 boat hooks	23 do	do
			50 pairs brass butt hinges, 2½-inch	53 per pair	do
			2,000 hickory hoop poles	4½ each	do
			5,000 pounds pig lead	5½ per pound	do
			1,000 pounds 2 to 1¾-inch round iron	5 do	do
			4 dozen sail hooks	1 12 per dozen	do
			2,000 fishing hooks, assorted sizes	8 00 per M	do
			1 dozen shoe knives	95 per dozen	do
			1 dozen putty knives	1 68 do	do
			2 dozen sail knives	2 25 do	do
			1 dozen cheese knives	4 50 do	do
			¼ dozen pitch kettles	40 50 do	do

4 dozen signal lanterns	12	00	do	do
4 deck lanterns	12	00	do	do
4 dozen petticoat lamps	1	40	do	do
2 dozen binnacle lamps	24	00	do	do
1 dozen hanging or cabin lamps	58	00	do	do
50 4-inch best quality iron cupboard locks		40	each	do
50 3-inch best quality brass pad locks	1	12	do	do
100 3-inch best quality iron pad locks		45	do	do
25 4-inch best quality chest locks		60	do	do
50 $2\frac{3}{4}$-inch best quality brass drawer locks		38	do	do
$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen tape lines, 100 feet each	2	80	do	do
100 log lines		56	do	do
500 fishing lines, assorted		12	do	do
25 deep sea lead lines	3	75	do	do
50 $3\frac{3}{4}$-inch patent deck lights		56	do	do
100 pounds lamp-wick yarn		20	per pound	do
$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen sets tin measures, from $\frac{1}{2}$ pint to 1 gallon	9	00	per dozen	do
1 gross tin grog measures	5	00	per gross	do
100 marline spikes		47	each	do
1,000 assorted sail needles	11	25	per M	do
500 pounds 40-penny cut nails, iron		6	per pound	do
500 pounds 20-penny cut nails, iron		6	do	do
500 pounds 12-penny cut nails, iron		6	do	do
500 pounds 8-penny cut nails, iron		6	do	do
500 pounds 6-penny cut nails, iron		6	do	do
500 pounds 8-penny iron wrought nails, American make		15	do	do
500 pounds 10-penny copper cut nails		36	do	do
500 pounds 8-penny copper cut nails		36	do	do
500 pounds 6-penny copper cut nails		36	do	do
250 pounds 4-penny copper cut nails		39	do	do
10,000 pounds oakum		7	do	do
25 gallons sweet oil, in tin cans	2	00	per gallon	do
30 gallons neatsfoot oil	2	00	do	do
24 hand copper pumps	6	00	each	do
1,000 sheets sand paper		$1\frac{1}{2}$	do	do
100 sail palms		12	do	do
100 pounds copper rivets and burrs		36	per pound	do
50 pounds coopers' iron rivets		23	do	do
400 pounds sheet lead		$7\frac{1}{4}$	do	do
1,000 pounds $1\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$-inch round iron		5	do	do
12 gauging rods	1	12	each	do

List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Construction, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Navy yard where deliverable.
1847. June 26	1848. June 30	Pattison & Avery—Cont'd.	100 large size iron shovels	$1 12 each	Pensacola.
			100 ship scrapers, ha dled	33 do	do
			12 pairs steelyards, to weigh 300 pounds each	1 70 do	do
			2 dozen keyhole saws	3 36 per dozen	do
			3 gross 1¼-inch brass screws	2 40 per gross	do
			3 gross 1-inch brass screws	2 12 do	do
			4 gross 1½-inch iron screws	1 56 do	do
			4 gross 1¼-inch iron screws	1 40 do	do
			4 gross 1-inch iron screws	1 34 do	do
			4 gross ¾-inch iron screws	1 23 do	do
			2 gross ½-inch iron screws	1 18 do	do
			1 dozen grind stones, to weigh 200 pounds each	24 00 per dozen	do
			2 dozen tin flour scoops	3 00 do	do
			2 pairs tin scales, with iron weights	36 00 do	do
			2,000 pounds best quality cast steel	18 per pound	do
			1,500 pounds German steel	12½ do	do
			1,000 pounds best quality spring steel	7½ do	do
			5 pounds quicksilver	1 50 do	do
			500 pounds brown soap	6¾ do	do
			50 pounds brass solder	55 do	do
			250 pounds pewter solder	30 do	do
			200 pounds block tin	48 do	do
			200 assorted sizes wood shears	56 each	do
			2 dozen small porcelain plates	9 00 per dozen	do
			4 dozen hand tin trumpets	5 00 do	do
			50 pounds seine twine	32 per pound	do
			2,000 pounds tallow	12 do	do
			100 M copper tacks, assorted	65 per M	do
			100 M iron tacks, assorted	10 do	do
			1 dozen setts iron weights, from 1 ounce to 4 pounds	6 25 per dozen setts	do
			½ dozen setts brass weights, from 1 ounce to 2 pounds	27 00 do	do
			1 dozen monkey wrenches	22 50 per dozen	do

July 23	June 30	J. M. Stannard	500 pounds beeswax	38	per pound	do
			20 pounds 1-16-inch brass wire 20 pounds $\frac{1}{8}$-inch brass wire 20 pounds 1-32-inch brass wire	56	do	do
			25 pounds $\frac{1}{8}$-inch iron wire 25 pounds 1-16-inch iron wire 25 pounds 1-32-inch iron wire	14	do	do
			20 pounds 1-16-inch copper bell wire	38	do	do
			500 pounds conductor iron	$7\frac{1}{2}$	do	do
			2,000 pounds packing yarn	$11\frac{1}{2}$	do	do
			500 ash oars, from 14 to 18 feet long	1 50	each	do
			3 gross $\frac{3}{4}$-inch brass screws	1 90	per gross	do
			250 barrels lime	1 85	per barrel	do
			500 pounds chloride lime	11	per pound	do
			40 sides rigging leather	3 00	per side	do
			20 sides bellows' leather	3 00	do	do
			500 pounds pump leather	24	per pound	do
			500 sheets blank transfer accounts	30 00	per 500 sheets	do
			500 sheets blank register of allotments	30 00	do	do
			500 sheets blank muster rolls	40 00	do	do
			500 sheets blank pay rolls	45 00	do	do
			1,000 sheets blank discharges	20 00	per M. sheets	do
			1,000 sheets blank mess rolls	25 00	do	do
			1,000 sheets blank division rolls	32 50	do	do
			1,000 sheets blank stewards' weekly returns	32 50	do	do
			500 blank quarterly returns of small stores	32 50	per 500 sheets	do
			500 blank quarterly returns of provisions	32 50	do	do
			500 blank quarterly returns of clothing	32 50	do	do
June 28	June 30	Pattison & Avery	30 reams regulation cap paper	4 90	per ream	do
			20 reams letter paper, blue lined, ruled, best quality	4 00	do	do
			6 reams log paper	10 00	do	do
			5 reams envelope paper	4 80	do	do
			100 pounds black sand, in 1-pound papers	10	per pound	do
			6 dozen best quality 2-blade penknives	7 50	per dozen	do
			1 dozen erasers	7 50	do	do
			12 gross Gillott's steel pens	4 80	per gross	do
			2 gross narrow red tape	4 80	do	do
			2 gross black-lead pencils	10 00	do	do
			50 pieces $\frac{1}{4}$-pound India rubber	5	each	do
			2 dozen log slates	15 00	per dozen	do
			250 slate pencils	1	each	do

List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Construction, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Navy yard where deliverable.
1847.	1848.				
June 28	June 30	Pattison & Avery—Continued.	1,000 opaque writing quills	$20 00 per M	Pensacola.
			50 pint bottles best quality black ink	22 per bottle	do
			20 ½-pint bottles best quality red ink	25 do	do
			5 pounds large size red wafers	72 per pound	do
			15 pounds red sealing wax	90 do	do
			1 dozen 2-fold rulers	12 00 per dozen	do
			50 barrels raw tar	3 75 per barrel	do
			50 barrels coal tar	4 00 do	do
			50 barrels pitch	2 60 do	do
			20 barrels rosin	2 05 do	do
June 28	June 30	D. B. Garrison	350 cords oak wood	2 71 per cord	do
			50 cords light-wood	2 47 do	do
July 9	June 30	Bonsal & Bro	50 broadaxes	2 50 each	Gosport, Va.
			20 flat adzes	1 50 do	do
			20 hollow adzes	1 50 do	do
			5 smiths' anvils, assorted	12 per pound	do
			10 braces, with 48 bits each	7 00 each	do
			12 dusting brushes	25 do	do
			50 varnish brushes	50 do	do
			100 paint brushes, assorted	56 do	do
			100 whitewash brushes	40 do	do
			200 hand scrub brushes	10 do	do
			400 clamp brushes	25 do	do
			100 short handled tar brushes	25 do	do
			100 long handled tar brushes	50 do	do
			200 hickory brooms	10 do	do
			200 corn brooms	15 do	do
			100 yards green baize	75 per yard	do
			20 Dearborns's patent balances	4 00 each	do
			10 smiths' bellows	12 00 do	do
			200 Bath bricks	6 do	do
			5 pounds best bristles	3 00 per pound	do

72 brass quadrants and catches	6 00	per dozen	do
20 wood bench screws	50	each	do
30 pounds borax	20	per pound	do
20 silver calls	3 00	each	do
6 dozen brass cocks, assorted	16 00	per dozen	do
3 dozen firmer chisels, assorted and handled	2 50	do	do
3 dozen socket chisels, assorted and handled	6 00	do	do
400 pounds white chalk	1	per pound	do
12 coopers' crows	1 50	each	do
12 can shaves	50	do	do
24 clamp screws	66⅔	do	do
24 glaziers' diamonds	3 00	do	do
12 brass dividers	25	do	do
12 hand drills	1 50	do	do
6 sets dies, letters and figures	15 00	per set	do
5 pounds brass escutcheon pins	60	per pound	do
50 pounds fine emory	8	do	do
50 pounds coarse emory	8	do	do
30 dozen 14-inch flat bastard files	5 00	per dozen	do
30 dozen 14-inch half-round bastard files	5 50	do	do
30 dozen 12-inch half-round bastard files	4 00	do	do
30 dozen 12-inch flat bastard files	3 50	do	do
10 dozen 8 to 12 fine flat bastard files	3 50	do	do
10 dozen 8 to 12 fine half-round bastard files	4 00	do	do
30 dozen handsaw files	1 00	do	do
30 dozen cross-cut saw files	1 10	do	do
20 dozen whipsaw files	1 25	do	do
200 yards fearnought	60	per yard	do
20 coopers' frows	75	each	do
200 pounds coopers' flags	15	do	do
12 dozen nail gimlets, assorted	33⅓	per dozen	do
6 dozen spike gimlets	2 00	do	do
15 dozen firmer gouges, handled	3 00	do	do
12 dozen socket gouges, handled	7 50	do	do
200 pounds glue	15	per pound	do
24 carpenters' gauges	20	each	do
30 dozen brass hooks and eyes	2 50	per dozen	do
12 dozen fish hooks, assorted	25	do	do
2 dozen hatchets	10 00	do	do
1 piece black hair cloth 24 inches wide, (47 yards)	1 00	per yard	do
1 piece black hair cloth 24 inches wide, (47 yards)	1 25	do	do

List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Construction, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.		Navy yard where deliverable.
1847. July 9	1848. June 30	Bonsal & Brother—Con..	1 piece cotton cambric, (30 yards)	$0 08	per yard	Gosport, Va.
			1 piece wide osnaburgs, (30 yards)	12	do	do
			109 pounds curled hair	25	per pound	do
			12 rolls girt webbing	50	per roll	do
			1,000 sheets horn, (large size)	7	per sheet	do
			6 dozen pairs iron butt hinges, 5 inches long	2 50	per dozen	do
			3 dozen pairs iron butt hinges, 4 inches long	1 50	do	do
			3 dozen pairs iron butt hinges, 3 inches long	1 00	do	do
			30 dozen pairs brass butt hinges, 4 inches long	9 00	do	do
			20 dozen pairs brass butt hinges, 3½ inches long	5 00	do	do
			20 dozen pairs brass butt hinges, 3 inches long	3 50	do	do
			10 dozen pairs brass butt hinges, 1½ to 2½ inches long	2 50	do	do
			4 dozen sewing palms, mounted	1 50	do	do
			4 dozen roping palms, mounted	1 50	do	do
			2 dozen marking irons	1 50	do	do
			3 dozen inch shanes	6 00	do	do
			2 dozen jack screws	20 00	each	do
			6 dozen shoe knives	75	per dozen	do
			4 dozen drawing knives	7 50	do	do
			3 dozen pallet knives	4 00	do	do
			2 dozen putty knives	2 50	do	do
			2 dozen glue kettles	7 50	do	do
			2 dozen pitch kettles	1 50	each	do
			2 dozen hollowing knives	12 00	per dozen	do
			1 dozen rounding knives	12 00	do	do
			6 dozen sail knives	1 50	do	do
			3 dozen butchers' knives	1 50	do	do
			3 dozen cheese knives	5 00	do	do
			6 dozen iron cupboard locks, with keys	3 00	do	do
			20 dozen brass cupboard locks, 3 inches long	3 00	do	do
			20 dozen iron pad locks	2 50	do	do
			5 dozen carpenters' patent knob latches, 4 inches long	6 00	do	do

40 dozen iron drawer locks, 2½ and 3 inches long	2 75 do	do
25 dozen chest locks, 4 inches wide, double hasps	3 00 do	do
20 dozen chalk lines, 100 feet long	1 00 do	do
2 dozen tape lines, 100 feet long	20 00 do	do
20 dozen fish lines, assorted	1 00 do	do
500 pounds lamp-wick yarn	30 per pound	do
20 gross lamp wicks, wove	1 00 per gross	do
12 dozen glass lamp chimneys	1 25 per dozen	do
4 dozen lamps with reflectors	24 00 do	do
3 dozen patent life-preservers	36 00 do	do
6 dozen log-lines, 60 fathoms	18 00 do	do
5 dozen hand lead-lines, 30 fathoms—500 pounds	20 per pound	do
6 dozen pitch mops	3 00 per dozen	do
2,000 pounds 30-penny iron cut nails	4½ per pound	do
2,000 pounds 20-penny iron cut nails		
3,000 pounds 12-penny iron cut nails		
3,000 pounds 10-penny iron cut nails		
3,000 pounds 8-penny iron cut nails		
3,000 pounds 6-penny iron cut nails		
1,500 pounds 4-penny iron cut nails		
500 pounds 30-penny copper cut nails	28 do	do
500 pounds 20-penny copper cut nails		
500 pounds 12-penny copper cut nails		
500 pounds 10-penny copper cut nails		
500 pounds 8-penny copper cut nails		
500 pounds 6-penny copper cut nails		
300 pounds 4-penny copper cut nails		
200,000 ¾-inch iron clout nails	35 per M	do
5 dozen wood hand pumps	15 per dozen	do
2 dozen pincers	3 50 do	do
2 dozen plyers	2 50 do	do
10 reams, each, Nos. 1 and 2 sand paper—20 reams	4 00 per ream	do
3 dozen sail-prickers	5 00 per dozen	do
5 dozen brass drawer locks, 2¾ to 3 inches	3 50 do	do
30 dozen escutcheons for drawer locks	10 do	do
2 dozen binnacle glasses	12 00 do	do
2 dozen double-jointed rules	8 00 do	do
3 dozen sail-rubbers	5 00 do	do
4 dozen gauging rods	6 00 do	do
50 pounds rottenstone	6 per pound	do
1 dozen firmer shaves	60 00	do

List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Construction, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Navy yard where deliverable.
1847. July 9	1848. June 30	Bonsal & Brother—Con.	1 dozen firmer or hand shaves	$12 00	Gosport, Va.
			6 dozen iron shovels	7 00 per dozen	do
			3 dozen iron spades	7 00 do	do
			60 gross 2-inch iron screws, Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16	50 per gross	do
			50 gross 1¾-inch iron screws. Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16	46 do	do
			60 gross 1½-inch iron screws, Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16	40 do	do
			70 gross 1¼-inch iron screws, Nos. 9, 10, 11. 12, 14, 16	35 do	do
			70 gross ¾-inch iron screws, Nos. 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14	25 do	do
			40 gross ¾ inch iron screws, Nos. 3, 5, 7	18 do	do
			40 gross 2-inch brass screws, Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16	1 75 do	do
			40 gross 1¾-inch brass screws, Nos. 14, 15, 16	1 50 do	do
			50 gross 1½-inch brass screws, Nos. 15, 16	1 40 do	do
			60 gross 1-inch brass screws, Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10	75 do	do
			50 gross ¾-inch brass screws, Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10	60 do	do
			30 gross ½-inch brass screws, Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7	50 do	do
			12 trying squares	50 each	do
			12 iron squares	25 do	do
			12 spoke-shaves	50 do	do
			12 saw sets	12½ do	do
			12 brass squares	1 50 do	do
			24 bread seives	60 do	do
			12 flat meat scales, with beam	3 00 do	do
			12 large tin bread scales, with beam	2 50 do	do
			12 small tin tea scales, with beam	1 50 do	do
			12 butchers' steels	25 do	do
			500 pounds cast steel, assorted sizes	17 per pound	do
			200 pounds German steel, assorted sizes	13 do	do
			200 pounds blister steel, assorted sizes	12 do	do
			12 pounds screw plates and caps, assorted sizes	1 25 each	do
			50 pounds brass solder	35 per pound	do
			30 pounds pewter solder	7 do	do
			12 ring stones	5 each	do

12 sail stabbers		5 00		do
12 breast stocks		5 00	each	do
24 smoothing planes		1 00	do	do
12 grooving planes		4 00	do	do
12 rabbit planes		50	do	do
12 long-jointer planes		2 00	do	do
12 short planes		1 50	do	do
24 jack planes		1 00	do	do
12 assorted bead planes		50	do	do
12 mould planes		75	do	do
12 astrigal planes		50	do	do
12 match planes		1 25	do	do
2,000 seaming needles		20 00		do
1,000 4-thread needles		20 00		do
750 6-thread needles		15 00		do
500 8-thread needles		15 00		do
5,000 sewing needles		5 00		do
50,000 1-inch copper tacks 50,000 7/8-inch copper tacks 50,000 3/4-inch copper tacks	150 lbs.	38	per pound	do
200,000 16-ounce iron tacks		10	do	do
100,000 14-ounce iron tacks		8	do	do
100,000 12-ounce iron tacks		7	do	do
100 boxes X tin		9 00	per box	do
50 boxes XXX tin, 14 by 20 inches		14 00	do	do
20 sets iron weights, 1/2 to 4 pounds		40	per set	do
12 sets zinc weights		1 00	do	do
1 dozen medium size screw wrenches		14 00		do
1 dozen large size screw wrenches		16 00		do
25 dozen brass buttons		32	per dozen	do
20 dozen screw hooks		25	do	do
24 dozen clothes hooks		50	do	do
5 dozen knob mortice locks, 5 by 3/4 inches		75 00		do
50 cast iron grates		16 00		do
15 pounds iron rivets, 3-16ths, (turned)		15	per pound	do
15 pounds iron rivets, 4-16ths		15	do	do
50 copper tea kettles		2 50	each	do
50 iron tea kettles		1 25	do	do
20 fish kettles		5 00	do	do
100 stew pans, assorted sizes		80	do	do
50 fry pans		30	do	do

List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Construction, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Navy yard where deliverable.
1847. July 9	1847. June 30	Bonsal & Brother—Con..	50 bake pans	$0 36 each	Gosport, Va.
			50 gridirons	60 do	do
			50 griddles	50 do	do
			45 fathoms 3-16 inch chain } 630 lbs.	10 per pound	do
			80 fathoms 4-16 inch chain		
			30 fathoms 3-16 inch chain		
			2 deep sea lead lines, 100 fathoms, each 1½ inch } 260 lbs.	20 do	do
			4 deep sea lead lines, 150 fathoms, each 1¼ inch		
			2 deep sea lead lines, 100 fathoms, each 1¼ inch		
			12 paint stones and mullers	4 00 each	do
			5 pounds shoe thread	60 per pound	do
			1 dozen iron braces and bitts	36 00	do
			10 pounds cat gut	6 00 per pound	do
			10 pounds crocus martis	12 do	do
			3 dozen 3-square files	3 00 per dozen	do
			3 dozen 4-square files	3 00 do	do
			10 pounds salamoniac	15 per pound	do
			12 large bench vices	5 00 each	do
			12 small bench vices	1 00 do	do
			12 small hand vices	25 do	do
			12 steel tongue bevils	50 do	do
			2 dozen wood rasps, assorted	3 50 per dozen	do
			1 dozen coopers' axes	24 00 do	do
			1 dozen block planes	9 00 do	do
			1 dozen coopers' long-jointers	36 00 do	do
			1 dozen coopers' short-jointers	30 00 do	do
			25 pounds No. 15 copper wire	40 per pound	do
			25 pounds No. 16 copper wire	40 do	do
			12 wood saws	75 each	do
			12 compass saws	25 do	do
			12 keyhole saws and pad	50 do	do
			12 dovetail saws	75 do	do

			12 tennon saws	75 do	do
			12 hack or buck saws	75 do	do
			30 pounds No. 7 iron wire	7 per pound	do
			30 pounds No. 8 iron wire	7 do	do
			30 pounds No. 9 iron wire	7 do	do
			30 pounds No. 10 iron wire	8 do	do
			30 pounds No. 11 iron wire	8 do	do
			30 pounds No. 12 iron wire	8 do	do
			30 pounds No. 13 iron wire	9 do	do
			30 pounds No. 14 iron wire	9 do	do
			3 sheets No. 10 sheet brass } 300 lbs.	28 do	do
			2 sheets No. 12 sheet brass		
			2 sheets No. 17 sheet brass		
			2 sheets No. 19 sheet brass		
			144 feet jack chain	5 75	do
			12 14-pound iron weights	50 each	do
			12 28-pound iron weights	1 00 do	do
			36 claw hammers	50 do	do
			50 hanks fine cod line, each 30 fathoms	50 do	do
			50 hanks stout cod line, each 30 fathoms	60 do	do
			1,000 pounds beeswax	25 per pound	do
			1,000 pounds tallow, in tight barrels	9 do	do
			20 pieces red bunting	7 50 per piece	do
			20 pieces white bunting	6 25 do	do
			20 pieces blue bunting	7 50 do	do
			5 pieces yellow bunting	7 00 do	do
			3 pieces black bunting	7 00 do	do
			300 yards muslin (bleached cotton)	10 per yard	do
			10 yards blue nankeen	12 do	do
			20 pounds red sewing thread	60 per pound	do
			20 pounds white sewing thread	60 do	do
			20 pounds blue sewing thread	60 do	do
			20 pounds assorted sewing thread	60 do	do
			20 dozen spool cotton	25 per dozen	do
			100 pieces worsted binding	18 per piece	do
			70 yards black cotton velvet	36 per yard	do
July 24	1843. June 30	William N. Clem	150 pounds best quality glue	30 00	Brooklyn, N. Y.
			300 pounds curled hair (picked)	112 50	do
			50 pounds brass wire, each 6 to 14	14 00	do
			5 pounds copper wire, each 17, 18, and 19	2 00	do
			8 pounds sash cord	1 12	do

List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Construction, &c.—Continued

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Navy yard where delivered.
1847. July 24	1848. June 30	William N. Clem—Con.	1,120 pounds 1¾-inch whale hoop iron	$47 60	Brooklyn, N. Y.
			1,120 pounds 1½-inch whale hoop iron	47 60	do
			1,120 pounds 1¼-inch whale hoop iron	47 60	do
			1,120 pounds 1⅛-inch whale hoop iron	47 60	do
			1,680 pounds 1-inch whale hoop iron	71 40	do
			200 pounds 6-inch composition boat rivets	62 00	do
			50 pounds plumber's cast copper boat rivets	17 00	do
			800 pounds block tin	184 00	do
			30 pounds borax	6 00	do
			20 pounds brass solder	5 60	do
			20 pounds pewter solder	4 00	do
			100 pounds carpenter's steam lead nails	26 00	do
			150 pounds iron wire, assorted, 3 to 18	10 50	do
			100 pounds best cast-steel	17 00	do
			100 pounds L in circle blister steel	12 50	do
			300 pounds German steel	36 00	do
			50 pounds spring steel	3 00	do
			4,000 pounds milled lead (4 pounds to the foot)	220 00	do
			300 pounds 1-inch milled lead pipe	18 00	do
			300 pounds 1½-inch milled lead pipe	18 00	do
			300 pounds 2-inch milled lead pipe	18 00	do
			200 pounds 2½-inch milled lead pipe	12 00	do
			3 bundles Russia sheet-iron, 700 pounds	73 50	do
			5 sheets, each 26, 32, 34-pound sheets, brazier's copper	119 60	do
			2 sheets, each 60-pound sheets, brazier's copper	31 20	do
			200 pounds white chalk	1 00	do
			50 reams best sand paper	150 00	do
			20 pieces 2-inch webbing	8 00	do
			8 dozen ¾-inch brass shutter knobs	1 60	do
			1 dozen ⅞-inch brass shutter knobs	25	do
			6 dozen 2½-inch mahogany knobs	90	do
			14 dozen 2-inch mahogany knobs	2 10	do

20 dozen 1¾-inch mahogany knobs	3 00	do
12 dozen 1½-inch mahogany knobs	1 56	do
3 dozen 1¼-inch mahogany knobs	39	do
2 dozen 1-inch mahogany knobs	26	do
5 dozen ¾-inch mahogany knobs	65	do
6 dozen ¾-inch brass sash knobs, with rings	90	do
6 dozen ⅝-inch brass sash knobs, with rings	72	do
3 dozen ⅞-inch brass sash knobs, with rings	54	do
2 dozen 1¼-inch brass flush rings	1 60	do
4 dozen 1-inch brass curtain rings	16	do
1 dozen 1½-inch brass screen rings	10	do
1 dozen ¾-inch brass screen rings	15	do
1 dozen 6-inch iron bed screws	25	do
1 dozen 7-inch iron bed screws	28	do
2 dozen wood hand screws	15 00	do
1 dozen wood bench screws	6 00	do
1 dozen wood clamp screws	6 00	do
13 dozen 3-inch tumbler iron padlocks	27 00	do
12 dozen 2½-inch tumbler iron padlocks	24 00	do
2 dozen 3½-inch brass sideboard locks	5 00	do
4 dozen 2½-inch brass drawer locks	8 00	do
2 dozen 2-inch brass drawer locks	3 50	do
1 dozen 1½-inch brass drawer locks	1 50	do
12 dozen 2¾-inch iron padlocks	24 00	do
2 dozen 2½-inch iron closet locks	5 00	do
2 dozen 3½-inch upwright mortice locks, ½ inch thick	24 00	do
6 dozen 2½-inch iron drawer locks	6 00	do
2 dozen 3-inch iron drawer locks	4 00	do
1 dozen 6-inch brass barrel door bolts	6 00	do
5 dozen 5-inch brass barrel door bolts	15 00	do
1 dozen 4-inch brass barrel door bolts	4 00	do
2 dozen 3½-inch flush bolts	2 00	do
2 dozen 3-inch blind bolts	2 00	do
2 dozen 4-inch blind bolts	2 50	do
1 dozen 5-inch bulkhead bolts	3 00	do
1 dozen 6-inch bulkhead bolts	4 00	do
½ dozen 12-inch stock locks	3 75	do
1 dozen 4-inch mortice knob latches	5 50	do
1 dozen 2½-inch cupboard catches, with keys	3 00	do
1 dozen jup stubs and plates	25	do
5 dozen 1½-inch brass plate buttons	2 50	do

List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Construction, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Navy yard where deliverable.
1847. July 24	1848. June 30	William M. Clem—Con.	5 dozen 1¾-inch brass plate buttons	$3 10	Brooklyn, N. Y.
			5 dozen 2-inch brass plate buttons	3 75	do
			9 dozen 2¼-inch brass plate buttons	9 00	do
			6 dozen 2½-inch brass plain buttons	1 50	do
			4 dozen 2¾-inch brass plain buttons	1 20	do
			1 dozen 1½-inch straight castors	1 50	do
			2 dozen 2-inch flat escutcheons	50	do
			2 dozen 1¾-inch flat escutcheons	42	do
			4 dozen 1⅜-inch flat escutcheons	52	do
			30 dozen ⅜-inch brass eyes	4 50	do
			1 dozen 2½-inch brass side hooks and eyes	30	do
			1 dozen 1½-inch brass side hooks and eyes	20	do
			12 dozen 4-inch cabin door hooks	23 28	do
			12 dozen 3-inch brass door hooks	16 80	do
			6 dozen 2½-inch brass door hooks	6 90	do
			1 dozen 3-inch brass hooks, for lamps	2 50	do
			1 dozen 2-inch brass hooks, for lamps	1 50	do
			1 dozen 3½ by 9-inch deck lights	5 00	do
			1 dozen 3½ by 10-inch deck lights	6 00	do
			1 dozen 3½ by 11-inch deck lights	6 00	do
			5 dozen 6-inch saw files	6 85	do
			4 dozen 7-inch saw files	7 52	do
			5 dozen 8-inch saw files	11 55	do
			8 dozen 5-inch saw files	8 48	do
			4 dozen 4½-inch saw files	3 76	do
			13 dozen 4-inch saw files	11 65	do
			9 dozen 3-inch saw files	6 75	do
			6 dozen each, 8, $1 62; 10, $2 44; 12, $3 37; 14-inch, $4 75, flat bastard files	73 08	do
			6 dozen each, 8, $1 83; 10, $2 62; 12, $3 75; 14-inch, $5 37, ¼ round bastard files	81 42	do
			2 dozen pairs 4 by 4 iron butt hinges	4 00	do

1 dozen pairs 3½ by 3½ iron butt hinges	1 75	do
1 dozen pairs 5-inch iron butt hinges	2 00	do
3 dozen pairs 4-inch iron butt hinges	3 75	do
3 dozen pairs 3-inch iron butt hinges	2 25	do
5 dozen pairs 2-inch iron butt hinges	1 85	do
6 dozen pairs 4 by 4 inch brass butt hinges	60 00	do
1 dozen pairs 5-inch brass butt hinges	10 50	do
3 dozen pairs 4½-inch brass butt hinges	24 00	do
4 dozen pairs 4-inch brass butt hinges	24 00	do
5 dozen pairs 3½-inch brass butt hinges	21 25	do
17 dozen pairs 3-inch brass butt hinges	51 00	do
12 dozen pairs 2½-inch brass butt hinges	24 00	do
7 dozen pairs 2-inch brass butt hinges	8 40	do
4 dozen pairs 1½-inch brass butt hinges	4 00	do
7 dozen pairs 2-inch brass butt hinges	8 40	do
4 dozen pairs 1½-inch brass butt hinges	4 00	do
2 dozen pairs 2 by 4 brass butt table hinges	8 00	do
1 dozen pairs 2½ by 5 brass butt table hinges	10 00	do
2 dozen 1¾ by 3½ brass butt table hinges	4 00	do
12 dozen blank drawer locks and keys	3 00	do
24 dozen lamp screws and collars	4 32	do
10 dozen C. S. shovels	87 50	do
6 dozen C. S. spades	69 00	do
6 dozen shoe awls, handled	1 50	do
1 dozen silver calls	6 00	do
6 dozen C. S. hatchets, handled	54 00	do
6 dozen C. S. wood axes, handled	72 00	do
6 dozen shoe knives	3 00	do
6 dozen sail knives	4 50	do
4 dozen 2-feet rules	30 00	do
2 dozen Gunters' scales	9 00	do
2 dozen C. S. carpenters' compasses	4 00	do
1 dozen C. S. coopers' compasses	3 00	do
1 dozen 14-inch flat files	4 75	do
6 dozen nail gimlets, assorted	1 86	do
3 dozen spike gimlets, assorted	2 25	do
6 dozen C. S. socket chisels, handled	21 00	do
3 dozen C. S. socket gauges, handled	12 00	do
6 dozen C. S. socket firmer, handled	16 50	do
1 dozen rivet hammers	3 00	do
½ dozen screw wrench hammers	20 00	do

List of conracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Consruction and Repair, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Navy yard where delivered.
1847. July 24	1848. June 30	William N. Clem—Con.	1 dozen pallet knives	$6 00	Brooklyn, N. Y.
			1 dozen putty knives	2 25	do
			1 dozen carpenters' adzes, handled	24 00	do
			½ dozen broadaxes, handled	18 00	do
			½ dozen mast callipers	3 00	do
			½ dozen glaziers' diamonds	9 00	do
			1 dozen double iron smoothing planes	10 00	do
			1 dozen double iron jack planes	12 00	do
			1 dozen bead planes	6 00	do
			1 dozen plyers	3 00	do
			½ dozen steelyards, to weigh 250 pounds each	6 00	do
			2 dozen C. S. hand saws	24 00	do
			1 dozen C. S. cross-cut saws	39 00	do
			1 dozen C. S. wood screws and frames	9 00	do
			½ dozen C. S. sash saws, 14-inch	7 50	do
			½ dozen C. S. pommel saws, 10-inch	6 00	do
			½ dozen C. S. keyhole saws and pads	1 75	do
			1 dozen C. S. tennon saws, 16-inch	16 50	do
			2 dozen C. S. spoke shaves	12 00	do
			½ dozen Turkey oil stones	6 00	do
			¼ dozen saw sets	75	do
			¼ dozen coopers' broadaxes, handled	9 00	do
			¼ dozen coopers' broadadzes, handled	6 00	do
			¼ dozen bung borers	1 50	do
			¼ dozen tap borers	75	do
			3 whip saws	19 50	do
			3 marking irons	90	do
			6 sailmakers' dividers	1 50	do
			3 sailmakers' brass squares	1 50	do
			6 glue kettles	3 00	do
			6 gridirons, 14-bar	6 00	do
			6 griddles, No. 1	4 50	do

12 iron tea-kettles, No. 4	15 00	do
6 iron fish-kettles	18 00	do
12 iron cooks' ladles	9 00	do
24 fry pans, short handles	15 12	do
50 stew pans, assorted sizes	25 00	do
2 camp kettles	6 00	do
6 pairs shovels and tongs	6 00	do
6 grindstones—say 600 pounds	12 00	do
6 bench vices	25 00	do
1,000 iron sheave rivets, each, 3, $5; 2½, $4 40; 2¼, $4; 2-inch, $3 60	17 00	do
2,000 iron sheave rivets, each, 1¾, $3 06; 1⅝, $2 80; 1½, $2 60; 1⅜-inch, $2 05	21 62	do
3,000 iron sheave rivets, each, 1¼, $2 10; 1⅛, $1 90; 1, $1 60; ⅞, $1 50; ¾, $1 30	25 20	do
50,000 iron cut tacks, 8-ounce	2 00	do
50,000 iron cut tacks, 10-ounce	2 50	do
5 M iron cut tacks, 12 ounces	30	do
1 M iron cut tacks, 14 ounces	7	do
20 M ½-inch cut copper tacks	5 00	do
80 M ¾-inch cut copper tacks	24 00	do
25 M ⅞-inch cut copper tacks	12 50	do
30 M ⅝-inch wrought copper tacks	45 00	do
30 M ¾-inch wrought copper tacks	48 60	do
60 gross ¾-inch harness rings	30 00	do
20 gross ⅞-inch harness rings	12 40	do
20 gross 1-inch harness rings	15 00	do
21 gross 3-inch iron screws, 14 to 20	21 00	do
89 gross 2½-inch iron screws, 11 to 20	32 30	do
86 gross 2¼-inch iron screws, 11 to 19	50 75	do
209 gross 2-inch iron screws, 10 to 20	112 86	do
327 gross 1¾-inch iron screws, 7 to 20	143 88	do
640 gross 1½-inch iron screws, 6 to 20	217 60	do
550 gross 1¼-inch iron screws, 6 to 19	154 00	do
559 gross 1-inch iron screws, 4 to 18	130 90	do
490 gross ¾-inch iron screws, 3 to 18	98 00	do
208 gross ⅝-inch iron screws, 3 to 16	41 60	do
130 gross ½-inch iron screws, 2 to 9	15 60	do
6 gross 3½-inch brass screws, 14 to 20	30 00	do
5 gross 3-inch brass screws, 14 to 20	18 75	do
102 gross 2½-inch brass screws, 9 to 18	299 50	do

List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Navy yard where delivered.
1847. July 24	1848. June 30	Wm. M. Clem—Con	98 gross 2-inch brass screws, 7 to 18	156 80	Brooklyn, N. Y.
			163 gross 1¾-inch brass screws, 5 to 17	203 75	do
			162 gross 1½-inch brass screws, 5 to 16	181 44	do
			153 gross 1¼-inch brass screws, 4 to 16	153 00	do
			87 gross 1-inch brass screws, 4 to 14	56 55	do
			116 gross ¾-inch brass screws, 2 to 12	58 00	do
			87 gross ⅝-inch brass screws, 2 to 10	36 54	do
			28 gross ½-inch brass screws, 2 to 10	10 64	do
			4 boxes tin plates, D x x	52 00	do
			4 boxes tin plates, S x x	64 00	do
			4 boxes tin plates, F x	42 09	do
			6 boxes tin plates, F C, 14 by 20	60 00	do
			30 yards 24-inch hair cloth	30 00	do
			10 yards 30-inch hair cloth	12 50	do
			12 sets brass table-fastenings	12 00	do
			4 sets steering-wheel fixtures	12 00	do
			4 sets binnacle braces and fixtures	64 00	do
			2 sheets brass, each, No. 10, $9 36; 12, $8 68; 16, $6 60; 18, $4 25; 20, $3 64; 22, $3 08	69 22	do
			1 pound ¾-inch brass escutcheon pins	37	do
			1 pound ½-inch brass escutcheon pins	37	do
			25 M ½-inch iron cut brads	1 25	do
			30 M ⅝-inch iron cut brads	1 50	do
			30 M ¾-inch iron cut brads	1 80	do
			75 M 1-inch iron cut brads	6 75	do
			60 M 1¼-inch iron cut brads	7 20	do
			40 M 1½-inch iron cut brads	6 00	do
			½ M C. S. compass saws	1 87	do
July 2	June 30	Bowlby & Brenner	3 dozen 4½ by 3-inch upright mortice locks	48 00	Philadelphia.
			3 dozen 6-inch knob locks	36 00	do
			3 dozen dead locks	19 50	do
			8 dozen 4-inch double-faced closet locks	30 00	do

8 dozen 4-inch iron chest locks	30 00	do
12 dozen 2¾-inch brass draw locks	36 00	do
2 dozen 2¾-inch book-case locks	6 50	do
4 dozen sets brass bureau locks	24 00	do
2 dozen sets 2¾-inch brass padlock	16 00	do
8 dozen sets iron padlocks	18 00	do
4 dozen 3-inch iron padlocks	13 00	do
2 dozen pair 4 by 3½-inch brass slip-pin hinges and screws	21 75	do
8 dozen pair 3½ by 3-inch brass slip-pin hinges and screws	80 00	do
8 dozen pair 3 by 2-inch butt-pin hinges and screws	38 00	do
8 dozen pair 2¾ by 2-inch butt-pin hinges and screws	32 00	do
8 dozen pair 2½ by 1¾-inch butt-pin hinges and screws	30 00	do
8 dozen pair 2 by 1½-inch butt-pin hinges and screws	19 00	do
8 dozen pair 1¾ by 1¼-inch butt-pin hinges and screws	17 00	do
3 dozen pair 2 by 4-inch brass butt table hinges and screws	15 75	do
2 dozen pair 4½-inch brass butt rule-joint hinges and screws	12 50	do
1 dozen pair 18-inch brass chest hinges and screws	19 50	do
1 dozen pair 13-inch brass jointed hasps and staples	7 75	do
1 dozen sets 2-inch brass socket castors	15 00	do
1 dozen sets large brass plate castors	10 00	do
4 dozen pair 1½-inch brass patent sash pulleys	6 00	do
6 dozen patent sash cord	12 00	do
12 dozen pair 2-inch iron butts and screws	6 00	do
12 dozen pair 2½-inch iron butts and screws	8 16	do
12 dozen pair 2¾-inch iron butts and screws	9 12	do
12 dozen pair 3-inch iron butts and screws	10 80	do
6 dozen pair 3½-inch iron butts and screws	7 32	do
2 dozen pair 1⅝-inch iron table hinges and screws	3 00	do
4 dozen pair 18-inch iron chest hinges and screws	13 00	do
6 dozen pair 4½-inch iron chest handles and screws	5 25	do
4 dozen pair 13-inch iron-joint hasps and staples	13 00	do
4 dozen 5½ by 2-inch brass bulkhead bolts and screws	26 00	do
3 dozen 4½-inch brass barrel bolts and screws	16 12	do
1 dozen 4½-inch brass-necked bolts and screws	3 00	do
2 dozen 3½-inch brass-flush bolts and screws	1 20	do
4 dozen 1-inch brass flush-rings and screws	4 50	do
4 dozen 2-inch brass hooks and eyes and screws	1 60	do
6 dozen 3-inch brass cabin-door hooks and screws	10 50	do
6 dozen 4-inch brass cabin-door hooks and screws	14 25	do
6 dozen 5-inch brass cabin-door hooks and screws	18 00	do
2 dozen 3-inch brass lamp hooks and screws	5 00	do

List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Construction, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Navy yard where delivered.
1847. July 2	1848. June 30	Bowlby & Brenner—Con..	12 dozen 1½-inch brass pantry hooks and screws	$3 00	Philadelphia.
			12 dozen hat and coat hooks and screws	24 00	do
			5 dozen 2-inch brass-plate buttons and screws	3 75	do
			5 dozen 2-inch brass-plate buttons and screws	1 80	do
			5 dozen 1¾-inch brass-plate buttons and screws	1 50	do
			12 dozen 1-inch brass screw knobs	4 20	do
			12 dozen ⅞-inch brass screw knobs	3 72	do
			12 dozen ¾-inch brass screw knobs	1 32	do
			2 dozen 3½-inch brass table fastenings and screws	4 00	do
			2 dozen 3-inch brass tank plates and screws	18 00	do
			6 dozen 1½-inch brass-plate escutcheons	1 08	do
			4 dozen 2-inch brass-plate escutcheons	1 12	do
			12 dozen brass thread escutcheons	98	do
			2 pounds brass escutcheon pins	1 25	do
			100 pounds ⅜-inch brass wire	27 00	do
			10 pounds ⅛-inch brass wire	2 70	do
			100 pounds ¼-inch iron wire	7 00	do
			20 pounds ⅛-inch iron wire	1 80	do
			100 pounds ⅛-inch sheet brass	26 00	do
			12 dozen 1½-inch mahogany knobs and screws	1 50	do
			12 dozen 1¾-inch mahogany knobs and screws	1 80	do
			12 dozen 2-inch mahogany knobs and screws	2 40	do
			6 dozen 1¾-inch glass knobs and screws	3 00	do
			4 gross ⅜-inch brass screws, No. 3	1 56	do
			6 gross ½-inch brass screws, No. 5	2 52	do
			6 gross ¾-inch brass screws, each, No. 6, 47 cents; 8, 54 cents	6 06	do
			8 gross 1-inch brass screws, each, No. 8, 61 cents; 10, 76 cents; 12, 95 cents	18 36	do
			8 gross 1¼-inch brass screws, each, No. 9, 76 cents; 11, $1 02; 13, $1 28	24 48	do
			6 gross 1½-inch brass screws, each, No. 10, $1 02; 12, $1 25; 14, $1 58	23 10	do

6 gross 1¾-inch brass screws, each, No. 11, $1 28; 13, $1 59; 15, $2	29 58	do
6 gross 2-inch brass screws, each, No. 12, $1 50; 14, $2 06; 16, $2 57	37 14	do
6 gross 2½-inch brass screws, each, No. 14, $2 55; 16, $3 02	33 42	do
6 gross 3-inch brass screws, No. 20	33 72	do
3 gross ⅜-inch iron screws, No. 3	36	do
6 gross ½-inch iron screws, Nos. 4 and 6	1 50	do
6 gross ⅝-inch iron screws, each, No. 5, 14 cents; 7, 16 cents	1 80	do
6 gross ¾-inch iron screws, each, No. 7, 18 cents; 9, 20 cents; 12, 23 cents	3 66	do
6 gross ⅞-inch iron screws, each, No. 8, 19 cents; 10, 21 cents; 12, 25 cents	3 90	do
10 gross 1-inch iron screws, each, No. 9. 21 cents; 11, 24 cents; 13, 29 cents	7 40	do
10 gross 1¼-inch iron screws, each, No. 10, 27 cents; 12, 30 cents; 14, 38 cents	9 50	do
10 gross 1½-inch iron screws, each, No. 11, 31 cents; 13, 38 cents; 15, 48 cents	11 70	do
10 gross 1¾-inch iron screws, each, No. 11, 35 cents; 13, 42 cents	7 70	do
10 gross 2-inch iron screws, each, No. 13, 48 cents; 15, 52 cents; 17, 71 cents	17 80	do
10 gross 2¼-inch iron screws, No. 16, 72 cents	7 20	do
10 gross 2½-inch iron screws, No. 18, 88 cents	8 80	do
6 gross 3-inch iron screws, No. 20, $1 38	8 80	do
2 gross 3½-inch iron screws, No. 22, $2	8 28	do
20 M 8-ounce copper tacks	4 00	do
20 M 12-ounce copper tacks	6 00	do
20 M 16-ounce copper tacks	8 00	do
20 M 18-ounce copper tacks	9 00	do
20 M 24-ounce copper tacks	12 00	do
20 M iron tacks, each, 4 and 6-ounce	2 30	do
40 M iron tacks, each, 10 and 14-ounce	5 70	do
70 M iron tacks, each, 16 and 18-ounce	12 42	do
40 M iron sprigs, each, ½ and ¾-inch	5 60	do
60 M iron sprigs, each, 1 and 1¼-inch	13 20	do
25 M iron sprigs, each, 1½, 1¾, and 2-inch	15 00	do
50 pounds 1¼-inch clasp head nails	10 00	do

List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Construction, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Navy yard where deliverable.
1847. July 2	1848. June 30	Bowlby & Brenner—Continued.	500 pounds 6-penny wrought nails	$47 50	Philadelphia.
			800 pounds 8-penny wrought nails	68 00	do
			800 pounds 8-penny wrought nails	64 00	do
			300 pounds 12-penny wrought nails	24 00	do
			300 pounds 20-penny wrought nails	24 00	do
			300 pounds 4-penny cut nails, Cumberland	12 99	do
			1,500 pounds 6-penny cut nails, Cumberland	64 95	do
			1,700 pounds 8-penny cut nails, Cumberland	73 61	do
			2,000 pounds 10-penny cut nails, Cumberland	86 60	do
			2,000 pounds 12-penny cut nails, Cumberland	86 60	do
			1,500 pounds 20-penny cut nails, Cumberland	64 95	do
			600 pounds 30-penny cut nails, Cumberland	25 98	do
			600 pounds 40-penny cut nails, Cumberland	25 98	do
			200 pounds 5-inch cut spikes	8 66	do
			200 pounds 4-inch composition spikes	44 00	do
			200 pounds copper nails, ⅞ inch long	66 00	do
			100 pounds 4-penny copper nails	33 00	do
			100 pounds 6-penny copper nails	33 00	do
			500 pounds square cast-steel, ¾-inch	16 80	do
			500 pounds square cast-steel, ⅞-inch	16 80	do
			500 pounds square cast-steel, 1-inch	16 80	do
			300 pounds square cast-steel, 1¼-inch	16 48	do
			300 pounds square cast-steel, 1½-inch	16 48	do
			500 pounds flat cast-steel, 2 by ⅝ inch	16 80	do
			500 pounds flat cast-steel, 2½ by ⅝ inch	16 80	do
			500 pounds flat shear-steel, 2¼ by ⅝ inch	16 80	do
			100 pounds German steel	13 00	do
			10 boxes single x tin	115 00	do
			500 pounds pig block tin	135 00	do
			2,500 pounds 8-pound sheet lead	150 00	do
			2,000 pounds 6-pound sheet lead	120 00	do
			1,500 pounds 4-pound sheet lead	90 00	do

June 24	June 30	Tucker, Cooper, & Co...	200 feet $\frac{3}{8}$-inch lead pipe	14 00	do
			150 feet 1-inch lead pipe	27 00	do
			6 ships' water-closets, tanks, pipes, &c	180 00	do
			6 ships' water-closets, without tanks, pipes, &c	168 00	do
			5 sheets boiler copper, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick, 720 pounds	201 00	do
			1,000 square feet sheet zinc, 950 pounds	90 25	do
			20 pieces 18-inch wide white bunting	130 00	Brooklyn, N. Y.
			20 pieces 18-inch wide scarlet bunting	152 50	do
			20 pieces 18-inch wide blue bunting	130 00	do
			10 pieces 18-inch wide green bunting	65 00	do
			15 pieces 18-inch wide yellow bunting	97 50	do
			20 pieces 12-inch wide white bunting	70 00	do
			20 pieces 12-inch wide scarlet bunting	80 00	do
			10 pieces 9-inch wide white bunting	40 00	do
			10 pieces 9-inch wide scarlet bunting	80 00	do
			10 pieces 9-inch wide blue bunting	30 00	do
			10 pieces $4\frac{1}{2}$-inch wide white bunting	15 00	do
			10 pieces $4\frac{1}{2}$-inch wide scarlet bunting	20 00	do
			30 bolts light ravens duck	225 00	do
			6 barrels best quality coal tar	30 00	do
			50 barrels thin coal tar	112 50	do
			100 barrels pitch	150 00	do
			25 barrels white turpentine	75 00	do
			12 dozen extra whitewash brushes	144 00	do
			8 dozen long-handled tar brushes	28 00	do
			8 dozen short-handled tar brushes	28 00	do
			1 dozen varnish brushes	8 00	do
			1 dozen painters' dusting brushes	31 50	do
			4 dozen paying brushes	6 00	do
			5 dozen sable-hair pencils	10 00	do
			1 dozen camels' hair pencils	1 00	do
			25 dozen paint brushes	250 00	do
			2 dozen paint brushes	19 00	do
			6 dozen paint brushes	48 00	do
			3 dozen paint brushes	22 50	do
			25 dozen No. 5 sash tools	31 25	do
			8 dozen clamp scrubbing brushes	32 00	do
			1 dozen hand scrubbing brushes	32 00	do
			1 dozen hand dusting brushes	7 00	do
			40 dozen corn brooms	100 00	do
			40 dozen hickory brooms	50 00	do

List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Construction, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Navy yard where delivered.
1847. June 24	1848. June 30	Tucker, Cooper, & Co.—Continued.	12 dozen cod lines	$54 00	Brooklyn, N. Y.
			1 dozen lamp chimneys	2 00	do
			2 dozen lamps with reflectors	40 00	do
			16 dozen roping and seaming palms	36 00	do
			2 dozen sail prickers	8 00	do
			24 C. S. ship scrapers, handled	132 00	do
			1,500 pounds yellow bees-wax	405 00	do
			1,500 pounds tallow	165 00	do
			100 pounds seine twine	35 00	do
			100 pounds whipping twine	35 00	do
			12 pounds shoe thread	12 00	do
			10 pounds black worsted yarn	70 00	do
			500 pounds houseline	70 00	do
			500 pounds marline	70 00	do
			30 pounds long nick yarn	7 50	do
			25 pounds saving thread	25 00	do
			25 coils signal halliards	450 00	do
			200 hand lead lines, ¾-inch	160 00	do
			50 coasting lead lines, 1-inch	225 00	do
			25 deep sea lines, 1¼-inch	250 00	do
			100 log lines	100 00	do
			24 cork-jacket life preservers	60 00	do
			6 pitch ladles	4 50	do
			4 brass stop cocks	16 00	do
			24 brass 1-inch water-closet cocks	48 00	do
			1 China bowl and fixtures	25 00	do
			12 rolls green worsted binding	7 20	do
			30 yards 54-inch wide bottle-green cloth	90 00	do
			50 yards fearnought	30 00	do
			100 yards green baize	75 00	do
			360 yards white muslin	50 40	do
			20,000 yellow pine deck-plugs, ⅞-inch	50 00	do

D. M. Wilson & Co.	4,000 yellow pine deck-plugs, 1-inch	12 00		do
	200 fathoms ½-inch iron proof chain, 2,800 pounds	196 00		do
	100 fathoms ⅝-inch iron proof chain, 2,400 pounds	156 00		do
	100 fathoms ¾-inch iron proof chain, 3,200 pounds	200 00		do
	100 fathoms ⅞-inch iron proof chain, 4,400 pounds	242 00		do
	100 fathoms 1-inch iron proof chain, 5,600 pounds	280 00		do
	50 sides best heavy white-oak tanned rump leather	300 00		do
	5 sides best heavy oiled-tanned rump leather	40 00		do
	200 sides best rigging leather, (thin)	300 00		do
	100 sides best rigging leather, (thick)	325 00		do
	75 sides best quality bellows leather	225 00		do
	1 gross woven lamp-wick	2 50		do
	4,000 eighths of patent ship augers	300 00		do
	5 Ballard's patent jack screws, 3 foot stock	120 00		do
	5 Ballard's patent jack screws, 3 6-12 foot stock	130 00		do
	3 Ballard's patent jact screws, 3 9-12 foot stock	78 00		do
	2,500 bushels charcoal, best quality	375 00		do
	500 sheets large middle horn	30 00		do
	30 gallons neatsfoot oil	28 50		do
	50 gallons Florence oil	62 50		do
	3,000 sewing needles, large size	7 50		do
	100 seaming needles	2 50		do
	100 4-thread needles	3 00		do
	100 6-thread needles	3 50		do
	100 8-thread needles	3 75		do
	100 roping needles	4 50		do
	100 marline needles	5 00		do
	200 cords sound oak wood	700 00		do
	300 pounds 4-penny iron cut nails	13 12		do
	100 pounds 5-penny iron cut nails	4 38		do
	1,500 pounds 6-penny iron cut nails	65 63		do
	2,500 pounds 8-penny iron cut nails	109 38		do
	1,500 pounds 10-penny iron cut nails	65 63		do
	2,000 pounds 12-penny iron cut nails	87 50		do
	1,500 pounds 20-penny iron cut nails	65 63		do
	200 pounds 30-penny iron cut nails	8 75		do
	800 pounds 40-penny iron cut nails	35 00		do
	100 pounds 5-penny iron bradhead nails	4 38		do
	200 pounds 6-penny iron bradhead nails	8 75		do
	300 pounds 8-penny iron bradhead nails	13 12		do
	300 pounds 10-penny iron bradhead nails	13 12		do

List of contracts under the recognizance of the Bureau of Construction, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Navy yard where deliverable.
1847. June 24	1848. June 30	D. M. Wilson & Co.—Continued.	300 pounds 12-penny iron bradhead nails	$13 12	do
			800 pounds 6-penny iron wrought rails	84 00	do
			1,200 pounds 8-penny iron wrought nails	120 00	do
			500 pounds 10-penny iron wrought nails	50 00	do
			700 pounds 12-penny iron wrought nails	70 00	do
			500 pounds 20-penny iron wrought nails	50 00	do
			500 pounds 30-penny iron wrought nails	50 00	do
			100 pounds 2-inch iron sheathing nails	4 37	do
			100 pounds 2¼-inch iron sheathing nails	4 37	do
			100 pounds 2½-inch iron sheathing nails	4 37	do
			100 pounds 2¾-inch iron sheathing nails	4 39	do
			100 pounds 3-inch iron sheathing nails	49 3	do
			100 pounds 5-penny iron boat nails	15 60	do
			100 pounds 8-penny iron boat nails	10 50	do
			200 pounds 10-penny iron boat nails	20 00	do
			200 pounds 12-penny iron boat nails	20 00	do
			200 pounds 20-penny iron boat nails	20 00	do
			10 pounds 2-penny cloat nails	1 15	do
			50 pounds 3-penny cloat nails	5 75	do
			50 pounds 4-penny cloat nails	5 75	do
			50 pounds 6-penny cloat nails	5 75	do
			10 pounds ¾-inch cloat nails	1 15	do
			100 sides bellows leather	3 00 per side	do
			100 hides rigging leather	4 75 per hide	do
			200 barrels tar	2 90 per bbl	do
			150 barrels pitch	1 60 do	do
			100 barrels rosin	1 25 do	do
			50 barrels soft turpentine	3 50 do	do
			600 welded thimbles	30 00 do	do
			100 casks Washington lime	1 00 per cask	do
			2,000 pounds block tin	2 per pound	do
			10,000 pounds pig lead	6 do	do

June 25	June 30	Wm. Lang	10 rolls—8 pounds sheet lead	22,000 lbs.	7½ do	do
			8 rolls—7 pounds sheet lead			
			5 rolls—6 pounds sheet lead			
			5 rolls—5 pounds sheet lead			
			5 rolls—4 pounds sheet lead			
			5 rolls—3 pounds sheet lead			
			29,000 sheets best quality sheathing copper—2,000 lbs.		8 per pound	do
			1,000 pounds cotton bats		15 do	do
			300 pounds yellow soap		3 do	do
			2,000 pounds hoop iron, 4-penny		4¾ do	Charlestown.
			2,000 pounds 1½-inch hoop iron, No. 17		4¾ do	do
			4,000 pounds 1-inch hoop iron, No. 17		4¾ do	do
			1,500 pounds spike rivets		5 do	do
			1,800 pounds horse nail rods		5 do	do
			10 bundles (12 pounds) short iron, Russia		10½ do	do
			2 bundles (14 pounds) short iron, Russia		10½ do	do
			10 bundles (24 pounds) short iron, English		4¾ do	do
			5,000 pounds thimble iron, 2½ to ½ inch wide		5 do	do
			3,500 pounds square cast steel, 1 to 3 inches wide		15 do	do
			1,500 pounds square cast steel, ½ to 1 inch wide		16 do	do
			2,000 pounds round cast steel, ½ to 2 inches wide		10 do	do
			308 pounds German steel		8 do	do
			1,053 pounds Sanderson's cast steel, square		16½ do	do
			146 pounds Sanderson's cast steel, flat		16½ do	do
			315 pounds Sanderson's cast steel, round		11 do	do
			452 pounds English sheet iron		5 do	do
			124 pounds American sheet iron		5 do	do
			672 pounds ⅝ round iron		3¾ do	do
			448 pounds ⅜ round iron		4½ do	do
			609 pounds square iron		4½ do	do
			350 pounds Swedish thimble iron		4¾ do	do
			336 pounds assorted iron		4 do	do
			450 pounds old sable iron rods		5½ do	do
			500 pounds chisel rods		2 each	do
			10,000 pounds best quality oakum		6 95	do
June 28	June 30	W. P. Walker	154,000 pounds Manilla hemp		12 per pound	do
			85,364 pounds American hemp		11½ do	do
June 28	June 30	Otis V. Sawyer	87 bolts Russia duck		17 70 per bolt	do
			33 bolts ravens duck		6 70 do	do
July 17	1847. Sept. 1	Smith & Bailey	500 feet, 4½ inches clear, white pine, seasoned		45 00 per M. feet	Brooklyn, N. Y.

List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Construction, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Navy yard where deliverable.
1847. July 17	1847. Sept. 30	Smith & Bailey—Con....	6,000 feet, 2½ inches clear, white pine, seasoned..........	$45 00 per M. feet...	Brooklyn, N. Y.
			5,000 feet, 2¼ inches clear, white pine, seasoned..........	45 00 do........	do
			3,000 feet, 1 inch clear, white pine, seasoned............	38 do........	do
			14,000 feet, ¾ inch clear, white pine, seasoned...........	33 00 do........	do
			11,000 feet, ⅝ inch clear, white pine, seasoned...........	33 00 do........	do
			18,500 feet, 2 to 3 inches, 2d quality white pine, seasoned..	28 00 do........	do
			15,000 feet 1½-inch 2d quality white pine, seasoned........	28 00 do........	do
			20,000 feet 1-inch 2d quality white pine, seasoned........	28 00 do........	do
			20,000 feet 1½-inch 2d quality merchantable white pine, seasoned..	27 00 do........	do
			2,000 feet, 3 to 4 inches, 2d quality merchantable white pine, seasoned....................................	28 00 do........	do
			40,000 feet 1-inch 2d quality merchantable white pine, seasoned..	27 00 do........	do
			10,000 feet good box boards, pine, 12 feet long...........	18 00 do........	do
			10,000 feet good box boards, pine, 16 feet long...........	18 00 do........	do
			10,000 feet 1½ and 2 inches merchantable white pine plank, 16 feet long, 10 to 13 inches wide....................	28 00 do........	do
			20,000 feet 1-inch best quality white pine sheathing boards.	25 00 do........	do
			40,000 feet 1-inch (superficial feet) merchantable 3-inch white pine plank, 25 to 40 feet in length—average 30 feet—breadth not less than 12 inches................	22 50 do........	do
			2,000 merchantable Albany plank........................	20 per piece.....	do
			2,000 merchantable Albany boards.......................	17 do........	do
			20,000 feet 1¼-inch clear ash, seasoned	28 00 per M. feet...	do
			2,000 feet 1-inch clear ash, seasoned.....................	28 00 do........	do
			1,000 feet 3-inch ash plank, not less than 20 inches wide..	30 00 do........	do
			1,500 feet 2½-inch ash plank, not less than 18 inches wide..	30 00 do........	do
			200 inches round ash timber, large size..................	30 per cub. foot..	do
			500 feet maple joist, 4 by 4, 3½ by 4, 3 by 3—equal proportions..	20 00 per M. feet...	do
			100 feet 2½ inches cherry plank..........................	40 00 do........	do

			300 feet ⅝-inch cherry boards	35 00	do	do
			200 feet 4-inch black walnut plank	55 00	do	do
			400 feet 3½-inch black walnut plank	55 00	do	do
			200 feet crotched veneers, 3 feet long	10	each	do
			5,000 feet 1-inch cypress boards	38 00	per M. feet	do
			150 oars, 17 feet, best quality ash	85	each	do
			200 oars, 16 feet, best quality ash	80	do	do
			100 oars, 15 feet, best quality ash	75	do	do
			200 oars, 14 feet, best quality ash	70	do	do
			150 oars, 13 feet, best quality ash	65	do	do
			100 oars, 12 feet, best quality ash	60	do	do
			80 oars, 11 feet, best quality ash	60	do	do
			50 oars, 10 feet, best quality ash	60	do	do
			12,000 superficial feet 2-inch white pine panel boards	37 00	per M. feet	Washington.
			3,000 superficial feet 1½-inch white pine panel boards	37 00	do	do
			12,500 superficial feet 1-inch white pine panel boards	37 00	do	do
			3,500 superficial feet ½-inch white pine panel boards	32 50	do	do
			600 superficial feet 1-inch yellow poplar	25 00	do	do
			700 superficial feet ½-inch yellow poplar	25 00	do	do
			500 superficial feet 2¼-inch black walnut	55 00	do	do
			500 superficial feet 1½-inch black walnut	55 00	do	do
			1,000 superficial feet 1-inch black walnut	55 00	do	do
			700 superficial feet ½-inch black walnut	45 00	do	do
July 17		John Nash	100 white oak knees, 4 feet long, 2½ feet arm to side, 4 inches thick	1 74	per piece	Gosport, Va.
			10 pieces young white oak timber, 6 feet long, 10 inches diameter	1 40	each	do
1847. July 1	1848. June 30	C. Hall & Co	1 dozen best parallel rules, 1 foot long	12 00	per dozen	do
			1 gross silk taste	30 00	per gross	do
			100 papers black sand, 1 pound each	5	per pound	do
			1,000 slate pencils	2 00	per M	do
			2 dozen camels' hair pencils	50	per dozen	do
			10 reams log paper	8 00	per ream	do
			6 dozen double log slates	18 00	per dozen	do
			5 dozen small log slates	2 00	do	do
			1 dozen boxes best water colors	3 00	per box	do
			2 dozen best Gunter's scales	8 00	per dozen	do
			2 dozen wafer seals	3 00	do	do
			1 dozen cases mathematical instruments	5 00	do	do
June 24	June 30	Lambert & Lane	25 reams cap paper, feint lined	2 00	per ream	Brooklyn.

List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Construction, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Navy yard where deliverable.
1847. June 24	1848. June 30	Lambert & Lane—Con.	1 ream letter paper, feint lined	$2 00 do	Brooklyn.
			6 reams buff envelope paper	3 00 do	do
			1 ream blotting paper	3 00 do	do
			8 reams log paper	6 00 do	do
			6 letter books, 3 quires, cap, feint lined	1 25 each	do
			2 blank books, 2 qures, cap, feint lined	25 do	do
			12 blank books, 1 quire, cap, feint lined	20 do	do
			72 memorandum books	12½ do	do
			6 ivory paper folders	50 do	do
			8 rolling rulers	25 do	do
			8 parallel rulers, 24 inches	1 00 do	do
			8 round rulers	25 do	do
			8 flat rulers	12½ do	do
			18 wafer seals	18¾ do	do
			12 erasure knives	25 do	do
			48 penknives, 4 blades	75 do	do
			5 boxes water colors	6 30 per box	do
			3 cases mathematical instruments	7 00 do	do
			60 sheets drawing paper	6¼ per sheet	do
			96 pint bottles black ink	12½ each	do
			24½ pint bottles red ink	12½ do	do
			24 metal inkstands	50 do	do
			24 hardwood sand boxes	25 do	do
			24 large slates	25 do	do
			24 double large log slates	1 00 do	do
			48 pieces India rubber	3 per piece	do
			12 pieces silk taste	18¾ each	do
			6 dozen papers black sand	37½ per dozen	do
			36 dozen lead pencils, best	37½ per dozen	do
			24 boxes Gillott's eagle pens	1 50 per box	do
			8,000 No. 80 quills	75 per 100	do
			500 slate pencils	10 do	do

Jnne 28	June 30	Christopher, Hall, & Co..	10 pounds large scarlet wafers	40	per pound	do
			12 pounds scarlet sealing wax	50	do	do
			Blank books, ruled and bound, letter and foolscap size	35	per quire	Gosport.
			Blank books, ruled and bound, medium and demi size	40	do	do
			Blank books, ruled and bound, royal size	2 00	do	do
			Blank forms with printed heading and perpendicular ruled or printed columns	75	do	do do
			Blank forms with printed heading and perpendicular ruled or printed columns	1 00	do	do do
			Plain printed forms without lines or heading	20	do	do
			Letter paper feint lined and plain	1 75	per ream	do
			Foolscap paper feint lined and plain	2 75	do	do
			Enveloping paper	3	per quire	do
			Blotting paper	3	do	do
			Folio post	25	do	do
			Drawing paper from medium to imperial size	10	per sheet	do
			Quills, largest size goose	5 00	per M.	do
			Quills for ordnance tubes	3 00	do	do
			Black ink in pint bottles	15	per bottle	do
			Red ink in pint bottles	10	do	do
			Sealing wax, best quality	75	per pound	do
			Wafers	20	do	do
			Ink stands, cut glass	50	each	do
			Ink stands, cork, slate, and wood	6	do	do
			Penknives, 1 and 2 blades	50	do	do
			Desk knives	10	do	do
			Leadpencils	75	per dozen	do
			Erasures	20	each	do
			Paper cutters or folders	10	do	do
			Ink powder	4	per paper	do
			Sand boxes of wood or tin	10	each	do
			Pounce boxes with pounce	10	do	do
			India rubber	6	per ounce	do
			Red tape $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in width	50	per dozen	do
			Memorandum books, usual size	20	each	do
			Steel pens on cards	40	per dozen	do
			Steel pens per box of 1 gross each	50	per box	do
Sept. 6	1847. Nov. 1	Joseph Grice	200 logs knotty red cedar	1 70	per cubic foot.	do
Sept. 14	Oct. 5	Geoge W. Churchman	230 white pine plank, 45 feet long, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick	22 00	per M. feet	Gosport.
			50 white pine plank, 35 to 40 feet long, 4 inches thick, 16 to 18 inches wide	22 00	do	do do

List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Construction, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Navy yard where deliverable.
1847. Sept. 7	1848. June 30	John Petby	176 axletrees, each piece 8 feet long, 4 inches wide, 8 inches thick	$50 00 per M. sup.ft.	Gosport, Va.
			572 axletrees, each piece 6 feet long, 16 inches wide, 8 inches thick		
			570 cheekson brackets, 8 feet long, 15 inches wide, 8 inches thick		
			47 cheekson brackets, 7 feet long, 15 inches wide, 8 inches thick		
			26 axletrees, cheekson brackets, 7 feet long, 11 inches wide, 8 inches thick		
			200 lineal feet, 16 inches wide, 8 inches thick		
			19,309 superficial feet plank, 22 inches wide, 4½ inches thick		
Sept. 18	1847. Oct. 25	Samuel P. Brown	250 spruce pine spars, from 45 to 46 feet in length	3 25 per piece	Philadelphia.
			250 spruce pine spars, from 40 to 42 feet in length	2 40 do	do
			150 spruce pine spars, 35 to 40 feet long, 6½ to 7½ inches diameter	1 58 do	do
Sept. 27	1848. July 31	Samuel P. Brown	2 yellow pine sticks, spar timber, 54 feet long, 16-inch parallel	45 per cubic foot.	Brooklyn, N. Y.
			4 yellow pine sticks, spar timber, 72 feet long, 22-inch parallel	45 do	do
			4 yellow pine sticks, spar timber, 65 feet long, 22-inch parallel	45 do	do
			20,000 cubic feet eastern white oak plank, stocks, averaging 45 feet in length	38 do	do
			10 pieces locust timber, 7 feet long, to square 10 by 12 inches	60 do	do
			450 cubic feet Long Island locust, to average 12-inch diameter	55 do	do
			1 piece African mahogany, 7 feet long, to square 28 by 28 inches	2 50 do	do

				1 piece African mahogany, 10½ feet long, to square 28 by 30 inches	2 60	do	do
				1 piece African mahogany, 10 feet long, to square 26 by 28 inches	2 54	do	do
				25 spruce spars, 55 to 60 feet long	12 00	each	do
				25 spruce spars, 45 to 50 feet long	8 75	do	do
				1,000 inches spruce spars, 6½ to 9½ inches	16	per inch	do
				2,000 inches white oak boat knees	30	do	do
				20 rough hickory bars, 12 feet long	2 40	each	do
				20 rough hickory bars, 14 feet long	2 40	do	do
				400 split hickory bars, 5¼ feet long	1 00	do	do
				20 sticks yellow pine timber, 45 to 50 feet long	36	per cubic foot	do
				498,000 superficial feet white oak plank	36 00	per M feet	Philadelphia.
				82,000 superficial feet 7½-inch white oak plank	41 00	do	do
				20,000 cubic feet white oak plank stocks, to average 44 feet in length	35	per cubic foot	do
				10 pieces No. 1 white oak timber, 10 feet in length	45	do	Gosport, Va.
				10 pieces No. 2 white oak timber, 14 feet in length	45	do	do
				10 pieces No. 3 white oak timber, 16 feet in length	45	do	do
				10 pieces No. 4 white oak timber, 18 feet in length	45	do	do
				10 pieces No. 5 white oak timber, 14 feet in length	45	do	do
				12 pieces southern yellow pine, 64 feet long	29	do	do
				12 pieces southern yellow pine, 57 feet long	28	do	do
				6 pieces southern yellow pine, 54 feet long	27	do	do
				12 pieces southern yellow pine, 50 feet long	26	do	do
				6 pieces southern yellow pine, 62 feet long	29	do	do
				6 pieces southern yellow pine, 57 feet long	27	do	do
				6 pieces southern yellow pine, 50 feet long	27	do	do
				6 pieces southern yellow pine, 52 feet long	27	do	do
				6 pieces southern yellow pine, 49 feet long	27	do	do
				3 pieces southern yellow pine, 66 feet long	23	do	do
				3 pieces southern yellow pine, 60 feet long	28	do	do
				370 spruce spars, to average not less than 5 feet in length for 1 in diameter	16	per inch	do
				100 spruce poles, not less than 20 feet long	75	per pole	do
				150 spruce poles, not less than 16 feet long	50	do	do
Sept. 21	July	31	John Haughton	32,000 cubic feet yellow pine plank stocks, 42 to 60 feet in length	29	per cubic foot	Philadelphia.
Sept. 17	July	31	William A. Spence, jr	2,000 cubic feet white oak butt pieces, 12 to 25 feet long	36	do	Charlestown, Mass.
				300 cubic feet white oak butt pieces, 10 to 15 feet long	36	do	do
				500 cubic feet white oak butt pieces, 14 to 30 feet long	36	do	do

List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Construction, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Navy yard where deliverable.
1847.	1848.				
Sept. 17	July 31	Wm. A. Spence, jr.—Con.	2 cords hickory butts, 6 to 10 feet long	$12 00 per cord	Charlestown, Mass.
Sept. 21	July 31	John Petty	76,000 cubic feet white oak stocks	29¾ per cubic foot.	Gosport, Va.
			50 pieces best yellow locust timber	80 do.	do
Sept. 23	July 31	Warren B. Thomas	200 white oak boat knees	75 per knee	Charlestown, Mass.
Sept. 28	July 31	William Farquharson	10 tons lignumvitæ	55 00 per ton	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Oct. 2	July 31	W. J. & J. Q. Gilliam	20,000 cubic feet yellow pine plank stocks	25 per cubic foot.	Gosport, Va.
			Iron castings—		
Sept. 25	16 months from receipt of drawings.	Andrew Mehoffey, for steamer building at Norfolk.	1. Steam cylinder, bored, &c	10 per pound	do
			2. Air pumps, rough bored, &c	10 do	do
			3. Castings made in loam moulds	5½ do	do
			4. Castings made in dry sand moulds	4½ do	do
			5. Grate bars cast in green sand, &c	3 do	do
			6. Castings made in green sand moulds	3¼ do	do
			Wrought iron—		
			1. Water wheel and centre shaft cranks, when bored, &c.	30 do	do
			2. Cylinder and air pump cross heads, when bored, turned, &c	25 do	do
			3. Water-wheels complete in their places in the vessel, &c.	13 do	do
			4. Water wheel and centre shaft accurately turned in the journals, &c	15½ do	do
			5. Wrought iron frames of ⅜ and a half inch plates butted, &c	14½ do	do
			6. Other parts of wrought iron required	16 do	do
			Wrought steel—		
			All necessary steel work	32½ do	do
			Wrought copper—		
			All necessary copper work	35½ do	do

Composition of brass—			
1. Brass castings required for engines	30	do	do
2. Brass castings required for boilers	26	do	do
Building of boilers—			
1. Building boilers and connecting them with engines ready for use	8½	do	do
2. Smoke chimney, braces, &c., fitted in their places	14	do	do
3. Required wrought iron work, turn buckles and fire tools	12½	do	do
Turning and boring—			
Wrought iron	2¼	per square in.	do
Cast iron	2¼	do	do
Composition of brass	2	do	do
Copper	2	do	do
Steel	2¼	do	do
Planing—			
Wrought iron	2	do	do
Cast iron	2	do	do
Composition of brass	2	do	do
Copper	2	do	do
Steel	2½	do	do
Pattern making—			
1. Required number of workmen to make patterns, &c	2 25	per day	do
2. Required soft lumber	4½	per foot	do
3. Required mahogany	18	do	do
Fitters—			
Required number of workmen to fit, finish, &c	2 25	per day	do
Laborers—			
Required number of laborers	1 25	do	do
Coal bunkers—			
Coal bunkers, of puddled plate iron, with the bolts, braces, &c	12¼	per pound	do
Copper pipes—			
Copper pipes required for engines and boilers	45	do	do

List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Construction, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Navy yard where deliverable.
1847. Sept. 17	1848. 12 months from receipt of drawings.	Murray & Hazlehurst, for steamer building at Philadelphia.	Iron castings—		
			1. Steam cylinder, bored, &c.	$0 10 per pound	Philadelphia.
			2. Air pumps, rough bored, &c.	10 do	do
			3. Castings, made in loam moulds.	5½ do	do
			4. Castings, made in dry sand moulds.	4½ do	do
			5. Two sets grate bars, cast in green sand.	3½ do	do
			6. Castings made in green sand moulds.	3¼ do	do
			Wrought iron—		
			1. Water wheel and centre shaft cranks, when bored, &c.	30 do	do
			2. Cylinder and air-pump cross heads, when bored, &c.	25 do	do
			3. Water wheels, complete, and in their places, &c.	13 do	do
			4. Water wheel and centre shafts, turned in the journals, &c.	16 do	do
			5. Wrought iron frames, of ⅜ and ½-inch plate, butted, &c.	15 do	do
			6. Other parts of wrought iron as may be required.	16 do	do
			Wrought steel—		
			All necessary steel work.	32½ do	do
			Wrought copper—		
			All necessary copper work.	35 do	do
			Composition of brass—		
			1. All brass castings required for engines.	35 do	do
			2. All brass castings required for boilers.	30 do	do
			Building of boilers—		
			1. Building boilers according to directions furnished, &c.	8½ do	do
			2. Smoke chimney braces, &c., fitted in their places.	14 do	do
			3. Required wrought iron work, turn buckets, &c.	12½ do	do

			Turning and boring—		
			Wrought iron	2¾ per sq inch	do
			Cast iron	2¾ do	do
			Composition of brass	2 do	do
			Copper	2 do	do
			Steel	2¾ do	do
			Planing—		
			Wrought iron	2 do	do
			Cast iron	2 do	do
			Composition of brass	2 do	do
			Copper	2 do	do
			Steel	2½ do	do
			Pattern making—		
			1. Required number of good workmen to make patterns, &c	2 25 per day	do
			2. Required white pine or other soft lumber	4½ per foot	do
			3. Required mahogany	18 do	do
			Fitters—		
			Required number of good workmen to fit, erect engines, &c	2 25 per day	do
			Laborers—		
			Required number of laborers	1 25 do	do
			Coal bunkers—		
			Coal bunkers, of puddled plate iron, with bolts, &c	12½ per pound	do
			Copper pipes—		
			Copper pipes required for engines and boilers	45 do	do
Oct. 30	14 months from receipt of drawings.	Merrick & Towne, for steamer building at New York.	Iron castings—		
			1. Steam cylinders, bored, &c	11 do	Brooklyn, N. Y.
			2. Air pumps, rough-bored, &c	11 do	do
			3. Castings made in loam moulds	6 do	do
			4. Castings made in dry sand moulds	5 do	do
			5. Two sets of grate bars, cast in green sand	3½ do	do
			6. Castings made in green sand moulds	4½ do	do

List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Construction, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Navy yard where deliverable.
1847. Oct. 30	1848. 14 months from receipt of drawings.	Merrick & Towne, for steamer building at New York—Continued.	Wrought iron—		
			1. Propeller and centre shaft cranks, bored, &c	$0.20 per pound	Brooklyn, N. Y.
			2. Cylinder cross head, rough dressed, bored, &c	25 do	do
			3. Propeller and centre shafts, turned in the journals, &c.	14 do	do
			4. Wrought iron frames, ⅜ and ½-inch plates, butted, &c.	15 do	do
			5. Other parts of wrought iron required	20 do	do
			Wrought steel—		
			All necessary steel work	35 do	do
			Wrought copper—		
			All necessary copper work	38 do	do
			Composition of brass—		
			1. Brass castings required for engines	35 do	do
			2. Brass castings required for boilers	30 do	do
			3. Screw propeller, &c	50 do	do
			Building of boilers—		
			1. Building boilers according to directions furnished, &c.	10 do	do
			2. Smoke chimney braces, &c	16 do	do
			3. Required wrought iron work, &c	18 do	do
			Turning and boring—		
			Wrought iron	2½ per sq. inch	do
			Cast iron	2½ do	do
			Composition of brass	2½ do	do
			Copper	2½ do	do
			Steel	2½ do	do
			Plaining—		
			Wrought iron	3 do	do

Sept. 21	10 mo'ths from receipt of draw'gs	Jabez Coney, for steamer building at Kittery, Me.	Cast iron	3 do.	do
			Composition of brass	3 do.	do
			Copper	3 do.	do
			Steel	3 do.	do
			Pattern making—		
			1. Required number of good workmen to make patterns, &c.	2 50 per day	do
			2. Required soft lumber	5 cents per foot.	do
			3. Required Mahogany	16 cents per foot.	do
			Fitters—		
			Required number of good workmen to fit, erect engines, &c.	2 50 in shop per day 2 75 on board st. do	do do
			Laborers—		
			Required number of laborers	1 50 per day	do
			Coal bunkers—		
			Coal bunkers of puddled plate iron, &c.	13 cents per pound	do
			Copper pipes—		
			Copper pipers required for engines and boilers	46 do,	do
			Iron castings—		
			1. Steam cylinders, bored, &c.	9½ do.	Kittery, Me.
			2. Air pumps, rough bored, &c.	8½ do.	do
			3. Castings made in loam moulds	5½ do.	do
			4. Castings made in dry sand moulds	4½ do.	do
			5. Two sets grate-bars for boilers	2½ do.	do
			6. All castings in green sand moulds	3½ do.	do
			Wrought iron—		
			1. Water wheel and centre shaft cranks, when bored, &c.	24 do.	do
			2. For cylinder and air pump crossheads, when bored, &c.	26 do.	do
			3. Water wheels complete	11 do.	do
			4. Water wheel and centre shafts, turned in the jounals, &c.	20 do.	do
			5. Wrought iron frames of ⅜ and ½-inch plates, butted, &c.	12 do.	do
			6. Other parts of wrought iron	15 do.	do
			Wrought steel—		
			All necessary steel work	22 do.	do

List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Construction, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Navy yard where deliverable.
1837. Sept. 21	1848. 14 months from receipt of draw'gs.	Jabez Coney, for steamer at Kittery, Maine.—Con.	Wrought copper—		
			All necessary copper work	$0 35 do	Kittery, Me.
			Composition of brass—		
			1. Brass castings required for engines	35 do	do
			2. Brass castings required for boilers	33 do	do
			Building of boilers—		
			1. Building boilers according to directions furnished	8½ do	do
			2. Smoke chimney, braces, &c	16 do	do
			3. required wrought iron work	11 do	do
			Turning and boring—		
			Wrought iron	2½ per sq. inch.	do
			Cast iron	2 do	do
			Composition of brass	3 do	do
			Copper	3 do	do
			Steel	4 do	do
			Planing—		
			Wrought iron	3 do	do
			Cast iron	2 do	do
			Composition of brass	4 do	do
			Copper	4 do	do
			Steel	4½ do	do
			Pattern making—		
			1. Required number of workmen to make patterns, &c	3 00 per day	do
			2. Required soft lumber	3½ cents per foot.	do
			3. Required mahogany	14 do	do

			Fitters— Required number of workmen to fit, erect engines, &c...	2 62½ per day......	do
			Laborers— Required number of laborers..........................	1 25 per day......	do
			Coal bunkers— Coal bunkers of puddle plate iron, with bolts, &c.........	11½ cts. per pound	do
			Copper pipes— Copper pipes required for engines and boilers............	47 do........	do
Oct. 6	1848. Jan. 10	Ferguson & Milhado.....	50,000 feet board mesurement 2½-inch white pine plank..	17 49 per M feet...	Gosport, Va.
			100,000 feet board measurement 3½-inch white pine plank.	17 49 do.......	do
Oct. 8	Jan. 10	Richard A. Worrell......	500 spruce spars, 30 feet long....................... 500 spruce spars, 35 feet long.......................	7 cents per foot.	do
Oct. 25	1847. Dec. 31	Ferguson & Milhado.....	10,500 feet cyress plank and boards.....................	40 per M feet......	do
			2,000 feet elm boards.......................................	50 do.........	do
Oct. 30	....	Fredrick E. Sickles.......	Assignment of right to use his patent cut-off.............	$4,418.............	
Oct. 11	1-5 part monthly.	Hollingsworth & Co., for steamer at Philadelphia.	Copper plates...	27 15-16 cents p. lb..	Del'ble at the works of Murray & Hazlehurst.
			Copper bolts..	23 15-15 do......	
			Copper rods...	23 15-16 do......	
Oct. 29	1-5 part monthly.	Simeon P. Smith, for steamer at New York.	Copper plates...	28 do......	Del'ble at the works of T. F. Secor & Co.
			Copper bolts..	25 do......	
			Copper rods...	25⅞ do......	
		For steamer at Norfolk...	Copper plates...	28¼ do......	Del'ble at the works of Andrew Mehaffey.
			Copper bolts..	25½ do......	
			Copper rods...	26¼ do......	
Nov. 1	1-5 part monthly.	J. Davis, jr., for steamer at Kittery, Maine.	Copper plates...	28 do......	Del'ble at the works of Jabez Coney.
			Copper bolts..	25 do......	
			Copper rods...	26 do......	

ABSTRACT OF OFFERS

MADE

TO FURNISH NAVAL SUPPLIES,

COMING UNDER THE COGNIZANCE

OF THE

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, EQUIPMENT, AND REPAIRS,

EXHIBITING

In scales from No. 1 *to No.* 31, *inclusive, as well those which were accepted as those which were rejected, between November* 22, 1846, (*date of last report,*) *and November* 22, 1847: *reported in obedience to act of Congress of March* 3, 1843.

No. 1.

Scale of offers for the construction of a marine steam engine, boiler, and appendages, under letters addressed to the navy agents at New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, on the 1*st December,* 1846.

Received through the navy agent at New York.

1.	H. R. Dunham: for the Archimedes works......	$12,500 00
2.	Pease, Murphy & Co.: for the Fulton foundry...	9,000 00
3.	B. R. McIlvaine: for the Allaire works.........	9,000 00
4.	T. F. Scott & Co............................	10,000 00
5.	Gouv'r Kemble: for the West Point foundry....	11,639 32

Received through the navy agent at Philadelphia.

1.	Morris, Brothers & Company..................	$9,000 00
2.	Betts, Harlan, and Hollingsworth.............	8,000 00
3.	James T. Sutton & Company..................	10,000 00
4.	Daniel Large................................	12,000 00
5.	S. B. & F. Grice & Company: to complete in 90 days..............................	10,700 00
	To complete in 4 months.....................	10,000 00
6.	Reaney, Neafie & Co.: for the Penn works......	10,000 00

Received through the navy agent at Baltimore.

1.	A. & C. Reeder: engine at $4,850, and boiler at $2,900..................................	$7,750 00
2.	John Watchman..............................	8,000 00
3.	Wells & Miller..............................	8,000 00

Accepted the offer No. 1 from Baltimore, of A. & C. Reeder, to furnish by 1st May, 1847, December 24, 1846.

No. 2.

Scale of offers to furnish bituminous lump coal under advertisement of the 16th January, 1847, to be delivered on board such vessel or landed at such place between Vera Cruz and Point Lizardo, as the commanding naval officer off Vera Cruz may determine.

	Bidders.	Six thousand tons required.			Remarks.
		Tons offered.	Rate.	Demurrage per ton of vessel per day.	
		Kind.		*Cents.*	
1	Beverly Tucker........	6,000 Blackheath...	$11 50 per ton.........	.... none named...	Offer to deliver at Richmond, Va., at $6 00 per ton.
2	Wm. W. Bardin........	6,000 Cumberland...	$17 for 1st 1,000 tons 16 for the rest.....	20 per ton per day.	
3	Beverly Tucker........	6,000 Blackheath ...	11 50 per ton.........	.... none named...	Or $6 00 per ton at Richmond.
4	J. K. Morehead........	6,000 Monongahela .	18 00 do.........	.... none named...	Or $10 00 at New Orleans, or $10 00 and freight from that port.
5	Wm. W. Davis........	6,000 Cumberland...	14 90 do.........	20 per ton per day.	
6	J. K. Morehead........	6,000 Monongahela..	....	....	At $10 00 per ton at New Orleans, or between that city and mouth of the Mississippi.
7	Lewis S. Corryell.......	6,000 Cumberland ..	17 00 per ton.........	20 per ton per day.	
8	Wm.G.Alexander f'm 1 to	10,000 Pittsburg.....	16 50 do.........	.... none named...	
9	Ch. Pendergrast & Son..	1,000 Cumberland...	15 00 do.........	25 per ton per day.	
10	Manning & Lee, agents..	6,000 Cumberland ..	....	....	At $5 00 per ton at Baltimore, or $4 75 for such as the army use.
11	Manning & Lee, agents..	6,000 Cumberland...	15 00 per ton.........	20 per ton per day.	
12	Barnes Ford..........	6,000 Pittsburg.....	11 75 do.........	.... none named...	Declined by letter of 10th February, 1847.

Although the offers one and three are at a lower price than No. 12, yet, having reference to the relative qualities of the two kinds of coal for use in steamers in hot climates, and especially with copper boilers, No. 12 is considered the most advantageous for the government, and is therefore accepted.

February 1, 1847.

No. 2—Continued.

In consequence of the failure by Mr. Barnes Ford to sign the contract, new offers were invited by letters, 13th February, 1847; under which letters the following offers were received.

Date of offer.	Name.	No. of tons offered.	Time.	Place of delivery.	Price per ton.	Demurrage.	Lay days.
1847.							
Feb. 19	L. S. Corryell..........	6,000	1,000 tons monthly..	Gulf...........	$17 00	15 cents per ton per day..	One lay day.
Feb. 20	Manning & Lee.........	6,000	1,000 tons monthly..	Gulf...........	16 00	25 cents per ton per day..	Two lay days.
Feb. 19	Manning & Lee.........	6,000	1,000 tons monthly	Baltimore	4 75		
				In yard	5 00		
Feb. 19	C. Pendergrast & Son...	1,000	1st June	Gulf...........	15 85	25 cents per ton per day..	Two lay days.
Feb. 19	C. Pendergrast & Son...	1,000	1st September	Gulf...........	16 66	25 cents per ton per day..	Two lay days.
Feb. 19	Wm. W. Davis	6,000	1,000 tons monthly..	Baltimore	5 40		
			1,000 tons monthly..	Gulf...........	16 40	20 cents per ton per day..	One lay day.

The offer of Manning & Lee to deliver the coal to the order of the commanding officer of the United States squadron off Vera Cruz or Point Lizardo. being considered the most favorable for the government, was accepted after reference to the Secretary of the Navy.

February 20, 1847.

No. 3.

NORFOLK.

Scale of offers to furnish sheathing paper, clout nails and augurs, at the navy yard, at Gosport, Virginia, under advertisement of George Loyal, navy agent, of December 17, 1846, *to be delivered in one month.*

Name of contractors.	Paper, per pound.	Nails, per thousand.	Augurs, per augur.
	2,200 sheets.	23,000 3*d*.	one gross.
Bonsel & Brother....	5½ cts. per lb.	60 cts. p. M.	37½ cts. each.

Accepted.

No. 4.

Scale of offers to furnish white oak and yellow pine timber, under advertisement of 15*th January*, 1847, *to be delivered by the* 1*st July*, 1848.

PORTSMOUTH.—20,000 feet oak, and 18,000 feet pine.

Bidders.	Oak.		Pine.	
	Feet offered.	Cents per foot.	Feet offered.	Cents per foot.
Ed. H. Herbert	20,000	40	18,000	38
W. C. Borroughs	3,000	40	3,000	39
Thomas Tatem	15,000	39¾	10,000	37½
Fortune C. Parsons	20,000	42	18,000	38
Wm. W. Carraway	5,000	44	5,000	38
Wm. Etheredge	10,000	43	10,000	41
Campbell & Moody	20,000	36½	18,000	32
Alpheus Fobes	20,000	44¾		
Corn. V. S. Gibbs	....	....	18,000	36 8-17
Jacob Badger	....	....	12,000	45
Geo. T. Barkdale	....	....	25,000	38
Fish & Robinson	....	....	18,000	36

NOTE.—Accepted for Portsmouth:

Campbell & Moody for 20,000 feet oak, at 37½ cents per foot.
Do 18,000 feet pine, at 32 cents per foot.

No. 4. *Scale of offers*—Continued.

BOSTON.—30,000 feet oak, and 25,000 feet pine.

Bidders.	Oak.		Pine.	
	Feet offered.	Cents per foot.	Feet offered.	Cents per foot.
Ed. H. Herbert	30,000	39	28,000	37
W. C. Borroughs	3,000	44	3,000	40
Thomas Tatem	15,000	39¾	10,000	37½
Fortune C. Parsons	30,000	40	25,000	36
Wm. W. Carraway	5,000	43¾	5,000	37¾
Wildes P. Walker	30,000	38	25,000	29
Jos. L. Ross	30,000	52½	25,000	37½
Campbell & Moody	30,000	36	25,000	32
Wm. Lang	30,000	62½	25,000	40
Sam. Etheredge	10,000	60		
Jno. Nash	7,000	48		
Jno. B. McCloud	10,000	38	10,000	35
Wm. Etheredge	10,000	43	10,000	42
Alpheus Fobes	30,000	43¾		
Corn. V. S. Gibbs	....	....	25,000	32 16-17
Jacob Badger	....	....	15,000	45
Laurence J. Haughton	....	....	25,000	40
Geo. T. Barksdale	....	....	....	38
Fish & Robinson	....	....	25,000	36
George Schnable	15,000	48	15,000	35

NOTE.—Accepted for Boston:

Campbell & Moody for 30,000 feet oak, at 36 cents per foot.
Wildes P. Walker for 25,000 feet pine, at 29 cents per foot, (declined.)
Campbell & Moody, next lowest, for pine, at 32 cents per foot, it was offered to them, they also declined; the pine was then offered to Corn. V. S. Gibbs, next lowest, at 32 16-17 cents per foot, who entered into contract.

No. 4. *Scale of offers*—Continued.

NEW YORK.—15,000 feet oak, and 25,000 feet pine.

Bidders.	Oak.		Pine.	
	Feet offered.	Cents per foot.	Feet offered.	Cents per foot.
Wm. C. Borroughs	3,000	44	3,000	41
Thomas Tatem	15,000	41	10,000	41
Fortune C. Parsons	15,000	38	25,000	34
Wm. W. Carraway	5,000	45	5,000	44
Jno. B. McCloud	15,000	40	25,000	40
A. L. Holbrook	15,000	38		
Geo. T. Barksdale	....	....	25,000	42
Fish & Robinson	....	....	25,000	35
George Schnable	15,000	45	25,000	35
Campbell & Moody	15,000	30	25,000	30
Wm. Etheredge	15,000	41		
John Nash	7,000	48		
Wm. Etheredge	15,000	45		
Alpheus Fobes	15,000	33½		
A. L. Latham	10,000	54		
Jno. Haughton	....	....	25,000	37½
Corn. V. S. Gibbs	....	....	25,000	32 8-17
S. H. Rokenbrough	....	....	25,000	36
Jos. Grice	....	....	12,000	39

NOTE.—Accepted for New York:

Campbell & Moody, 15,000 feet oak, at 30 cents per foot.
Do 25,000 feet pine, at 30 cents per foot.

No. 4. *Scale of offers*—Continued.

PHILADELPHIA.—15,000 feet oak, and 15,000 feet pine.

Bidders.	Oak.		Pine.	
	Feet offered.	Cents per foot.	Feet offered.	Cents per foot.
Thomas Tatem	15,000	40	10,000	40,
F. C. Parsons	15,000	39	15,000	35
Jno. B. McLoud	15,000	40	15,000	40
Geo. Schnable	15,000	43	15,000	33
Wm. Etheredge	15,000	41		
Wm. Etheredge	15,000	47		
A. L. Latham	10,000	48		
Jno. Petty	15,000	54	5,000	53
Campbell & Moody	15,000	34	15,000	31
Corn. V. S. Gibbs	15,000	39 8-17		
James White	5,000	37½		
An offer without a signature	......	......	15,000	33
Jno. H. Haughton	......	......	15,000	37½
Jos. Grice	......	......	15,000	43
Geo. T. Barksdale	......	......	25,000	42

NOTE.—Accepted for Philadelphia:

Campbell & Moody, 15,000 feet oak, at 34 cents per foot.
Do 15,000 feet pine, at 31 cents per foot.

No. 5.

Scale of offers to furnish white oak and yellow pine timber, under advertisement of 15*th January*, 1847, *to be delivered by the* 1*st July*, 1848.

NOKFOLK—80,000 feet oak, and 20,000 feet pine.

Bidders.	Oak.		Pine.	
	Feet offered.	Cents per foot.	Feet offered.	Cents per foot.
Edw. H. Herbert	30,000	29	20,000	29
Wm. C. Burroughs	3,000	29	3,000	29
Thomas Tatem	15,000	28	10,000	40
Fortune C. Parsons	80,000	34	20,000	27
Wm. W. Carraway	10,000	27¾	5,000	39
Jno. B. McLoud	10,000	26	10,000	26
George Schnable	15,000	40	15,000	36
John Petty	25,000	30	10,000	34
Wm. Etheredge	20,000	24¾		
John Nash	5,000	25		
Geo. T. Barkdale	....	......	....	38

Accepted for Norfolk.

W. Etheredge for 20,000 feet oak at 24¾ cents per foot.
Jno. Nash for 5,000 do 25 do do.
J. B. McLoud for 10,000 do 26 do do.
W. W. Carraway for 10,000 do 27¾ do do.
Thomas Tatem for 15,000 do 28 do do.
W. C. Borroughs for 3,000 do 29 do do.
E. H. Herbert for 17,000 do 29 do do.
J. B. McLoud for 10,000 feet pine at 26 do do.
F. C. Parsons for 20,000 do 27 do (declined.)
E. H. Herbert (next lowest) 7,000 feet pine at 29 cents } In lieu of
W. C. Borroughs (do) 3,000 do 29 do } Parsons.

No. 5.—*Scale of offers*—Continued.

PENSACOLA—10,000 feet oak, and 10,000 feet pine.

Bidders.	Oak.		Pine.	
	Feet offered.	Cents per foot.	Feet offered.	Cents per foot.
Thomas Tatem	15,000	48	10,000	50
Fortune C. Parsons	10,000	34	10,000	30
Geo. T. Barksdale	......	......	....	$42\frac{1}{2}$
Corns. V. S. Gibbs	......	......	10,000	39
Campbell & Moody	10,000	45		
Saml. Etheredge	10,000	100		
Alpheus Fobes	10,000	54		

Accepted for Pensacola.

F. C. Parsons for 10,000 feet oak at 34 cents, and 10,000 feet pine at 30 cents—(Parsons declined.)

Campbell & Moody (next lowest) for 10,000 feet oak at 45 cents—(declined.)

Thomas Tatem (next lowest) for 10,000 feet oak at 48 cents per foot.

C. V. S. Gibbs (next lowest, for pine) 10,000 feet at 39 cents per foot.

No. 6.

Scale of offers to furnish lumber, under the advertisement of January 15, 1847; (*deliverable at the navy yard Charlestown, Massachusetts, by July* 1, 1848.)

Bidders.	60,000 superficial feet 1 inch white pine boards.		20,000 superficial feet 1¼-inch white pine plank.		20,000 superficial feet 1½ inch white pine plank.		80,000 superficial feet 2-inch white pine plank.		6,000 superficial ft. 3-inch white pine plank, best No. 2.	40,000 superfic'l ft. 3-inch white pine plank, best No. 3.	Total amounts.
	½ of best No. 2.	½ of best No. 3.	½ of best No. 2.	½ of best No. 3.	½ of best No. 2.	½ of best No. 3.	½ of best No. 2.	½ of best No. 3.			
	Rate per M. feet.										
Fortune C. Parsons	....	....	$26 00	$26 00	$28 00	$28 00	$19 00	$19 00	$21 00	$19 00	
Joseph L. Ross	$35 00	$25 00	35 00	25 00	35 00	25 00	35 00	25 00	35 00	20 00	$6,410 00
Campbell & Moody	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	22 00	
James Pickering & Co.	27 00	27 00	27 00	27 00	27 00	27 00	27 00	27 00	27 00	27 00	6,102 00
William Lang	34 50	24 75	34 50	24 75	34 50	24 75	34 50	24 75	34 50	24 75	6,529 50
Josiah L. C. Amee	30 00	23 00	30 00	23 00	30 00	23 00	30 00	23 00	30 00	23 00	5,870 00
Wildes P. Walker	25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00	25 00	30 00	22 00	5,560 00
Charles Cooper & Co.	33 00	23 00	33 00	23 00	33 00	23 00	33 00	23 00	35 00	25 00	6,250 00
George Schnable	29 00	29 00	29 00	29 00	28 00	28 00	*	....	30 00	24 00	

* 20 M. at 28 cents.

February 20, 1847.—The offer of Wildes P. Walker, being the lowest of those who offer for the *whole* quantity, is accepted.

No. 7.

Scale of offers to furnish cypress lumber and lignumvitæ, under advertisement of the 15th January, 1847; to be delivered at the navy yard at Brooklyn, N. Y., by the 1st of July, 1848.

CYPRESS.

Bidders.	REQUIRED.				Total amount of bids.
	15,000 superficial feet ⅞-inch cypress boards.		10,000 superficial feet 1¼-inch cypress plank.		
	Offered.	Rate per 1,000 feet.	Offered.	Rate per 1,000 feet.	
Wm. C. Burroughs	15,000	$49 75	10,000	$49 75	$1,243 75
Thomas Tatem	15,000	85 00	10,000	85 00	2,125 00
Fortune C. Parsons	15,000	60 00	10,000	60 00	1,500 00
Campbell & Moody	15,000	25 00	10,000	25 00	625 00
John M. C. Boyle	15,000	38 00	10,000	38 00	950 00
Joseph Grice	15,000	45 00	10,000	45 00	1,125 00
Cornelius V. S. Gibbs	15,000	43 00	10,000	43 00	1,075 00
Cornell & Hanks	15,000	45 00	10,000	45 00	1,125 00
Alpheus Fobes	15,000	45 00	10,000	45 00	1,125 00

The offer of Campbell & Moody is accepted for the cypress lumber.

FEBRUARY 20, 1847.

No. 7—*Scale of offers*—Continued.

LIGNUMVITÆ.

Bidders.	REQUIRED.		Total amount of bids.
	15 tons of large size lignumvitæ.		
	Tons offered.	Rate per ton.	
Fortune C. Parsons	15	$100 00	$1,500 00
Campbell & Moody	15	95 00	1,425 00
Joseph Grice	15	130 00	1,950 00
Alpheus Fobes	15	109 00	1,635 00
J. Rapalye	15	98 00	1,470 00
Wm. H. Willess	15	100 00	1,500 00
James Munson	15	110 00	1,650 00
Benjamin Hutchinson	15	115 00	1,725 00
Cornelius V. S. Gibbs	15	110 00	1,650 00
Sellick Nicholls	15	120 00	1,800 00
Peter J. Stuyvesant	15	107 00	1,612 50
George Adams	15	75 00	1,125 00

The offer of George Adams is accepted for the lignumvitæ.

FEBRUARY 20, 1847.

No. 8.

Scale of offers to furnish mast and spar timber at the navy yard at Pensacola, under the advertisement of January 15, 1847—*deliverable by July* 1, 1848.

Bidders.	6 sticks, large enough to work—64 feet long, 19½ inches diameter.	6 sticks, large enough to work—57 feet long, 19½ inches diameter.	9 sticks, large enough to work—49 feet long, 14½ inches diameter.	9 sticks, large enough to work—46 feet long, 14½ inches diameter.	Remarks.
Thomas Tatem	$1 12½	$1 12½	$1 12½	$1 12½	Per cubic foot.
Fortune C. Parsons	6 13	5 83	5 83	....	Per lineal foot.
Cornelius V. S. Gibbs	99	99	89	89	Per cubic foot.
George F. Barksdale	1 25	1 25	1 25	1 25	Per cubic foot.

The offer of Cornelius V. S. Gibbs being the lowest, is accepted.

FEBRUARY 20, 1847.

No. 9.

Scale of offers to furnish chain-cable iron under advertisement of 9th March, 1847, to be delivered at the navy yard at Washington, D. C.

Bidders.	REQUIRED. 9 cables, 150 fathoms each, with links of 1 15-16 inch diameter. 9 cables, 150 fathoms each, with links of 1 13-16 inch diameter. 12 cables, 150 fathoms each, with links of 1 11-16 inch diameter. 12 cables, 150 fathoms each, with links of 1 10-16 inch diameter. 12 cables, 150 fathoms each, with links of 1 8-16 inch diameter. 6 cables, 150 fathoms each, with links of 1 4-16 inch diameter. 6 cables, 150 fathoms each, with links of 1 2-16 inch diameter. 6 cables, 150 fathoms each, with links of 1 inch diameter.			Remarks.
	One third of each size to be delivered by 15th August, 1847.	One-third of each size to be delivered by 1st December, 1847.	One-third of each size to be delivered by 1st May, 1848.	
Joseph R. Anderson, of Richmond	4.44 cents per pound	4.44 cents per pound	4.44 cents per pound	
Harvey Page & Co., of Boston	3.91 do	3.91 do	3.91 do	Declined.
W. Young, of Maryland	4.98 do	4.98 do	4.98 do	
E. A. Hurlbut, of New York	6¼ do	6¼ do	6¼ do	
R. Kelton, agent, &c,, of Pennsylvania	5 do	5 do	5 do	
R. Kelton, agent, &c., of Pennsylvania	4⅞ do	4¾ do		
J. H. & B. H. Ellicott, of Baltimore	4.10 do	4.24 do	4.37 do	Accepted.
Andrew Ellicott, Prest, & Co., of Baltimore	4 1-5 do	4 1-5 do	4 1-5 do	Declined.
Manning & Lee, of Baltimore	6½ do	6½ do	6½ do	

April 16, 1847.—Accepted the offer of Harvey Page & Co. Harvey Page & Co. having declined, by letter of May 6, 1847, the next lowest offer (being that of Andrew Ellicott, Prest, & Co.) was accepted. They also having declined, the offer of J. H. & B. H. Ellicott (being the next lowest) was then accepted, and contract and bond executed by them on the 22d May, 1847.

No. 10.

Scale of offers to furnish iron spikes at the navy yard, Gosport, Va., under navy agent's advertisement, 2d January, 1847.

Required—1,000 pounds of each size—4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, and 7-inch.

Bidders.	No. pounds.	Price.
Corns. V. S. Gibbs...	7,000 lbs.	At 6¾, 6⅝, and 7 cents per lb.
Bonsal & Brothers...	7,000 lbs.	At 6 5-10 cents per lb.
Higgins & Brother...	7,000 lbs.	At 6 cents per lb.

Higgins & Brother's offer accepted—to be delivered by the 4th March, 1847.

GEO. LOYALL, *Navy Agent.*

NAVY AGENT'S OOFICE, NORFOLK,
February 2, 1847.

No. 11.

Scale of offers to furnish bolt and sheet copper, under the advertisement of 7th June, 1847.

Bidders.	Deliveries to be made as required during the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1848.					
	Portsmouth, N. H.	Charlestown, Mass.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Philadelphia.	Washington.	Gosport, Va.
	Per pound.	Per pound.	Per pound.	Per pound.	Per pound.	Per pound.
No. 1. Phelps, Dodge, & Company			23½ cents	23½ cents	23½ cents	23½ cents.
No. 2. The Revere Copper Company	24 cents.					
No. 3. The Revere Copper Company		24 cents.				
No. 4. The Revere Copper Company			24½ cents.			

June 22, 1847.—Accepted offers—Nos. 2 and 3 of the Revere Copper Company for Portsmouth and Charlestown, and offer No. 1 of Phelps, Dodge, & Co. for Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Washington, and Gosport.

No. 12.

Scale of offers to furnish round, flat, and square iron, under advertisement of 7th June, 1847.

Bidders.	Deliveries to be made as required during the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1848.					
	Portsmouth, N. H.	Charlestown, Mass.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Washington, D. C.	Gosport, Va.
	Per pound.	Per pound.	Per pound.	Per pound.	Per pound.	Per pound.
1. George Adams	3 99-100 cents.	3 74-100 cents	3 74-100 cents	3 95-100 cents	3 99-100 cents	
2. Josiah Newell, jr	3 906* cents.					
3. Do		3 683† cents.				
4. Joseph Jackson & Son	4½ cents.					
5. Do			4 cents.			
6. Do						4⅜ cents.
7. D. M. Wilson & Co			4 cents..			
8. Do					4¼ cents.	
9. Do						4¼ cents.
10. Wetmore & Co			3¾ cents.			
11. Spalding & Parrott	4 cents.					
12. John P. Lyman	3 7-10 cent.					

*$87 50 per ton of 2,240 pounds, or 3.906 cents, or 3.90⅝-100 cents.
†$82 50 per ton of 5,240 pounds, or 3.685 cents, or 3.68¾-100 cents.

June 22, 1847.—Accepted No. 12 of John P. Lyman for Portsmouth. Accepted No. 3 of J. Newell, jr. for Charlestown. Accepted No. 1 of George Adams for Brooklyn, Philadelphia, and Washington. Accepted No. 6 of Joseph Jackson & Son for Gosport.

No. 13.

Scale of offers to furnish supplies, under the advertisement of the 9th June, 1847, deliveries to be made at the different yards by the 30th September, 1847.

Class 1.—LUMBER.

At Charlestown, Massachusetts.

Thomas Boyd	$3,755 10
Joseph L. Ross*	2,843 36
James Whiting & Company	3,313 64
Joseph Grice	3,930 60

At Brooklyn, New York.

Campbell & Moody	10,264 10
Joseph Grice	11,130 00
Smith & Baily*	9,194 50
Nathaniel Jarvis	9,355 80
Baker, Wells, & Company	9,960 25

At Philadelphia.

W. Carman & Son	3,393 94
Smith & Baily	3,429 00
Alpheus Fobes	5,269 00
Henry Church*	3,140 02

At Washington.

Thomas Blagden	1,581 75
James Green	1,415 00
Smith & Baily*	1,272 75
W. H. Gunnell	1,424 90
Henry B. Eagle & Company	2,154 90

Class No. 2.—COPPER.

At Charlestown, Massachusetts.

Alpheus Fobes	1,998 00
Wm. Lang	1,618 00
Revere Copper Company	1,700 00
H[illegible]on, Cordis, & Company	1,683 00
Cr[illegible]ker, Brothers, & Company*	1,598 00

At Brooklyn, New York.

Ed[illegible]r[illegible] Br[illegible]n	4,548 00
George [illegible]	4,724 00
Wm. M. Cl[illegible]	4,140 00
Phe[illegible], [illegible] & Company*	3,927 00

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* Accepted.

Crocker, Brothers, & Company	$4,106	00
T. J. Dyer, jr	4,422	00
Robert Stead	4,337	00

At Gosport, Virginia.

Revere Copper Company†		
E. J. Higgins & Brother*	8,457	50
Crocker, Brothers, & Company	8,500	00
Timothy J. Dyer, jr	8,652	50
Simon P. Smith	10,070	00

Class No. 3.—NAVAL STORES.

At Charlestown, Massachusetts.

Alpheus Fobes	3,659	00
Nathaniel Hamlin	3,131	00
Wm. Lang*	2,730	75

Class No. 4.—SPERM OIL AND CANDLES.

At Charlestown, Massachusetts.

George W. Shaw	6,747	50
W. P. Walker	7,007	50
Smith Hurlett	6,920	00
C. V. S. Gibbs	6,920	00
D. & A. Kingsland & Company	6,730	00
William Lang*	6,465	00
Wm. Robinson, jr	7,025	00

At Brooklyn, New York.

Smith Hurlett	5,850	00
E. D. Twesdell	5,930	00
C. V. S. Gibbs	5,720	00
D. & A. Kingsland & Company*	5,500	00
Smith & Docker	5,710	00
George Adams	5,540	00
W. Robinson, jr	5,850	00

At Philadelphia.

Smith Hurlett	948	00
E. D. Twesdell	985	00
C. V. S. Gibbs	942	00
D. & A. Kingsland & Company*	924	00
George Adams	925	00
W. Robinson, jr	945	00

At Gosport, Virginia.

Thomas P. Morgan	2,900	00
Smith Hurlett	2,660	00

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* Accepted.

† Informal, not embracing all.

E. D. Twesdell	$2,750 00
C. V. S. Gibbs	2,650 00
Simon P. Smith	2,900 00
E. J. Higgins & Brother	2,660 00
D. & A. Kingsland & Company*	2,580 00
George Adams	2,650 00
Wm. Robinson, jr.	2,650 00

Class No. 5.—PAINTS, OILS, &C.

At Charlestown, Massachusetts.

Wm. Lang*	2,791 95
Ch. Allen Brown	2,837 25
Schanck & Downing	2,947 50
E. A. Hoskins	3,132 75
Ripley & Downing	3,439 75

At Brooklyn, New York.

George Adams	6,079 05
John A. Kennedy	6,175 80
Storer & Stevenson	6,466 25
Schanck & Downing*	5,960 57
E. A. Hoskins	6,368 50
Ripley & Downing	6,385 20

At Philadelphia.

Harris & Dungan	577 47
George Adams	549 21
Schanck & Downing*	529 54
E. A. Hoskins	578 80
Ripley & McCullough	536 03

Washington, D. C.

Charles Stott	389 02
Th. P. Morgan	441 00
Kramer & Mantz	408 17
Harris & Dungan	416 45
George Adams	376 25
C. V. S. Gibbs	367 61
O. Whittlesey	375 20
S. P. Smith	411 50
Schanck & Downing*	355 77
E. A. Hoskins	414 60

Gosport, Virginia.

Harris & Dungan	4,257 50
George Adams	3,486 00
C. V. S. Gibbs	3,377 00
Peyton Johnson	3,860 25

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*Accepted.

J. N. Scholfield	$3,596 50
Kramer & Mantz	3,839 60
Th. P. Morgan	3,656 00
S. P. Smith	3,857 50
E. J. Higgins & Brother	3,803 50
Glendy Stuart	4,224 50
Schanck & Downing*	3,300 50
E. A. Hoskins	3,466 00
Ripley & M'Cullough	3,852 40

Class No. 6.—GLASS.

Charlestown, Massachusetts.

C. V. S. Gibbs	927 02
Ch. Allen Brown	672 80
Andw. Y. Hall	702 85
Wm. Lang*	626 30
Alpheus Fobes	1,034 40
Ripley and M'Cullough	822 92

Brooklyn, New York.

C. V. S. Gibbs	841 00
Jno. A. Kennedy*	779 00
Alpheus Fobes	783 50
George Adams	794 79

Gosport, Virginia.

J. P. Smith*	162 00
E. J. Higgins	225 50

Class No. 7.—LIGNUMVITÆ.

Charlestown, Massachusetts.

W. P. Walker	4,210 00
C. V. S. Gibbs	4,960 00
Nathaniel Hamlin	4,500 00
W. T. Chapman*	3,500 00
Jos. Grice	6,500 50
George Adams	3,600 00

Class No. 8.—IRON.

Washington, D. C.

Simeon P. Smith	3,350 00
Henry Thompson & Son	3,340 00
George Adams*	2,950 00

Gosport, Virginia.

George Adams	1,858 25
D. M. Wilson & Co.*	1,783 25

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*Accepted.

Henry Thompson & Son	$1,815 61
E. J. Higgins & Brother	1,830 50

Class No. 9.—Lead, tin, &c.

Washington, D. C.

C. V. S. Gibbs	4,591 00
S. P. Smith	5,092 50
George Adams	4,851 50
Phelps, Dodge & Co.*	4,309 25

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*Accepted.

No. 15.

Scale of offers to furnish flax canvas, under advertisement of 21st *of June,* 1847. (*Deliveries to be made by the* 1st *of May,* 1848.)

Bolts.	CHARLESTOWN, MASS.									
	John Travers, president of the Phœnix Manufacturing Company.		Cameron & Brand.		Grantt & Barton.		Lewis Timberlake.		Nathaniel Hamlin.	
	Price per bolt.	Amount.	Price per bolt.	Amount.	Price per bolt.	Amount.	Price per bolt.	Amount.	Price per bolt.	Amount.
300 bolts of No. 1	$14 00	$4,200 00	$16 50	$4,950 00	$15 75	$4,725 00	$15 25	$4,575 00	$14 74	$4,422 00
200 bolts of No. 2	13 20	2,640 00	15 00	3,000 00	14 75	2,950 00	14 25	2,850 00	14 49	2,898 00
350 bolts of No. 3	12 70	4,445 00	14 00	4,900 00	14 00	4,900 00	13 25	4,637 50	13 74	4,809 00
200 bolts of No. 4	12 45	2,490 00	13 50	2,700 00	12 00	2,400 00	12 75	2,550 00	12 49	2,498 00
200 bolts of No. 6	11 00	2,200 00	12 00	2,400 00	11 50	2,300 00	10 75	2,150 00	11 00	2,200 00
50 bolts of No. 7	10 45	522 50	11 00	550 00	10 00	500 00	9 75	487 50	10 00	500 00
150 bolts of No. 8	10 00	1,500 00	10 00	1,500 00	8 75	1,312 50	8 75	1,312 50	9 00	1,350 00
		*17,997 50	....	20,000 00	....	19,087 50	....	18,562 50	....	18,677 00

* Accepted.

No. 15—Continued.

Bolts.	BROOKLYN, N. Y.									
	John Travers, president of the Phœnix Manufacturing Company.		Cameron & Brand.		Grantt & Barton.		Lewis Timberlake.		Nathaniel Hamlin.	
	Price per bolt.	Amount.	Price per bolt.	Amount.	Price per bolt.	Amount.	Price per bolt.	Amount.	Price per bolt.	Amount.
300 bolts of No. 2	$13 20	$3,960 00	$15 00	$4,500 00	$14 00	$4,200 00	$14 25	$4,275 00	$14 49	$4,347 00
330 bolts of No. 3	12 70	4,191 00	14 00	4,620 00	13 50	4,455 00	13 25	4,375 50	13 74	4,534 50
125 bolts of No. 6	11 00	1,375 00	12 00	1,500 00	11 00	1,375 00	10 75	1,343 75	11 00	1,375 00
35 bolts of No. 8	10 00	350 00	10 00	350 00	8 50	297 50	8 75	306 25	9 00	315 00
		*9,876 00	....	10,970 00	....	10,327 50	....	10,297 50	....	10,571 20

* Accepted.

No. 15—Continued.

Bolts.	GOSPORT, VA.									
	John Travers, president of the Phœnix Manufacturing Company.		Cameron & Brand.		Grantt & Barton.		Lewis Timberlake.		Nathaniel Hamlin.	
	Price per bolt.	Amount.	Price per bolt.	Amount.	Price per bolt.	Amount.	Price per bolt.	Amount.	Price per bolt.	Amount.
200 bolts of No. 1	$14 00	$2,800 00	$16 50	$3,300 00	$16 50	$3,300 00	$15 25	$3,050 00	$14 74	$2,948 00
400 bolts of No. 2	13 20	5,280 00	15 00	6,000 00	15 25	6,100 00	14 25	5,700 00	14 49	5,796 00
200 bolts of No. 3	12 70	2,540 00	14 00	2,800 00	14 50	2,900 00	13 25	2,650 00	13 74	2,748 00
200 bolts of No. 6	11 00	2,200 00	12 00	2,400 00	12 00	2,400 00	10 75	2,150 00	11 00	2,200 00
150 bolts of No. 7	10 45	1,567 50	11 00	1,650 00	10 50	1,575 00	9 75	1,462 50	10 00	1,500 00
100 bolts of No. 8	10 00	1,000 00	10 00	1,000 00	9 50	950 00	8 75	875 00	9 00	900 00
		*15,387 50	....	17,150 00	....	17,225 00	....	15,887 50	....	16,092 00

* Accepted.

The offer of John Travers, president of the Phœnix Manufacturing Company, being the lowest for each of the navy yards at Charlestown, Mass., Brooklyn, N. Y., and Gosport, [illegible], is accepted.

July 23, 1847

No. 16.

Scale of offers to furnish cotton canvas, under advertisement of the 21st June, 1847, *deliveries to be made by the* 1st *May,* 1848.

Bolts.	Gambrill, Carroll, & Co.		John Travers, president Phœnix Manufacturing Company.		Fox & Polhannis.	
	Price per bolt.	Amount.	Price per bolt.	Amount.	Price per bolt.	Amount.
CHARLESTOWN, MASS.						
50 bolts of No. 2..	$11 00	$550 00	$10 45	$522 50	$11 50	$575 00
400 bolts of No. 4..	10 00	4,000 00	9 80	3,920 00	10 50	4,200 00
150 bolts of No. 5..	9 50	1,425 00	9 45	1,417 50	10 00	1,500 00
100 bolts of No. 6..	9 00	900 00	9 00	900 00	9 50	950 00
50 bolts of No. 8..	7 75	387 50	8 00	400 00	8 50	425 00
50 bolts of No. 9..	7 25	362 50	7 45	372 50	8 00	400 00
50 bolts of No. 10.	7 00	350 00	7 00	350 00	7 50	375 00
		7,975 00		7,882 50		8,425 00
BROOKLYN, N. Y.						
110 bolts of No. 3..	$10 50	$1,155 00	$10 00	$1,100 00	$11 00	$1,210 00
60 bolts of No. 4..	10 00	600 00	9 80	588 00	10 50	630 00
35 bolts of No. 5..	9 75	341 25	9 45	330 75	10 00	350 00
		2,096 25		2,018 75		2,190 00
GOSPORT, VA.						
100 bolts of No. 1..	$12 00	$1,200 00	$11 00	$1,100 00		
75 bolts of No. 2..	11 50	862 50	10 45	783 75		
75 bolts of No. 4..	10 50	787 50	9 80	735 00		
50 bolts of No. 5..	10 00	500 00	9 45	472 50		
50 bolts of No. 6..	9 50	475 00	9 00	450 00		
50 bolts of No. 8..	8 50	425 00	8 00	400 00		
		4,250 00		3,941 25		

June 23, 1847.

The offer of John Travers, president of the Phœnix Manufacturing Company, being the lowest for each of the navy yards at Charlestown, Mass., Brooklyn, N. Y., and Gosport, Va., is accepted.

Fo. 17.

Scale of offers to furnish hammock and bag stuff under advertisement 21st June, 1847; deliveries to be made by the 1st May, 1848.

Bolts.	CHARLESTOWN, MASS.							
	Gambrill, Carroll, & Co.		John Travers, president of the Phœnix Manufacturing Company.		Lewis Timberlake.		Fox & Polhannis.	
	Price per bolt.	Amount.	Price per bolt.	Amount.	Price per bolt.	Amount.	Price per bolt.	Amount.
300 bolts hammock stuff	$26 00	$7,800 00	*$27 95	$8,385 00	$29 75	$8,925 00	$29 00	$8,700 00
25 bolts bag stuff	20 00	500 90	* 20 45	511 25	22 25	556 25	21 00	525 00
		8,300 00		8,896 25		9,481 25		9,225 00

* Accepted.

No. 17—*List of offers*—Continued.

Bolts.	BROOKLYN, N. Y.							
	Gambrill, Carroll, & Co.		John Travers, president of the Phœnix Manufucturing Company.		Lewis Timberlake.		Fox & Polhannis.	
	Price per bolt.	Amount.	Price per bolt.	Amount.	Price per bolt.	Amount.	Price per bolt.	Amount.
210 bolts hammock stuff	$26 00	$5,460 00	$28 00	$5,880 00	$29 75	$6,247 50	$29 00	$6,090 00

Bolts.	GOSPORT, VA.							
	John Travers, president of the Phœnix Manufabturing Company.		Grant & Barton.		Lewis Timberlake.		Nathaniel Hamlin.	
	Price per bolt.	Amount.	Price per bolt.	Amount.	Price per bolt.	Amount.	Price per bolt.	Amount.
50 bolts heavy ravens duck (hammock stuff)	$28 50		$9 00	$450 00	$9 00	$450 00	$8 50	$425 00
50 bolts light ravens duck			7 00	350 00	7 00	350 00	6 50	325 00
				800 00		800 00		750 00

July 23, 1847.—Accepted—Gambrill, Corroll, & Co. for Charlestown, Mass., and Brooklyn, N. Y.; and Nathaniel Hamlin for Gosport, Va.

No. 18.

Scale of offers to furnish twine, under advertisement of June 21, 1847. (Deliveries to be made by May 1, 1847.)

Quantities.	CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.									
	Gambrill, Carroll, & Co.		Jno. Travers, Prest. Phœ. M. Co.		Lewis Timberlake.		Nathaniel Hamlin.		Fox & Polhannis.	
	Price per pound.	Amount.	Price per pound.	Amount.	Price per pound.	Amount.	Price per pound.	Amount.	Price per pound.	Amount.
1,600 pounds flax twine............	....	....	25½ cents	$408	26 cents	$416	25 cents	$400	25 cents	$20
800 pounds cotton twine..........	22 cents	$176	....	....	19⅞ cents	159	....	....		
						* 575		† 400		

* Declined. † Accepted.

No. 18.—*Scale of offers*—Continued.

Quantity.	BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.									
	Gambrill, Carroll, & Co.		Jno. Travers, Prest. Phœ. M. Co.		Lewis Timberlake.		Nathaniel Hamlin.		Fox & Polhannis.	
	Price per pound.	Amount.	Price per pound.	Amount.	Price per pound.	Amount.	Price per pound.	Amount.	Price per pound.	Amount.
1,450 pounds flax twine	....	26 cents	....	$377 00	26 cents	$377 00	25 cents	$362 50		
250 pounds cotton twine	22 cents	....	$55 00	....	19⅞ cents	49 68¾	....	....	25 cents	$62 50
150 pounds whipping twine	....	....	....	....	29⅞ cents	40 81¼				
50 seine twine	....	....	....	....	45 cents	22 50				
						*491 00				

* Declined.

No. 18.—*Scale of offers*—Continued.

Quantity.	GOSPORT, VIRGINIA.					
	Lewis Timberlake.		Nathaniel Hamlin.		Jno. Travers, Prest. Phœ. M. Co.	
	Price per pound.	Amount.	Price per pound.	Amount.	Price per pound.	Amount.
1,000 pounds flax twine	26 cents	$260 00	25 cents	$250 00	26 cents	$260 00
200 pounds whipping twine...........	29⅞ cents	59 75				
		*319 75				

* Declined.

Accepted.—Nathaniel Hamlin for flax twine at Charlestown, Massachusetts, Brooklyn, New York, and Gosport, Virginia; and Lewis Timberlake for cotton twine, whipping twine, and seine twine, at Charlestown, Brooklyn, and Gosport.

Note.—L. Timberlake declined by letter of 29th July; and the twine for which his offer was accepted was offered to John Travers, who also declined, stating that he could not make it.

July 23, 1847.

No. 19.

Scale of offers to furnish timber under advertisement of the 26th July, 1847, to be delivered at the navy yard at Charlestown, Massachusetts—one-half by 31st March, and one-half by 31st July, 1848.

Quantity.	J. W. Duncan.	C. Miller.	Thomas Tatem.	William Tatem.	William A. Spence, jr.	W. B. Thomas.	Bangs, Brothers, & Co.	S. Etheredge.
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
2,000 cubic feet white oak butt pieces, 12 to 25 feet long	50 per c. ft.	45 per c. ft.	40 per c. ft.	65 per c. ft.	36 per c. ft.	50 per c. ft.	38½ per c. ft.	45 per c. ft.
300 cubic feet white oak butt pieces, 10 to 15 feet long	50 do	45 do	40 do	65 do	16 do	48 do	38½ do	45 do
500 cubic feet white oak butt pieces, 14 to 30 feet long	50 do	45 do	40 do	65 do	36 do	60 do	40 do	45 do
200 white oak boat knees, not less than 4 inches diameter	$2 per knee	$3 50 p. knee	$5 per knee.		$2 25 p. knee	75 per knee	$2 75 p. knee	$4 25 p. knee.
2 cords hickory butts, 6 to 10 feet long	$20 per cord.	$45 per cord.	$35 per cord.		$12 per cord.	$20 per cord.	$24 per cord	
250 cubic feet rock maple timber, 16 to 18 inches diameter	50 per c. ft.					50 per c. ft.	35 per c. ft.	

September 7, 1847.—Accepted—Offer of William A. Spence, jr., for the 2,000 feet white oak butt pieces.
Do do do 300 feet white oak butt pieces.
Do do do 500 feet white oak butt pieces.
Do do do 2 cords hickory butts.
Offer of W. B. Thomas for the 200 white oak boat knees.
And of Bangs, Brothers, & Co. for the 250 feet rock maple timber.

No. 20.

Scale of offers to furnish timber under advertisement of the 26th July, 1847, to be delivered at the navy yard, Brooklyn, New York—one-half by 31st March, and one-half by 31st July, 1848.

Quantity.	R. Vandervier.	J. B. Thomas.	J. J. Van Pelt.	J. B. McLoud.	S. P. Browne.	W. A. Spence, jr.	Thomas Tatem.	William Tatem.	B. T. Tatem.	Campbell & Moody.
	Cents.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Cents.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Dollars.*
3 yellow pine sticks spar timber, 50 feet long	50 c. ft.		51 c. ft.	65 c. ft.			89 c. ft.		75 c. f.	50 c. ft.
3 yellow pine sticks spar timber, 45 feet long	45 do		51 do	65 do			89 do		75 do	50 do
4 yellow pine sticks spar timber, 73 feet long	73 do		76 do	65 do			89 do		75 do	75 do
4 yellow pine sticks spar timber, 65 feet long	70 do		76 do	65 do			89 do		75 do	75 do
4 yellow pine sticks spar timber, 52 feet long	60 do		60 do	65 do			89 do		75 do	60 do
4 yellow pine sticks spar timber, 48 feet long	54 do		60 do	65 do			89 do		75 do	60 do
2 yellow pine sticks spar timber, 54 feet long	54 do		50 do	65 do			89 do		75 do	50 do
4 yellow pine sticks spar timber, 72 feet long	75 do		76 do	65 do			89 do		75 do	75 do
4 yellow pine sticks spar timber, 65 feet long	73 do		76 do	65 do			89 do		75 do	75 do
20,000 cubic feet eastern white oak plank stocks			42½ do				40 do	48 c. ft.		42 do
10 pieces locust timber, 7 feet long			1 25 do							1 25 do
450 cubic feet Long Island locust timber			1 25 do							1 00 do
1 piece African mahogany, 7 feet long			20 b. m.							20 pr. ft.
1 piece African mahogany, 10½ feet long			20 do							20 do
1 piece African mahogany, 10 feet long			20 do							20 do
25 spruce spars, 55 to 60 feet long		17 00 each	17 50 each		9 00 each					18 00 each.
25 spruce spars, 45 to 50 feet long		10 00 do	17 50 do		5 00 do					16 00 do
1,000 inches spruce spars		20 inch	21 inch		20 inch					20 inch.
2,000 inches white oak boat knees			25 do				125 inch			25 do
20 rough hickory bars, 12 feet long			60 do			1 62½ each	250 each	200 each		60 each.
20 rough hickory bars, 14 feet long			80 do			1 75 do	250 do	200 do		90 do
400 rough split hickory bars			22 do			75 do	100 do	49 do		25 do

No. 20—Continued.

Quantity.	P. J. Stuyvesant.	Wm. Farquharson.	John Nash.	Bangs, Brothers, & Co.	A. B. Norris.	Jos. Grice.	J. W. C. Loud.	John Munson.	N. N. Tatem.	Ezra Osborne.
	Cents.	*Dollars.*	*Cents.*	*Dollars.*	*Dolls.*	*Dols. cts.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Cents.*	*Dollars.*
3 yellow pine sticks spar timber, 50 feet long	Informal, being without guaranty.			43 c. f.		60 c. f.	40 00 per stick.		70 c. f.	Informal, being without guaranty.
3 yellow pine sticks spar timber, 45 feet long				42 do.		55 do.	33 75		70 do.	
4 yellow pine sticks spar timber, 73 feet long				45 do.		99 do.	200 00		70 do.	
4 yellow pine sticks spar timber, 65 feet long				48 do.		95 do.	150 00		70 do.	
4 yellow pine sticks spar timber, 52 feet long				46 do.		75 do.	100 00		70 do.	
4 yellow pine sticks spar timber, 48 feet long				44 do.		60 do.	75 00		70 do.	
2 yellow pine sticks spar timber, 54 feet long				45 do.		65 do.	100 00		70 do.	
4 yellow pine sticks spar timber, 72 feet long				45 do.		99 do.	225 00		70 do.	
4 yellow pine sticks spar timber, 65 feet long				45 do.		95 do.	175 00		70 do.	
20,000 cubic feet eastern W. O. plank stocks			45 c. f.	38 do.		75 do.				
10 pieces locust timber, 7 feet long				60 do.	$2 c. f.	1 60 do.				
450 cubic feet Long Island locust timber				55 do.	2 do	1 65 do.				
1 piece African mahogany, 7 feet long				2 50 each		12 00 do.				
1 piece African mahogany, 10½ feet long				2 50 do.		12 00 do.				
1 piece African mahogany, 10 feet long				2 54 do.		12 00 do.				
25 spruce spars, 55 to 60 feet long				12 00 do.		15 00 do.				
25 spruce spars, 45 to 50 feet long				8 75 do.		12 00 do.				
1,000 inches spruce spars				16 inch		25 inch				
2,000 inches W. O. boat knees			95 inch	30 do.		75 do.				
20 rough hickory bars, 12 feet long			300 each	2 40 each		2 90 each				1 25 each
20 rough hickory bars, 14 feet long			300 do.	2 40 do.		3 25 do.				1 50 do.
400 rough split hickory bars			50 do.	1 00 do.		2 00 do.				16 do.

No. 20—Continued.

Quantity.	R. Vandervier.	W. B. Thomas.	J. J. Van Pelt.	J. B. McLoud.	S. P. Browne.	W. A. Spence, jr.	Thomas Tatem.	William Tatem.	B. T. Tatem.	Campbell & Moody.
	Cents.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Cents.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Cents.*	*Cents*	*Cents.*	*Dollars.*
1 ton 8-inch diameter lignumvitæ			90 00 ton.							85 00 ton.
1 ton 7½-inch diameter lignumvitæ			90 00 do.							85 00 do.
1 ton 7-inch diameter lignumvitæ			90 00 do.							85 00 do.
1 ton 6½-inch diameter lignumvitæ			90 00 do.							85 00 do.
1 ton 5½-inch diameter lignumvitæ			90 00 do.							85 00 do.
1 ton 5-inch diameter lignumvitæ			90 00 do.							85 00 do.
2 tons 4½-inch diameter lignumvitæ			90 00 do.							85 00 do.
2 tons 4-inch diameter lignumvitæ			90 00 do.							85 00 do.
20 sticks Y. P. timber, 45 to 50 feet long			37½ c. f.				55 c. f.			36 c. f.

No. 20—Continued.

Quantity.	P. J. Stuyvesant.	Wm. Farquharson.	John Nash.	Bangs, Brothers, & Co.	A. B. Norris.	Jos. Grice.	J. W. C. Loud.	John Munson.	N. N. Tatem.	Ezra Osborne.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Cents.*	*Dollars.*	*Cents.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Cents.*	*Dollars.*
1 ton 8-inch diameter lignumvitæ	54 00 ton	55 ton		98 00 ton		115 00 ton		60 00 ton		
1 ton 7½-inch diameter lignumvitæ	54 00 do.	55 do.		98 00 do.		115 00 do.		60 00 do.		
1 ton 7-inch diameter lignumvitæ	54 00 do.	55 do.		98 00 do.		115 00 do.		60 00 do.		
1 ton 6½-inch diameter lignumvitæ	54 00 do.	55 do.		98 00 do.		115 00 do.		60 00 do.		
1 ton 5½-inch diameter lignumvitæ	54 00 do.	55 do.		98 00 do.		115 00 do.		60 00 do.		
1 ton 5-inch diameter lignumvitæ	54 00 do.	55 do.		98 00 do.		115 00 do.		60 00 do.		
2 tons 4½-inch diameter lignumvitæ	54 00 do.	55 do.		98 00 do.		105 00 do.		60 00 do.		
2 tons 4-inch diameter lignumvitæ	54 00 do.	55 do.		98 00 do.		105 00 do.		60 00 do.		
20 sticks Y. P. timber, 45 to 50 feet long				36 c. f.		49 c. f.	33 75 each			

The offer of Bangs, Brothers, & Co., accepted for all but the lignumvitæ, and Wm. Farquharson is accepted for the lignumvitæ.

***September* 7, 1847.**

No. 21.

Scale of offers to furnish timber, under advertisement of the 26th July, 1847. (To be delivered at the navy yard at Philadelphia—one-half by 31st March, and one-half by 31st July, 1848.)

inches.	J. W. Duncan.	J. B. M'Loud.	Thos. Tatem.	Jno. Haughton.	C. G. Oslere.*	Jno. Petty.	J. G. Churchman.	Alexander Heron.	Bangs, Brs., & Co.	N. N. Tatum.	Henry Buck.	Jos. Grice.	Christian Miller.
	Price.	Price.	Price.	Price.	Price.	Price.	Price.	Price.	Price.	Price.	Price.	Price.	Price.
74,000 7½ 13,000 6¼ 213,000 6 31,000 5½ 122,000 5 20,000 4½ 15,000 4 10,000 3½ 498,000 ft. board meas. w. o. plak.	$90 per M. ft.	....	$90 per M. ft.	....	$84 per M. ft.	$90 per M. ft.	....	....	$36 per M. ft.	....	....	....	50,000 ft. at $95 p. M. ft.
20,000 cubic feet white oak plank 2tocks.	....	....	48 cents per ft.	....	33⅓ cts. per ft.	....	62 cents per ft.	....	35 cents per ft.	47 cents per ft.	....	....	50,000 ft. at 45 c. per ft.
82,000 feet b. m. white oak plank.	....	....	$99 per M. ft.	....	....	$100 per M. ft.	....	....	$41 per M. ft.				
32,000 cubic feet yellow pine plank stocks.	....	45 cents per ft.	65 cents per ft.	29 cents per ft.	....	....	....	54 cents per ft.	33 cents per ft.	....	40 cents per ft.	40 cents per ft.	

* Informal, being without quantity.

September 7, 1847.—Bangs, Brothers, & Co. accepted for the 498,000 feet white oak plank.
Do do do 20,000 feet white oak plank stocks.
Do do do 82,000 feet white oak plank.
Do And John Haughton accepted for the 32,000 feet yellow pine plank stocks.

No. 22.

Scale of offers to furnish timber, under advertisement of July 26, 1847; deliverable at the navy yard at Gosport, Va.—half by March 31, and half by July 31, 1848.

Timber.	Ed. H. Herbert.	W. Etheredge.	Jno. Petty.	T. Sivalls.	C. Etheredge.	W. J. & J. R. Gilliam.	M. M. Tatum.	A. Fobes.	S. P. Browne.
76,000 cubic feet white oak stocks	$0 35		$0 29¾	$5 M.—28	$0 35		$20 M—28		
10 pieces No. 1 white oak timber		$0 90	49¾						
10 pieces No. 2 white oak timber		90	49¾						
10 pieces No. 3 white oak timber		90	49¾						
10 pieces No. 4 white oak timber		90	49¾						
10 pieces No. 5 white oak timber		90	49¾						
10 pieces locust, 8 feet long				$2,587 20 all				$3 00	
20 pieces locust, 7 feet long								3 00	
20 pieces locust, 6 feet long								3 00	
20,000 cubic feet yellow pine plank stocks	29					20			
78 pieces southern yellow pine	45		49¾			30		42	
50 spruce spars, 9 inches diameter								40	$0 19½
60 spruce spars, 8 inches diameter								41	19½
70 spruce spars, 7 inches diameter								40	19½
90 spruce spars, 6 inches diameter								40	19½
100 spruce spars, 5 inches diameter								40	19
100 spruce poles, 20 feet long								50	50
150 spruce poles, 16 feet long								65	20

Accepted.—John Petty for the 76,000 feet white oak stocks, at 29¾ cents; W. J. & J. R. Gilliam for the 20,000 feet yellow pine, at 80 cents.

No. 22.—*Scale of offers*—Continued.

Timber.	B. Morris.	Richard Nash.	S. Phillips.	Jno. Petty.	S. Etheredge.	W. B. Thomas.	Perkins & Co.	T. Tatem.	W. Tatem.
76 cubic feet white oak stocks		$3 M.—30	$0 37	$0 33	$10 M.—33			$0 32	$0 40
10 pieces No. 1 white oak timber		$0 60	Informal, being without guaranty.	55				1 60	75
10 pieces No. 2 white oak timber		60		55				1 60	75
10 pieces No. 3 white oak timber		60		55				1 60	75
10 pieces No. 4 white oak timber		60		55				1 60	75
10 pieces No. 5 white oak timber		60		55				1 60	75
10 pieces locust, 8 feet long	$2 00			80					
20 pieces locust, 7 feet long	2 25			80					
20 pieces locust, 6 feet long	2 00			80					
20,000 cubic feet yellow pine plank stocks				30				35	
78 pieces southern yellow pine				55				80	60
50 spruce spars, 9 inches diameter				35		$0 30	$0 35		
60 spruce spars, 8 inches diameter				35		30	35		
70 spruce spars, 7 inches diameter				35		30	35		
90 spruce spars, 6 inches diameter				35		30	35		
100 spruce spars, 5 inches diameter				35		30	35		
100 spruce poles, 20 feet long				40		1 00	50		
150 spruce poles, 16 feet long				40		75	25		

Accepted.—Jno. Petty for the 50 pieces locust, at 80 cents.

No. 22.—*Scale of offers*—Continued.

Timber.	B. T. Tatem.	Bangs, Brothers, & Co.	Jno. Nash.	H. Buck.	W. Yeaton.	W. H. Haynes.	G. Pierce.	J. H. Hope.
76,000 cubic feet white oak stocks	$10 M.—33	$0 30	$10 M.—30			$20 M.—35	$0 36	$5 M.—36
10 pieces No. 1 white oak timber		45	$0 55				48	
10 pieces No. 2 white oak timber		45	55				48	
10 pieces No. 3 white oak timber		45	55				48	
10 pieces No. 4 white oak timber		45	55				48	
10 pieces No. 5 white oak timber		45	55					
10 pieces locust, 8 feet long								
20 pieces locust, 7 feet long								
20 pieces locust, 6 feet long								
20,000 cubic feet yellow pine plank stocks	$0 36	24		$0 40		$0 35		
78 pieces southern yellow pine	65	$1,150 24 all						
50 spruce spars, 9 inches diameter		$0 16			$0 29			
60 spruce spars, 8 inches diameter		16			29			
70 spruce spars, 7 inches diameter		16			29			
90 spruce spars, 6 inches diameter		16			29			
100 spruce spars, 5 inches diameter		16			29			
100 spruce poles, 20 feet long		75			$90 all			
150 spruce poles, 16 feet long		50						

Accepted.—Bangs, Brothers, & Co. for the 50 pieces white oak timber, at 45 cents; for the 78 pieces yellow pine; for the 250 spruce poles; for the 370 spruce spars.

SEPTEMBER 7, 1847.

No. 23.

Scale of offers for supplies at the navy yard at Brooklyn, N. Y., under advertisement of 11th June, 1847, original prepared and forwarded to the bureau by P. M. Wetmore, navy agent. (Deliveries to be made to the 30th June, 1848.)

No.	Bidders.	Ship chandlery. Class No. 1.	Hardware. Class No. 2.	Nails. Class No. 3.	Stationery. Class No. 4.	Awards.
		Aggregate of bids.				
1	Wetmore & Co		$6,694 44			
2	Jos. T. Crowell				$562 09	
3	Tucker, Cooper, & Co	$9,195 60				Tucker, Cooper, & Co., class No. 1.
4	D. M. Wilson, & Co			$1,058 41		D. M. Wilson & Co., class No. 3.
5	R. C. Root & Antony				521 00	
6	Oakeley & Force		7,952 11			
7	Frederick R. Lee		6,658 08			
8	C. T. Merriman				522 56	
9	John Acosta			1,163 08		
10	Lambert & Lane				447 96	Lambert & Lane, class No. 4.
11	William A. Wheeler				478 55	
12	Rich & Loutrel				577 65	
13	William N. Clem			1,066 50		
14	William N. Clem		5,997 58			William N. Clem, class No. 2.
15	Storer & Stephenson	9,898 92				
16	Charles A. Secor & Co	10,441 80				
17	Wetmore & Co			1,085 30		
18	John McCord				482 10	

No. 24.

Scale of offers to furnish engines and boilers for steamers under circular letter of the 9th August, 1847.

Schedule A, for the steamer being built at Norfolk.

No.	Bidders.	The estimated aggregate of each bid.	Time of completing the boilers.	Time of completing the engines.
1	A. & C. Reeder, of Baltimore, Md	$181,293 55	12 months..	16 months.
2	Joseph Tomlinson, of Pittsburg, Pa	207,017 42	18 months..	22 months.
3	The Allaire works, of New York	228,332 66	8 months..	12½ months.
4	T. F. Secor & Company, New York	195,043 23	6 months..	18 or 12 months.
5	The West Point foundry, New York	186,781 99	14 months..	7 months.
6	J. R. Anderson, Richmond, Va.	190,881 56	12 months..	12 months.
7	Andrey Mehaffey, Lancaster, Pa., ($171,998 79)	213,242 55	9 months..	12 months.
8	Reeny, Neafie, & Company, Philadelphia	212,951 78	10 months..	10 months.
9	Murray & Hazlehurst, Baltimore, Md., (withdrawn)	171,998 79	8 months..	12 months.
10	Knapp & Totten, Pittsburg, Pa	198,296 29	9 months..	12 months.

Messrs. Murray & Hazlehurst having withdrawn their bid for this schedule, by their letter of 26 August, 1847, a letter was addressed by the bureau to Mr. Andrew Mehaffey, to know whether he would build the engines and boilers for the steamer at Norfolk, "on the terms proposed by Murray & Hazlehurst," letter dated 2d September; and Mr. Mehaffey, by letter of the 21st September, having agreed to build them on those terms, the contract was awarded to him.

No. 25.

Scale of offers to furnish Engines and Boilers for steamers, under circular letter of the 9th August, 1847.

Schedule B—for the steamer being built at Philadelphia.

	The estimated aggregate amount of each bid.*		Time of completing the boilers.	Time of completing the engines.
1. Merrick & Towne, Phila.	178,703	14	12 months	15 months
2. A. & C. Reeder, Baltimore	182,213	64	12 months	16 months
3. Joseph Tomlinson, Pittsb.	212,477	69	18 months	22 months
4. The Allaire Works, N. Y.	205,364	12	8 months	12½ months
5. Murray & Hazlehurst, Balt	175,940	01	8 months	12 months
6. Knapp & Totten, Pittsb'g	189,319	43	9 months	12 months

Sept. 1, 1847.—The offer No. 5, of Murray & Hazlehurst, being the most favorable, is accepted for steamer at Philadelphia.

Schedule C—for the steamer being built at Kittery, Maine..

1. A. & C. Reeder, Baltimore	188,424	17	12 months	16 months
2. Joseph Tomlinson, Pittsb.	210,392	74	18 months	22 months
3. Halloway & Grice, Philad.	*		12 months	12 months
4. The Allaire Works, N. Y.	220,558	11	8 months	12½ months
5. T. F. Secor, & Co. N. Y.	192,547	23	14 months	7 months
6. Jabez Coney, Boston,....	182,880	67	6 months	10 months

Sept, 1, 1847.—The offer No. 6, of Jabez Coney, being the most favorable, is accepted for steamer at Kittery, Maine.

Schedule D—for the steamer being built at New York.

1. T. F. Secor & Co. N. Y.	193,543	23	14 months	7 months

Sept. 1, 1847.—The offer No. 1, of T. F. Secor & Co.† is accepted for steamer at New York.

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* Informal—not embracing all kinds.

† Messrs. Secor & Co. relinquished in favor of Messrs. Merrick & Towne, who entered into contract, *on the same terms*, on the 30th October, 1847, with the approbation of the Hon. Secretary of the Navy.

No. 26.

Scale of offers to furnish supplies for the year 1847–'8, under navy agent's advertisement of 8th June, 1847; original prepared and forwarded to the bureau by Joseph Hall, navy agent.

Bidders.	BOSTON.							
	Class No. 1.	Class No. 2.	Class No. 3.	Class No. 4.	Class No. 5.	Class No. 6.	Class No. 7.	Class No. 8.
	Russia and ravens duck.	Oakum.	Hemp.	Fuel.	Iron and steel.	Ship chandlery.	Hardware.	Stationery.
	Aggregate amount of bids.							
William Lang	$1,824 00							
Otis V. Sawyer*	1,761 00							
Horton, Cordis, & Co.	1,787 00							
William Lang*		$695 00						
Wildes P. Walker		800 00						
J. J. Hammett, jr.			Informal.					
Wildes P. Walker*			$28,296 86					
Francis Cox			29,920 04					
Wildes P. Walker				$4,625 27				
David Townsend*				3,683 00				
Warren B. Thomas				3,827 21				
Shepard Robbins				4,197 50				
William H. Prentice & Sons				Informal.				
Josiah Newell, jr.					Informal.			
Horton, Cordis, & Co.					$2,422 37			
Phillips & Mosely					2,970 59			
Gay & Stratton					2,499 98			
William Lang*					2,356 99			
Otis Greene						$10,486 42		
Horton, Cordis, & Co.						10,026 08		

No. 26—*Scale of offers*—Continued.

Bidders.	BOSTON.							
	Class No. 1.	Class No. 2.	Class No. 3.	Class No. 4.	Class No. 5.	Class No. 6.	Class No. 7.	Class No. 8.
	Russia and ravens duck.	Oakum.	Hemp.	Fuel.	Iron and steel.	Ship chandlery.	Hardware.	Stationery.
	Aggregate amount of bids.							
F. E. Wellington						$11,909 44		
William Lang						10,265 88		
Horton, Cordis, & Co.*							$10,324 51	
Charles S. Homer							10,434 30	
George Adams							11,441 37	
William T. Eustis							12,373 52	
Charles Scudder & Co							11,938 91	
Benjamin Loring & Co								$230 79
John Marsh*								165 86
C. P. Emmons								Informal.

* Accepted.

In the classes of ship chandlery and hardware, where the weights and measurement were estimated by the bidders, they have been equalized by us, by substituting those contained in the table below, which are believed to be the nearest to the actual weights and measurement of those articles. In no case, however, has it changed the result:

155 mast hoops, to measure	1,860 inches	50 sides half-tanned leather, to weigh	1,000 pounds
100 sides rigging leather, to weigh	2,000 pounds	700 hides for rope, to weigh	69,167 pounds
20 sides pump leather, to weigh	400 pounds	25 boxes soap, to weigh	1,875 pounds
67 sides bellows leather, to weigh	469 pounds		

J. B. WILSON, *Commandant.*
JOS. HALL, *Navy Agent.*
S. J. THOMAS, *Naval Storekeeper.*

No. 27.

PHILADELPHIA.

Scale of offers to furnish supplies, (under advertisement of the Navy Agent, and forwarded by him to the Bureau.)

SUNDRY ARTICLES, per advertisement of the 9th June, 1847; contract to continue to 30th June, 1848.

Class 1,	Bowlby & Brenner	$2,192 75
Do.	Konler & Company	2,182 57
Do.	Baxter & Brother	2,487 06½
Cass 2,	M. B. Mahoney	informal
Do.	Bowlby & Brenner	589 00
Do.	E. Z. Steever	informal
Do.	Bowlby & Brenner*	1,290 85

Contract with Bowlby & Brenner.—We hereby certify that the above is a correct list of offers made for sundries, as per advertisement of 9th June, 1847, as opened in our presence 22d June. Messrs. Konler & Co., in class No. 1, have omitted the extension of some articles, which gives the contract to Messrs. Bowlby & Brenner.

JNO. F. SCHELL,
J. L. TAYLOR,
P. BARRY HAYES.

SPARS, per advertisement of the 29th July, 1847; deliveries by 25th October, 1847.

Pidgeon & Hoffman	$2,625 00
Samuel B. Grice	2,015 00
*Samuel P. Browne	1,649 50

The above is a correct list of bids as opened in our presence 6th September, 1847, for spars.

J. L. TAYLOR,
JNO. F. SCHELL,
P. B. HAYES.

WHITE PINE PLANK, per advertisement of the 9th August, 1847; deliveries by the 5th October, 1847.

Samuel B. Grice	$2,062 37
William Carman & Son	1,590 97
*G. W. Churchman	1,296 25

The above is a correct list of bids as opened in our presence 10th September, 1847, for white pine plank.

J. L. TAYLOR,
JNO. F. SCHELL,
P. B. HAYES.

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*Lowest and accepted.

No. 28.

NORFOLK.

Scale of offers to furnish supplies at the navy-yard at Gosport, Virginia, under advertisements by the navy agent; originals forwarded to the bureau by George Loyall, navy agent.

STATIONERY AND BLANKS.

Under advertisement of 18*th May*, 1847; *deliveries to be made by* 30*th June*, 1848.

*C Hall & Company	$1,149 30

Under advertisement of 11*th June*, 1847; *deliveries to be made by* 30*th June*, 1848.

Class No. 1.—HARDWARE AND SHIP CHANDLERY.

*Bonsel & Brother	$12,310 61
Higgins & Brother	12,604 83
Norris & Brother	13,170 46

Class No. 2.—LEATHER, LEAD, LIME, &C.

*Higgins & Brother	$5,260 67

Class No. 3.—STATIONERY, &C.

*C. Hall & Company	$366 00

WHITE OAK KNEES AND TIMBER.

Under advertisement of 2*d June*, 1847; *deliverable as soon as required by commandant.*

	Knees.	Timber.	Amount of bid.
*John Nash	$1 74	$1 40	$188 00
Jno. Pelty	2 99	1 25	311 50
*Thomas Tatem	5 00	1 00	510 00

*Those marked thus (*) were accepted.

GUN-CARRIAGE TIMBER.

Under advertisement of 2d August, 1847; *deliveries to be made by 30th June*, 1848.

*Jno. Pelty, $50 per 1,000 feet	$5,925 00
F. A. Jett, $65 per 1,000 feet	7,709 00
Thomas Tatem, $77 per 1,000 feet	9,317 13
H. V. Niemeyer, $80 per 1,000 feet	9,488 00

200 LOGS OF KNOTTY RED CEDAR.

Under advertisement of 9th August, 1847; *to be delivered by 1st November*, 1847.

*Joseph Grice, $1 70 per cubic foot.
H. N. Bucktrout, $2 80 per cubic foot.

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*Those marked thus (*) were accepted.

No. 29.

Scale of offers to furnish copper for steamers being built at the navy yards at Norfolk, Philadelphia, Kittery, and New York; 1-5th part deliverable monthly at the respective works.

Bidders.	Class No. 1.—Deliverable at the works of Jabez Coney, at Boston, for steamer at Kittery.				Class No. 2.—Deliverable at the works of T. F. Secor & Co., at New York, for steamer at N.Y.			
	Plates.	Bolts.	Rods.	The estimated total amount.	Plates.	Bolts.	Rods.	The estimated total amount.
	133,000 pounds.	19,000 pounds.	10,000 pounds.		133,075 pounds.	18,500 pounds.	10,200 pounds.	
	Price per pound.	Price per pound.	Price per pound.		Price per pound.	Price per pound.	Price per pound.	
1. Crocker, Brothers, & Co.	$0 30	$0 26	$0 26	$47,440 00	$0 30	$0 26	$0 26	$47,384 50
2. Revere Copper Company	28	25	26	44,590 00				
3. Phelps, Dodge, & Co.	....	....	....	....	28¼	25½	26½	45,014 18¾
4. John Kies	28	25	25½	44,540 00	28¼	25½	26½	45,014 18¾
5. Hendricks & Brothers	....	....	....	....	28	25	26	44,538 00
6. Nathaniel Hamlin	35	27	27	54,380 00	36	28	28	55,943 00
7. Hollingsworth & Co.								
8. Simeon P. Smith	28	26	26	44,780 00	28	25	25⅞	44,525 25

No. 29—Continued.

Bidders.	Class No. 3.—Deliverable at the works of Murray & Hazlehurst, at Baltimore, for steamer at Philadelphia.				Class No. 4.—Deliverable at the works of Andrew Mehaffey, at Norfolk, for steamer at Norfolk.			
	Plates.	Bolts.	Rods.		Plates.	Bolts.	Rods.	
	200,000 pounds.	35,000 pounds.	16,000 pounds.	The estimated total amount.	200,000 pounds.	34,000 pounds.	15,000 pounds.	The estimated total amount.
	Price per pound.	Price per pound.	Price per pound.		Price per pound.	Price per pound.	Price per pound.	
1. Crocker, Brothers, & Co.	$0 30	$0 26	$0 26	$73,260 00	$0 30	$0 26	$0 26	$72,740 00
2. Revere Copper Company	28	25	26	68,910 00	29	26	27	70,890 00
3. Phelps, Dodge, & Co.	....	....	....	....	28¼	25½	26½	69,145 00
4. John Kies								
5. Hendricks & Brothers								
6. Nathaniel Hamlin	38	28	28	90,280 00	38	28	28	89,720 00
7. Hollingsworth & Co.	27$\frac{15}{16}$	23$\frac{15}{16}$	23$\frac{15}{16}$	68,083 12½				
8. Simeon P. Smith	28	26	26½	69,340 00	28¼	25½	26¼	69,107 50

Note.—John Kies having declined by his letter of 20th October, 1847, the copper required at Boston was offered to the Revere Copper Company, (next lowest,) and that company, by its treasurer, J. Davis, jr., having by letter of 25th October, agreed to furnish it, a contract was prepared and forwarded to be signed on the 27th October, 1847.

Accepted.—Offer No. 4, of John Kies, for Boston, class No. 1; offer No. 8, of Simeon P. Smith, for New York, class No. 2; offer No. 7, of Hollingsworth & Co., for Baltimore, class No. 3; offer No. 8, of Simeon P. Smith, for Norfolk, class No. 4.

October 5, 1847.

No. 30.

PENSACOLA.

Scale of offers to furnish supplies at Pensacola, under advertisement by Walker Anderson, navy agent.

Bidders.	Class No. 1. Iron, hardware, &c.	Class No. 2. Lime.	Class No. 3. Wood.	Class No. 4. Stationery.	Class No. 5. Tar, pitch, &c.	Class No. 6. Leather.	Class No. 7. Blanks.	REMARKS. Contracts to continue to 30th June, 1848.
	Aggregate.	Aggregate.	Aggregate.	Aggregate.	Aggregate.	Aggregate.	Aggregate.	
Pattison & Avery	$9,005 89							Contract with Pattison & Avery for class No. 1.
J. M. Stannard	9,306 35							
J. M. Stannard		$517 53						Contract with J. M. Stannard for class No. 2.
Pattison & Avery		660 00						
David B. Garrison			$1,072 00					Contract with D. B. Garrison class No. 3.
George G. Pattison			1,360 00					
Pattison & Avery				$560 83				Contract with Pattison & Avery for class No. 4.
J. M. Stannard				633 24$\frac{2}{3}$				
J. M. Stannard					$560 10			Contract with Pattison & Avery for class No. 5.
Pattison & Avery					558 50			
J. M. Stannard						$300 00		Contract with J. M. Stannard for class No. 6.
George G. Pattison						320 00		
J. M. Stannard							$352 50	Contract with J. M. Stannard for class No. 7.
B. F. McGee							470 00	
J. A. Banghy							385 00	
George G. Pattison							498 75	

No. 31.

Scale of offers to furnish supplies at the navy-yards at Norfolk and Washington, until Navy Agent's advertisements.

NORFOLK.

Under advertisement of September 2, 1847.	Cypress or Pine.		Spruce Spars.	Total.
	Per M ft.	Per M feet.		
1. Ferguson & Milhado	......	$17 49	....	2,623 50
2. Ferguson & Milhado	$22	....	....	3,300
3. E. Gamage........	......	$20	....	3,000
4. J. C. White.......	$27	$27	....	4,050
5. M. J. Walker......	......	$30	....	4,500
6. Joseph Grice.......	......	$39	....	5,850
1. R. A. Worrell	......	....	7 cents per foot	2,275
2. M. J. Walker......	......	....	$2 50 & 3 50 ea.	2,875
3. Joseph Grice.......	......	....	9 cents per foot	2,925

To be delivered by 10th January, 1848.
October 2, 1847.

Contract with Ferguson & Milhado, for the white pine, and R. A. Worrell, for the spruce spars.

Under advertisement of September 17, 1847.	Cypress.	Elm.	Total.
1847.—Oct. 18:			
Ferguson & Milhado......	$40 per M feet	$50 per M feet	520

Accepted, and contract entered into.
To be delivered by December 31, 1847.
October 18, 1847.

WASHINGTON.

For Hardware, under advertisement of 6th June, 1847.

Offers.—Campbell & Coyle, at..........$216 79 } whole amount.
Simeon P. Smith...............$214 08 }

Contract with Simeon P. Smith, to be delivered by Sept. 1, 1847.

REPORT FROM BUREAU OF ORDNANCE AND HYDROGRAPHY.

Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrogaphy,
October 23, 1847.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit, in conformity with the directions contained in your letter of the 2d ultimo, the estimates in detail for the service of the navy, so far as they relate to the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, for the year commencing July 1, 1848.

It gives me pleasure to state that the arrangements for making and expediting the various articles coming under the head of ordnance stores and munitions are advancing to completion with a precision and despatch that is gratifying.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. WARRINGTON,
Chief of Bureau.

Hon. John Y. Mason,
Secretary of the Navy.

Schedule of papers containing the estimates of the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, for the year ending June 30, 1849.

A. Estimate of the expenses of the bureau.
B. Estimate of the pay of officers on ordnance duty.
C. Estimate of ordnance and ordnance stores for the general service of the navy.
D. Statement of the cost or estimated value of the ordnance and ordnance stores on hand at the different navy-yards 1st July, 1847, and the receipts and expenditures for the year ending 30th June, 1847.
E. Statement of the labor performed at the different navy-yards and cost thereof.
F. Estimate of the amount required under the head of hydrography for the year ending 30th June, 1849.

A.

Estimate of the amount required for the expenses of the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, for the year ending 30th June, 1849, as authorized by the acts of Congress, approved August 31, 1842, and 3d March, 1847.

For salary of chief of bureau		$3,500
For salary of clerks		4,200
For salary of draughtsman		1,000
For salary of messenger		700
		9,400
Appropriated for year ending 30th June, 1848	$9,400	

For contingent expenses.

Blank books and stationary	$260	
Miscellaneous items	140	
Labor	120	
		520
		9,920

Bureau of Ordnance anl Hydrography,
October 23, 1847.
L. WARRINGTON,
Chief of Bureau.

B.

Estimate of pay required for officers on ordnance duty, for the year ending June 30, 1849.

1 Captain as inspector	$3,500
3 Commanders as assistants	6,300
6 Lieutenants as do	9,000
	18,800

Note.—The increase in this estimate over that for the last year, is occasioned by the addition of one lieutenant.

L. WARRINGTON,
Chief of Bureau.

Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography,
October 23, 1847.

C.

Estimate of ordnance, ordnance stores, and small arms, for the general service of the navy, from the 1st of July, 1848, *to 30th June,* 1849.

For 200 guns, 32-pounders, of 57 cwt. at 6½ cents per pound	$82,992
For 6 guns, 32-pounders, of 51 cwt. at 6½ cents per pound	2,227
For 5 guns, 32-pounders, of 46 cwt. at 6½ cents per pound	1,674
For 12 guns, 32-pounders, of 42 cwt. at 6½ cents per pound	3,669
For 10 guns, 8-inch, of 53 cwt. at 6½ cents per pound	3,858
For 300 gun carriages, at 150 each	45,000
For 50,000 round shot, 32-pounder, at 3 cents per pound	48,000
For powder tanks for various sized vessels	24,000
For materials for making ordnance stores, and machinery for working up the same; for battle and magazine lanterns; for cannon-locks; for cannon-primers; for percussion caps, and for all other articles of ordnance stores including a gun pendulum for proving powder at the city of Washington, and musket pendulum	75,000
For contingent expenses that may accrue for the following purposes, viz:	
Drawings and model; for inspecting instruments; for postage paid by officers inspecting ordnance and ordnance stores; for travelling expenses in inspecting ordnance and ordnance stores; for hire of agents and rent of storehouses on the northern lakes; for advertising in the public papers; for transportation of ordnance and ordnance stores, and for no other purpose whatever	32,000
	318,420

L. WARRINGTON,
Chief of Bureau.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE AND HYDROGRAPHY,
October 23, 1857

D.

Statement of the cost, or estimated value of the stores on hand, at the several navy-yards, July 1, 1847; *of articles received and expended from June* 30, 1846, *to June* 30, 1847, *and those remaining on hand, the* 1st *of July*, 1847, *which are under the direction of the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography.*

Navy yards.	On hand July 1, 1846.	Receipts.	Expenditures.	On hand July 1, 1847.
Portsmouth	$87,440 50	$13,008 00	$79 91	$87,373 67
Charlestown	354,207 56	247,056 95	254,668 09	346,596 42
Brooklyn	724,695 43	229,286 95	192,795 70	761,186 68
Philadelphia	78,111 61	15,997 23	27,139 74	66,969 10
Washington	78,243 96	59,419 14	51,473 14	86,189 95
Gosport	460,391 49	175,531 00	81,117 76	554,804 73
Pensacola	26,839 94	13,225 33	9,662 78	30,402 49
On the lakes	7,035 25	....	....	7,035 75
	1,816,965 74	740,529 68	616,937 12	1,940,558 29

Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, *October* 23, 1347.

L. WARRINGTON, *Chief of Bureau.*

E.

Statement of the number of days' labor and the cost thereof, from 1st *July*, 1846, *to* 30*th June*, 1847, *at the respective yards, chargeable to the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography.*

Yards.	No. of days of labor.	Cost of labor.	Average pay per day.	Remarks.
Portsmouth	58¾	$61 67	$1 05	
Boston	19,465	28,787 44	1 46	
New York	16,221¼	22,584 17	1 39 3-13	
Philadelphia	4,052	5,425 94	1 33 9-10	
Washington	21,065	27,811 46	1 32	
Norfolk	17,082	23,281 24	1 36¼	
Pensacola	1,330	1,961 55	1 47½	
Total	79,274	109,913 47	1 38¾	

Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, *October* 23, 1847.

L. WARRINGTON, *Chief of Bureau.*

F.

Estimate of the amount required for the naval service, under the head of hydrography, for the year ending 30th June, 1849.

For the purchase and repair of instruments	$10,500 00
For the purchase and repair of books and charts	8,150 00
For backing and binding the same, and for printing and engraving	6,500 00
For models and drawings	1,000 00
For postage and stationery, freight and transportation, and all incidental expenses, including $450 for repairs of buildings and enclosures	1,950 00
For pay of lithographer, and for working the lithographic press, including chemicals, stones, and paper	1,300 00
For repairer of instruments, and instrument maker	730 00
For completing the grading of grounds, covering with soil, and removing embankments against southwest walls of enclosures	5,000 00
For extending east wing	600 00
For replacing trees	250 00
For watchman, at $60 per month	720 00
For porter at $25 per month	300 00
For fuel and lights	1,500 00
For one laborer, to keep the grounds in order, at $30 per month	360 00
	38,860 00
Amount estimated and appropriated for year ending June 30, 1848	$25,940 00

NOTE.—This difference is caused by the increase in the purchase and repair of instruments for the service; by the increase in the purchase of books and charts; also of printing, binding, and backing them; for the complete graduation of the grounds of the Observatory; for the extension of its east wing; for repairs of the building, and for additional attendance on it.

Officers to be employed.

Nine lieutenants, at $1,500 each	$13,500 00
Six professors of mathematics, at $1,200 each	7,200 00
Six passed midshipmen, at $750 each	4,500 00
	25,200 00
Amount appropriated for year ending June 30, 1848	$21,300 00

NOTE.—The increase in this estimate is occasioned by the addition of one lieutenant and two professors of mathematics.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE AND HYDROGRAPHY, *October* 23, 1847.

L. WARRINGTON, *Chief of Bureau.*

REPORT FROM THE BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

Bureau of Yards and Docks,
October 25, 1847.

Sir: In obedience to your order of the 2d of September, I have the honor to submit herewith the estimate required from this bureau, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849, viz: For the support of the naval and civil branches at the several yards and stations; for the improvements and repairs necessary at each; for the continuation of the dry dock at the New York navy-yard; for the several recruiting stations, and for contingent demands, coming under the cognizance of this bureau.

I also submit, in compliance with the act of Congress of 21st April, 1808, a list of the contracts made during the past year, together with an abstract of all offers received under advertisements from this bureau, required by the act of 3d March, 1843.

The amounts estimated by this bureau, as per general estimate marked A, are as follows:

For the naval branch at yards, hospitals, and recruiting stations	$251,148 00
For the civil branch at yards	74,220 00
For improvements and repairs at navy-yards and stations, including the dry dock at New York	1,229,938 00
For contingent expenses	247,876 00
For improvements, &c., at hospitals and magazines.	33,973 00
Making an aggregate of	1,837,155 00

An estimate for the support of this bureau, amounting to $12,400, is also submitted.

These estimates are considered necessary for the protection, preservation, and efficiency of the shore stations, and are based upon the reports of the officers and engineers of the several stations, in some respects, however, changed and very much reduced in number and amount.

The state and progress of the works of improvement and repairs at the several yards and hospitals, for which appropriations have been made, and the amount expended thereon, are as follows:

At Portsmouth, N. H.

The landing wharf at smithery I, and filling in the space enclosed; the granite gun skids, and the road to grave yard; and the hoop-heating furnace, near smithery I, have all been completed. The labor of removing the old materials and rebuilding wharf No.

1, has been commenced, the materials removed, and the wall about one-half rebuilt. This is an important work, and owing to its location and peculiar character—it being done principally by means of the diving bell—the execution has been attended with some difficulty. The large cistern near mast and boat-house No. 15, is nearly finished. The knee dock wall has been extended, and the space enclosed filled in—thus furnishing a convenient and useful wharf for landing and stowing guns and anchors. Such repairs have been effected upon the various buildings in the yard, as a due regard to the preservation of the public property seemed to require. The improvements at this yard are of an important character, and their completion will greatly facilitate the public work. The progress made, during the past year, is highly satisfactory.

The amount appropriated for these objects, by act of 3d March, 1847, was $31,528 00.

There has been expended from the 1st of October, 1846, to 30th September, 1847, $16,276 05.

At Boston.

The wharf No. 65, between H and I, and the dock and rain water pipes, have been completed. The purchase and fitting up of machinery and tools; reservoir for fresh water; coal-house; wharf No. 66; drain; iron frames for dry dock pumps; pipes for drain, rain water, &c.; pier wharf No. 64; brick barn; smithery and plumbery; shell-house; joiner's and carpenter's shop and rigging loft; repairs to dock, timber ponds, &c.; and repairs of all kinds, have been commenced and urged to completion as rapidly as a proper regard for the faithful execution of the work would permit. The great necessity for many of the works above enumerated has long been experienced, and their completion will add much to the conveniences already provided for the execution of the large amount of work performed at this important station.

The amount appropriated for these objects, by act of 3d March, 1847, was $97,655 00.

Expended from 1st October, 1846, to 30th September, 1847, $38,806 04.

At New York.

The extension of coal-house, repairs of hospital bridge, repairs of wharf in front of D and E, reservoir C, timber shed, and foundation under frigate Sabine, have been completed during the past year. The continuation of cob-wharf around the Wallabout flats, dredging the channels, filling the timber ponds, the erection of a shell-house, and the necessary repairs of all buildings, have all been in progress, but are not yet completed. These works are all far advanced, and it is believed that the amounts at the disposal of the department will be sufficient to complete them, with the exception of cob-wharf. The extension of the cob-wharf around the flats is a great improvement; and when the space enclosed is properly filled up, it will furnish a large additional area to the yard, (about twenty-three acres,) which may be judiciously appropriated for the erection of store-houses for provisions and stores of ships in ordinary. It will, also, greatly increase the extent of wharves and water front, now so limited and insufficient at this yard.

The amount appropriated for the above objects, per act of 3d March, 1847, was $51,848 00.

There has been expended from the 1st October, 1846, to 30th September, 1847, $46,319 02.

At Philadelphia.

No works have been completed at this yard during the past year.

For the removal of ship-house G, the construction of pier to wharf No. 2, the erection of a workshop on site No. 10, and for repairs of all kinds, materials have been procured and some of the work commenced. The most important improvement authorized at this yard, was the extension of the wharves and piers to the deep water of the channel. The location of these wharves, and the mode of construction proper to adopt, depended in a great measure upon the decision of the department in reference to the construction of a floating dock at this yard, contemplated by act of 3d March, 1847; and as the commissioners appointed to investigate that subject were engaged until a late period in the season, the work was necessarily delayed. No labor has yet been expended towards the removal of ship-house G, as the site intended for it is not in a proper condition to receive it. A portion of the materials have been collected and are in a state of preservation. Pier to wharf No. 2 has been commenced, and is now in rapid progress of construction; and although this work was delayed as above stated, the progress made, and the manner of execution, have been highly satisfactory. This pier will be a valuable acquisition to the yard, affording additional wharf accommodation—the want of which has been sadly experienced for some time past. The foundation of workshops on site No. 10, is completed, and the building now in progress.

The amount appropriated for the foregoing objects, per act of 3d March, 1847, was $47,416.

There has been expended from 1st of October, 1846, to 30th September, 1847, $9,869 75.

At Washington.

The new boiler in camboose house, and twelve new forges for chain cable shop, have been completed during the past year. The removal of small forges and the erection of five large anchor forges, the construction and arrangement of pipes and blowers for blowing fires in the chain cable shop, a large new trip hammer, new boiler to engine No. 2, converting No. 11 timber shed into an iron foundry, and repairs of all kinds, have been commenced during the past year, but are not yet completed. These works are all considered important, and when completed will afford increased facilities for the manufacture of anchors, chain cables, and other heavy articles. The iron foundry, in connexion with the machine shops and machinery now in use or in contemplation, will furnish the means of construction and repairs to steam engines and other machinery required for naval purposes.

The amount appropriated for these objects, per act of 3d March, 1847, was $30,548.

There has been expended from 1st of October, 1846, to 30th September, 1847, $18,785 94.

At Norfolk.

There have been no works completed at this yard during the past year. The launching slip No. 48 has been progressing, and is far advanced towards completion. Store-house No. 13 is nearly finished; the masonry is completed, the roof raised, first floor joist laid, sashes and doors made, part of the partition plank prepared, and the building will probably be ready for occupation by the 31st December next. The materials for the new wharf, where the small shears now stand, are being received, and the work of rebuilding will soon be commenced. These works will in a measure supply the deficiency of store-houses and wharf room, so much required at this station.

The amount appropriated for these objects, per act of 3d March, 1847, was $45,200.

There has been expended from 1st October, 1846, to 30th September, 1847, $36,533 89.

At Pensacola.

The store-house No. 25, coal-house, lime-house, and engine-house at hospital, have been completed. The furnace in smiths' shop, permanent wharf, timber shed or store-house No. 26, ship-house and slip, temporary wharf, smiths' shop, dredging machine and scows, cisterns and repairs upon buildings, have been progressing, but are yet in an unfinished state. The materials for the furnace in the smiths' shop have been collected. A large portion of the materials for the permanent wharf has been procured, and are in course of preparation for the work. The location and plan of this important work having been determined upon after mature deliberation, the most energetic measures will be adopted to urge the execution of the work to completion with as little delay as possible. Timber shed No. 26 is well advanced, and will be completed early in the spring, but requires a further appropriation, which is asked for. For the ship-house and slip, a part of the materials have been obtained, but owing to the undecided state of the floating dock question, as connected with this yard, and the consequent suspension of other important works forming part of the water front, no labor has yet been done upon the ship-house or slip. The materials are, however, ready, and as soon as the plan and location of the dock shall be determined, a site for this house will be selected and the work commenced. The temporary wharf is nearly finished. The smith's shop is in progress and about one-half completed. The dredging machine has been finished and put in operation, and its performance was highly satisfactory; the scows for this machine are now being built. The rain water cisterns will soon be completed. Such repairs have been made upon the buildings in the yard as were deemed necessary to preserve them and protect the public property.

The amount appropriated for these objects, per act of 3d March, 1847, was $58,017.

There has been expended from the 1st of October, 1846, to 30th September, 1847, $45,528 55.

At Memphis.

There has been no work completed in this yard during the past year. The embankment, excavating, and grading the bluff, vertical wall, rope-walk, piling to secure the river front, saw mill, building for officers, commandant's house, store-house, (one wing,) blacksmith's shop, and joiner's shops, have all been commenced and are now in progress. The operations of this yard have been delayed, and much annoyance experienced from the repeated failure of contractors to comply with their engagements. Some have refused to enter into contracts after their offers were accepted; others have abandoned the works after partially executing their engagements, and others have entered into contracts without ability to fulfil them. Contracts have been made for the delivery of materials required for the above buildings, and it is believed that the present contractors will supply the articles in such manner as to cause no further delay.

The amount appropriated for the above objects, per act of 3d March, 1847, was $102,205.

There has been expended from the 1st October, 1846, to 30th September, 1847, $56,110 66.

At Sackett's Harbor.

The work of improvements and repairs has progressed as rapidly as weather and circumstances would permit.

The amount appropriated for this station, per act of 3d March, 1847, was $5,000.

There has been expended to the 30th of September, 1847, $4,140 72.

The only work of improvement which remains to be noticed is the dry dock at the New York navy-yard. In the progress of this important work we have encountered very many serious difficulties, principally caused by the passage of spring water pressing up through the bottom of the pit, and the removal of the old cob wharf outside the coffer-dam. The breaches which had occurred in the coffer-dam prior to the last annual report have all been repaired, and the dam has been strengthened and secured in such a manner as to allay apprehension of further accidents. The excavation has been carried down to the proper depth after trial of various expedients for the removal of the obstacles mentioned, which required ability, vigilance, and great care on the part of the engineer of the dock, to whom much credit is due for his great perseverance and the ultimate success with which his efforts to overcome these obstacles have been crowned. About three-fourths of the foundation piles have been driven, and the concrete, foundation timbers, and floor plank laid over the same. From the nature of the materials found in the pit, and the troublesome character of the bottom springs, the laying down the foundation was slow and attended with considerable difficulty. That part of the floor which is finished has been covered with the floor courses of masonry. The side walls have been carried up to a height sufficient to secure the banks adjacent to them, and the whole amount of masonry laid is about 2,600 cubic yards.

The past season has been very favorable for the prosecution of this work, but some delays and embarrassments have been experienced from the irregularities which have occurred in the delivery of materials by contract. The contractors for furnishing the greater portion of the stone have been unable to complete their engagements, and the work has consequently been somewhat delayed. Contracts have, however, recently been made at somewhat higher rates than the original prices, which it is believed will secure an ample supply for next season; and as the most troublesome parts of the work have now been secured, certain progress may reasonably be expected hereafter. The great difficulties which occurred in the early stages of the work having been successfully overcome; there now seems to be no question as to the practicability of prosecuting this great work to a favorable termination.

The dock, it is presumed, could be completed in one and a half years; but in laying heavy masonry it is good policy not to force the work too rapidly, but to allow ample time for the cement to be well set.

The whole amount expended upon this dock, since its commencement, has been—

For materials	$327,625 34
For labor	381,507 16
Making	709,132 50

Of which there has been expended from the 1st of October, 1846, to 31st September, 1847—

For materials	$160,959 96
For labor	178,660 94
Making	339,620 90

Agreeably to your directions of July 19, 1847, advertisements were issued for proposals for materials for the construction of floating dry docks at Kittery, Philadelphia, and Pensacola, which would answer for either the sectional or balance dock, or for other naval purposes, if not required for the docks. Contracts have been made for the delivery of a portion of these materials (the yellow pine timber, copper and coppering nails,) as follows: At Kittery, $30,132 21; at Philadelphia, $29,219 12; and at Pensacola, $29,443 43.

The various objects of improvement and repairs, for which estimates are herewith submitted, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1849, are—

The Dry Dock at New York.

The engineer requires for this work the sum of $350,000, of which $150,000 will be wanted to meet engagements for materials under contracts which will be payable before the annual appropriations can be available. It is, therefore, earnestly desired that this amount be appropriated at as early a day after the commencement of the next session of Congress as may be practicable; otherwise if funds are not provided for the payment of materials contracted for, and labor to be performed before the present fiscal year shall have expired, this great and important work must be suspended, and the public interest be made greatly to suffer thereby.

At Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

The completion of quay wall and wharf No. 1 is of the utmost importance, and will furnish accommodations for landing materials and stores; much inconvenience is often experienced at this yard for the want of adequate wharf room. Wall west of ship-house No. 4, and filling in the same, is a highly important and necessary improvement. About one-half of the western side of the ship-house is bounded by water, and great inconvenience results therefrom, as there is not sufficient ground for spreading out the timbers to be used in the construction of the new steamer. The powder magazine is indispensably necessary, as there is no building of the description at the yard. The present smithery I, is insufficient to meet the demands of the service, and we are compelled to resort to the use of temporary forges. The appropriation for the extension of the smithery, and purchase of engine and fixtures for blowing fires to forges is, therefore, strongly urged. The timber shed asked for is much wanted, as the present sheds are filled with timber, and there is a large amount of materials in the docks which should be stowed away under cover. The amount required for repairs of all kinds is necessary for the protection and preservation of the buildings, and the public property stored in them.

At Boston.

Timber shed No. 37 is highly necessary, all the sheds being full, and a large amount of timber still liable to decay from exposure. It is proposed to appropriate the upper part of this building to a mould loft, which is much wanted. Pier wharf at angle No. 59 is of the utmost importance, as at the west end of the yard the wharf room is so limited as to render it sometimes very difficult for vessels to approach the wharf. Filling-in dock, between ship-house H and smithery, will furnish working ground which is much wanted. The coal-house near dry dock is very necessary, as large quantities of coal is exposed to the weather for want of this building. Pier wharf in rear of carpenters' and joiners' shop is much needed as working ground and space to deposit materials used in the repairs of ships in the dry dock. The knee docks are very necessary for the preservation of this kind of timber. A small sum is required for adding a shed to the new barn for the protection of carts, timber wheels, &c. The building now used for the commandant's office is of a temporary character, much decayed, and a new building is highly necessary for offices and the preservation of public papers. Tracks for the stowage of guns in the gun-park are deemed requisite to protect the guns from injury; they are now laid upon wood which is considered very injurious, and contrary to ordnance regulations. A water tank for this yard is indispensably necessary. The amount asked for repairs of all kinds is required for the usual annual repairs upon all buildings within the yard. The sum required for the hospital will be expended in painting, glazing, repairs of furnaces, &c. For the magazine a small amount is asked for the construction of a railroad to facilitate the conveyance of articles to and from that buiding.

At New York.

The iron and copper store is necessary, as there is no proper place in the yard for the stowage of these articles. The cooperage is much wanted, that branch of work being now performed in a small shop occupying space in the building which is required for other purposes. Cistern for the eastern reservoir is highly necessary for supplying ships with fresh water. The cob wharf around the Wallabout flats is an important improvement not only as enlarging the area of the yard, but from its tendency to increase the current of the river between it and the yard, whereby the accumulation of mud which for some time past has proved a source of great annoyance, will in a measure be prevented. The good effects of its construction are already visible. Filling-in timber pond is very desirable, as it will furnish working ground which is much needed. The amount asked for dredging channels is highly necessary to effect the removal of mud which has been deposited in front of the yard. The wharf in front of the hospital lands is required for the protection of those grounds, and to furnish a proper landing for materials for the hospital. The steam engine, blower, and pipes for the smithery, will greatly facilitate the work in this important department, and are considered very necessary. The small amount asked for paving and flagging is required to place the roads in a condition to render them passable in wet weather. Granite skids and platforms are necessary for the preservation of guns. The necessary repairs of the buildings in the yard will require the amount which is asked. A house for the surgeon at the hospital is very requisite, as there are no suitable quarters for that officer. The completion of the sewer, paving, and curbing gutter, and outlets, will add greatly to the health and comfort of the inmates of the hospital. The purchase from the city of New York of the water front to the hospital is very desirable, and will prevent the erection of private buildings between the hospital and the water, and afford ample room for building landing wharves. The amount asked for repairs is necessary for the preservation of these important buildings. For the current repairs of the magazine a small amount is required.

At Philadelphia.

The two dwelling houses asked for, are to be in one block, and are considered important for the safety and protection of the public property, as no naval officers of any description now reside or sleep within the walls of the yard. The extension and removal of ship-house G is necessary to render it available for ship-building. A small additional amount will be required for completing pier to wharf No. 2. This improvement is of the first importance, for, without it, vessels of a large class cannot reach the wharves. The dredging machine is also highly necessary for the removal of the large amount of deposite which has accumulated in front of this yard. The small amount asked for repairs is required for the preservation of the public buildings.

At Washington.

The erection of ten chain cable forges in No. 11, will bring all the chain cable work in one shop, and greatly facilitate operations in that important branch. The hydraulic proving machine is now useless, but by the expenditure of the amount asked for, it will be made efficient to prove accurately the strength of chain cable iron; and it is earnestly recommended. The fitting up of a part of No. 11 for a boiler shop is a work considered highly necessary to enable us to do work in the engineer and machinists department with facility and despatch. The want of a steam-hammer for faggoting wrought iron of ordinary size has long been felt, and there is no doubt that a hammer of this description, will save an amount equal to its cost in a very short time. The ordnance work-shops are indispensably necessary for the operations of the ordnance department, and, when completed, will afford all the facilities requisite for the preparation of shells, rockets, signal lights, percussion caps, &c. The conversion of the joiner's shop in No. 12 into a mould loft has been rendered necessary by the appropriation of the former loft to the iron foundry. The old tilt-hammer is so much out of repair as to be nearly useless, and to put it in order would require an amount about equal to the expense of an improved steam-hammer, which is far superior in every respect. The extension of the brass foundry is highly necessary, as the present foundry is entirely too small for performance of the work required for the navy. The amount asked for filling up a part of the timber dock is much wanted; that portion of the dock is now useless, being partially filled up by the washings from the adjacent hill. Besides furnishing valuable working ground, it is believed that the filling of this dock will add materially to the healthiness of the yard. The finishing shop for smithery, extension of blacksmith shop, and conversion of old foundry into stables, are all necessary improvements, and the amount asked for them is very small. The item for repairs of all kinds will be required for the usual annual repairs of buildings, fences, &c. The small sum asked for the hospital and magazine will be required for repairs.

At Norfolk.

The extension of quay walls is of the utmost importance, the very favorable location of this harbor and the ease and facility with which it can be approached at all seasons of the year, necessarily renders this one of the most important stations, and one much visited by our ships of war. For the accommodation of vessels requiring repairs, the extent of wharves is entirely too limited, and great inconvenience is often experienced on this account. This improvement is, therefore, considered of paramount importance, and the appropriation cannot be too strongly urged. The extension of the timber dock's walls is also highly necessary. These walls have long been in an unfinished state, and the grounds around them require filling up and grading, which cannot be done until the walls are completed. It is believed by the medical and other officers, that the present condition of this work contributes in no small degree to the unhealthiness of the yard. Store-house No. 19 is very much wanted. The site designated for this store-house is now occupied by an old building, which is in a very dilapidated condition, and entirely unworthy of repairs. It is now used for riggers' and gunners' lofts, chain cable store, the storage of sea-stores, and a vast amount of other public property, all of which are exposed to injury. This appropriation is strongly urged, as there is a great want of safe and convenient store-houses. The stables are of wood and in a decayed state, and the erection of a brick building is recommended for the increased accommodation of the public cattle, and also as being less liable to accident from fire. A steam-hammer for faggotting wrought iron scraps and forging heavy work, is very necessary at this yard. A punching machine, cutting shears, and drill-press, are also much wanted. The land, called St. Helena, recently purchased, is admirably located for the storage of guns and shot, and for a coal depot. An appropriation is asked for permanent gun skids, and for a coal-house. The public interest requires the erection of these works, and to render them available, the landing wharf will be indispensably necessary. Several of the buildings in this yard require extensive repairs, and the amount asked for that object is highly necessary for a proper and timely protection of the public property. The amount asked for the hospital and magazine, are for the usual repairs of those buildings. The shell-house is much needed, there being at present no proper place for the storage of shells.

At Pensacola.

Two houses are much needed for the accommodation of officers of the yard, as houses cannot be obtained outside of the navy yard, at this station. The completion of timber-shed number 26 is very necessary. The dredging machine is completed; but an additional appropriation for the construction of scows to attend the machine is required. The quarters at present occupied by the warrant officers, are in a state of decay, and will require extensive repairs to render them tenantable much longer; besides, they occupy a position which will soon be required for other buildings of a more permanent and useful character. This appropriation is, therefore, strongly urged. The pavements about the yard are much needed, as the sand is so heavy that a passage from one part of the yard to another, is attended with great labor and difficulty. A building at the west gate, to correspond with that of the north, is required—the present quarters being insufficient to accommodate the guard of officers and men, necessary for the protection of the yard. The kitchens for officers' quarters are much wanted; the present kitchens are of wood, much decayed, and not worth repairing. It is proposed to construct the new kitchens of brick, which will render them more comfortable, and give additional security to the officers' quarters. The enclosure for the grave-yard is recommended, as the present fence is much decayed, and does not afford proper protection to the remains of officers and others interred there. The coal-house is very necessary for the protection and preservation of the large quantity of coal which is deposited here, for the use of steamers. A paint shop is much needed, the present shop being in an old wooden building, much exposed to accidents from fire. Rail tracks to different points in the yard are of the utmost importance—transportation over the present heavy, sandy roads, is attended with great delay, labor, and expense; and, the construction of these tracks would greatly expedite the landing and delivery of articles at the different store-houses and work-shops. A brick drain in rear of officers' quarters is deemed very necessary, for the promotion of the health of the residents of the yard; the grounds near those quarters are low and wet, and require draining. The grading and levelling the yard, and planting trees and grass, is considered quite important, as it would add much to the healthiness of the yard, and in a great measure, prevent the drifting of sand, which now frequently occurs, and on which much labor and expense have been bestowed. The wharf and rail track in front of number 26, is a very necessary improvement, as additional wharf accommodation is greatly needed. For the permanent wharf, a small additional amount is asked; the materials for this object have been procured and the work commenced, and when completed, will add greatly to the facilities for receiving and delivering articles, and for repairing vessels. The amount required for repairs, is necessary for the preservation and protection of the public buildings, and the property contained therein. The sum asked for the hospital is considered indispensable for the repairs of the building, and the promotion of the health of the inmates.

At Memphis.

To make the yard available for the purposes intended, the amount asked for is necessary. The rope-walk will be ready to receive the spinning and other machinery in the course of the next season. An additional appropriation is required to complete the commandant's house, owing to the great advance in the price of materials since the original estimates were made. Another wing to the store-house is required, and an estimate for it is included. The tarring house will be indispensably necessary for the successful operation of the rope-walk. A large amount of property is now collected at this yard, and, for its proper protection, a permanent enclosure is absolutely necessary. The engine and machinery for the saw mill will be required during the next year; the house is in progress, and this building with its appendages is much needed, there being but few mills in the neighborhood, the works are often delayed for want of sawed lumber. To place this yard in a condition to afford the facilities required at navy-yards, a building slip is necessary; an appropriation for the construction of one, is therefore asked. The timber shed and boat shop asked for are also considered necessary. A large portion of this yard is at a level much below the ordinary range of spring freshets, and an appropriation for the embankment is therefore of the first importance. The excavation for ditches, foundations, &c., is deemed necessary for the comfort and health of the workmen about the yard. The avenues and roads in the yard being upon newly made ground, are necessarily much cut up, and to make them passable require grading and gravelling. The item for machinery for the rope-walk is indispensably necessary and forms the largest portion of the whole estimate for the improvement of this yard.

At Sackett's Harbor.

For the completion of buildings in progress, and repairs of all kinds, the small sum of two thousand is asked, and this is deemed necessary for the protection of the public property, and the completion of works in hand.

The increase in the estimate under the head of contingent for the ensuing fiscal year, over that of the present, is mainly caused by the insertion of estimates for a large amount of expensive machinery required, and indeed indispensably necessary, for fitting up the work-shops at some of the principal yards. This machinery will add greatly to the present facilities for effecting repairs upon steamers, steam engines, &c., with increased economy, efficiency, and despatch; indeed, it will enable us to manufacture with promptness, many articles which are now procured from private shops, and the purchase of which is often attended with great delay and expense.

In closing this report, I respectfully ask your special attention to the items in the estimate for the support of this bureau, marked Y and D No. 1, of two hundred dollars increase to the present eight hundred dollars salary, and also for an additional clerk at twelve hundred dollars per annum. The force at present allowed to this bureau is wholly inadequate to the prompt and efficient discharge of all the duties assigned to it.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOS. SMITH.

Hon. J. Y. Mason,
Secretary of the Navy.

Schedule of the papers which accompany the report of the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks to the Secretary of the Navy, for the year ending June 30, 1849.

Y. & D. A. General estimate for yards and docks.
Y. & D. No. 1. Estimate for the support of the bureau.
Y. & D. No. 2. Recruiting stations, in detail.
Y. & D. No. 3. Officers and others at yards and stations, in detail.
Y. & D. No. 4. Improvements and repairs at yards and stations.
Y. & D. No. 5. Statement showing the sums which make up the 1st and 2d items in the general estimate marked A.
Y. & D. No. 6. Improvements and repairs at hospitals and magazines.
Y. & D. No. 7. List of the contracts made and received during the year ending 30th September, 1847, under the act of 21st April, 1808.
Y. & D. No. 8. Abstract of offers received for supplying articles coming under the cognizance of the bureau of Yards and Docks, required by act of 3d March, 1843.

Bureau of Yards and Docks,
October 25, 1847.

Y. & D. A.

General estimate from the Bureau of Yards and Docks for the year ending 30*th June*, 1849, *in addition to the unexpended balances on the* 1*st July*, 1848.

	Estimated for the year ending June 30, 1849.	Fstimated for the year ending June 30, 1848.
1. For the pay of commission, warrant, and petty officers, (see paper Y. & D. No. 5)...........................	$251,148 00	$259,336 00
2. For the pay of superintendents, naval constructors, and all the civil establishments at the several yards and stations, (see Y. & D. No. 5)............................	74,220 00	67,470 00
3. For improvements and necessary repairs at navy-yards and stations, including 350,000 for dry dock at New York, (see paper Y. & D. No. 4)....................	1,229,938 00	767,657 78
4. For hospital buildings and their dependencies, and for magazines, (see paper Y. & D. No. 6)...............	33,973 00	65,446 29
5. For contingent expenses which may accrue during the year for the following purposes, viz: For the freight and transportation of materials and stores for yards and docks; for printing and stationery; for books, maps, models, and drawings; for the purchase and repair of fire-engines; for machinery of every description; for the repair of steam-engines and attendance on the same in navy-yards; for the purchase and maintenance of horses and oxen, and driving teams; for carts, timber-wheels, and workmen's tools of every description, and repairing the same; for postage of letters on public service; for furniture for government houses; for coals and other fuel; for candles and oil for the use of navy-yards and shore stations; for cleaning and clearing up yards; for flags, awnings, and packing-boxes; for watchmen and incidental labor at navy-yards, not applicable to any other appropriation; and for no other object or purpose whatever..	247,876 00	187,287 57
	1,837,155 00	1,347,197 60

Bureau of Yards and Docks, *October* 25, 1847.

JOS. SMITH.

Y. & D. No. 1.

Estimate for the sums required for the support of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, for the year ending 30*th June*, 1849, *under the act of* 3d *of August*, 1842.

Commodore Joseph Smith, Chief of Bureau		$3,500
Wm. G. Ridgely, chief clerk		1,400
Stephen Gough, clerk		1,000
Wm. P. Moran, clerk	$800	
Submitted as increased thereto	200	
		1,000
Wm. P. S. Sanger, civil engineer		2,000
George F. de la Roche, draughtsman		1,000
Charles Hunt, messenger		700
Contingent expenses		600
		11,200
Submitted.		
One additional clerk		1,200
		12,400

Note.—The labor performed in this bureau has been greatly increased under the act of 3d March, 1843, is constantly increasing, and with the present force (two clerks, besides the chief clerk,) cannot be kept up, and therefore renders the services of another clerk indispensable, in order to secure a proper and punctual discharge of the duties assigned to it, which are no less important or less arduous than those of other bureaus.

JOS. SMITH.

Bureau of Yards and Docks, *October* 25, 1847.

Y. & D. No. 2.

Estimate of the pay of officers attached to recruiting stations for the year ending June 30, 1849, *if no alteration is made in the number of stations.*

	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.	Norfolk.	New Orleans.	Total.	Aggregate amount
Commanders	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	$12,600
Lieutenants	2	2	1	1	2	1	9	13,500
Surgeons	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	10,500
Midshipmen	2	2	2	2	2	2	12	4,200
Total	6	6	5	5	6	5	33	40,800

Y. & D. No. 3.

Estimate of the pay of officers and others at navy yards and stations, for the year ending 30*th Jnne*, 1849.

No.	PORTSMOUTH, N. H.	Pay.	Aggregate
	Naval.		
1	Captain	$3,500	
1	Commander	2,100	
1	Lieutenant	1,500	
1	Master	1,000	
1	Passed midshipman	750	
1	Midshipman	350	
1	Surgeon	1,800	
1	Boatswain	700	
1	Gunner	700	
1	Carpenter	700	
1	Purser	2,000	
1	Steward, assistant to purser	400	
1	Steward (surgeon's)	288	
			$15,788
	Ordinary.		
2	Passed midshipmen, at $750 each	1,500	
1	Carpenter's mate	228	
6	Seamen, at $144 each	864	
12	Ordinary seamen, at $120 each	1,440	
			4,032
	Civil.		
1	Storekeeper	1,400	
1	Naval constructor	2,300	
1	Foreman and inspector of timber	700	
1	Clerk of the yard	900	
1	Clerk to the commandant	900	
1	Clerk to the storekeeper	750	
1	Clerk to the naval constructor	400	
1	Porter	300	
			7,650
	Total		27,470

No.	BOSTON.	Pay.	Aggregate.
	Naval.		
1	Captain	$3,500	
1	Commander	2,100	
2	Lieutenants, at $1,500 each	3,000	
1	Master	1,000	
1	Surgeon	1,800	
1	Assistant surgeon	950	
1	Chaplain	1,200	
2	Passed midshipmen, at $750 each	1,500	
1	Boatswain	800	
1	Gunner	800	
1	Carpenter	800	
1	Purser	2,500	
1	Clerk to purser	500	
1	Steward, assistant to purser	360	
1	Steward (surgeon's)	360	
			$21,170
	Hospital.		
1	Surgeon	1,750	
1	Assistant surgeon	950	
1	Steward	360	
1	Matron	180	
2	Nurses, at $120 each	240	
1	Cook	180	
2	Washers, at $120 each	240	
3	Watchmen, at $240 each	720	
			4,620
	Civil.		
1	Storekeeper	1,700	
1	Naval constructor	2,300	
1	Measurer and inspector of timber	1,050	
1	Clerk of the yard	900	
1	Clerk to the commandant	900	
1	Clerk (2d) to the commandant	750	
1	Clerk to the storekeeper	1,050	
1	Clerk (2d) to the storekeeper	600	
1	Clerk (3d) to the storekeeper	500	
1	Clerk to the naval constructor	650	
1	Keeper of the magazine	480	
1	Porter	300	
			11,180
	Total		36,970

NOTE.—The surgeon and assistant surgeon of the yard are to be required to attend to the marines also.

No.	NEW YORK.	Pay.	Aggregate.
	Naval.		
1	Captain	$3,500	
1	Commander	2,100	
2	Lieutenants, at $1,500 each	3,000	
1	Master	1,000	
1	Surgeon	1,800	
1	Assistant surgeon	950	
1	Chaplain	1,200	
2	Passed midshipmen, at $750 each	1,500	
1	Boatswain	800	
1	Gunner	800	
1	Carpenter	800	
1	Sailmaker	800	
1	Purser	2,500	
1	Clerk to purser	500	
1	Steward, assistant to purser	360	
1	Steward (surgeon's)	360	$21,970
	Hospital.		
1	Surgeon	1,750	
2	Assistant surgeons, at $950 each	1,900	
1	Apothecary	420	
1	Hospital steward	360	
1	Matron	180	
4	Nurses, at $120 each	480	
2	Cooks, at $144 each	288	
2	Washers, at $120 each	240	
1	Porter	144	
1	Gardener	240	
2	Boatmen, at $120 each	240	
1	Gate keeper	360	6,602
	Civil.		
1	Storekeeper	1,700	
1	Naval constructor	2,300	
1	Inspector and measurer of timber	1,050	
1	Clerk of the yard	900	
1	Clerk to the commandant	900	
1	Clerk (2d) to the commandant	750	
1	Clerk to the storekeeper	1,050	
1	Clerk (2d) to the storekeeper	600	

No.	NEW YORK—Continued.	Pay.	Aggregate.
1	Clerk (3d) to the storekeeper	$500	
1	Clerk to the naval constructor	650	
1	Keeper of the magazine	480	
1	Porter	300	
			$11,180
	Total		39,752

NOTE.—The surgeon and assistant surgeon of the yard are to be required to attend to the marines also.

No.	PHILADELPHIA.	Pay.	Aggregate.
	Naval.		
1	Captain	$3,500	
1	Commander	2,100	
2	Lieutenants, at $1,500 each	3,000	
1	Master	1,000	
1	Surgeon	1,800	
1	Assistant surgeon	950	
1	Passed midshipman	750	
1	Chaplain	1,200	
1	Boatswain	700	
1	Gunner	700	
1	Carpenter	700	
1	Purser	2,000	
1	Steward, assistant to purser	400	
1	Steward (surgeon's)	288	
			$19,088
	Naval asylum and hospital.		
1	Captain	3,500	
1	Lieutenant	1,500	
1	Secretary	900	
1	Surgeon	1,750	
1	Assistant surgeon	950	
1	Hospital steward	288	
2	Nurses, at $120 each	240	
1	Cook	144	
			9,272

No.	PHILADELPHIA—Continued.	Pay.	Aggregate.
	Civil.		
1	Storekeeper	$1,250	
1	Naval constructor	2,300	
1	Inspector and measurer of timber	900	
1	Clerk of the yard	900	
1	Clerk to the commandant	900	
1	Clerk to the storekeeper	750	
1	Clerk to the naval constructor	400	
1	Porter	300	
			$7,700
	Total	....	36,060

NOTE.—The surgeon and assistant surgeon of the yard are also required to attend to the receiving vessel and to the marines.

No.	WASHINGTON.	Pay.	Aggregate.
	Naval.		
1	Captain	$3,500	
1	Commander	2,100	
1	Lieutenant	1,500	
1	Master	1,000	
1	Surgeon	1,800	
2	Passed midshipmen, at $750 each	1,500	
1	Chaplain	1,200	
1	Boatswain	700	
1	Gunner	700	
1	Carpenter	700	
1	Purser	2,000	
1	Steward, assistant to purser	400	
1	Steward	288	
			$17,388
	Ordinary.		
1	Boatswain's mate	228	
1	Carpenter's mate	228	
10	Ordinary seamen, at $120 each	1,200	
			1,656

No.	WASHINGTON—Continued.	Pay.	Aggregate.
	Hospital at yard.		
1	Surgeon	$1,750	
1	Steward	360	
1	Nurse	120	
1	Washer	120	
			$2,350
	Civil.		
1	Storekeeper	1,700	
1	Inspector and measurer of timber	900	
1	Clerk of the yard	900	
1	Clerk to the commandant	900	
1	Clerk (2d) to the commandant	750	
1	Clerk to the storekeeper	750	
1	Steam engineer and machinist	1,800	
1	Master tank and camboose maker	1,250	
1	Master chain-cable and anchor maker	1,250	
1	Pyrotechnist	1,500	
1	Keeper of the magazine	480	
1	Porter	300	
			12,480
	Total	....	33,874

Note.—The surgeon of the yard is to be required to attend to the marines also.

No.	NORFOLK.	Pay.	Aggregate.
	Naval.		
1	Captain	$3,500	
1	Commander	2,100	
4	Lieutenants, at $1,500 each	6,000	
2	Masters, at $1,000 each	2,000	
1	Surgeon	1,800	
1	Assistant surgeon	950	
1	Chaplain	1,200	
4	Passed midshipmen, at $750 each	3,000	
1	Boatswain	800	
1	Gunner	800	

No.	NORFOLK—Continued.	Pay.	Aggregate.
1	Carpenter	$800	
1	Purser	2,500	
1	Clerk to purser	500	
1	Steward, assistant to purser	360	
1	Steward (surgeon's)	360	
			$26,670
	Hospital.		
1	Surgeon	2,250	
2	Assistant surgeons, at $950 each	1,900	
1	Steward	360	
1	Matron	180	
3	Nurses, at $120 each	360	
2	Cooks, at $144 each	288	
2	Washers, at $120 each	240	
4	Boatmen, at $120 each	480	
1	Boy	96	
			6,154
	Civil.		
1	Storekeeper	1,700	
1	Naval constructor	2,300	
1	Inspector and measurer of timber	1,050	
1	Clerk of the yard	900	
1	Clerk to the commandant	900	
1	Clerk (2d) to the commandant	750	
1	Clerk to the storekeeper	1,050	
1	Clerk (2d) to the storekeeper	600	
1	Clerk (3d) to the storekeeper	500	
1	Clerk to the naval constructor	650	
1	Keeper of the magazine	480	
1	Porter	300	
			11,180
	Total	....	44,004

Note.—The surgeon and assistant surgeon of the yard are required to attend to the marines also.

No.	PENSACOLA.	Pay.	Aggregate.
	Naval.		
1	Captain	$3,500	
1	Commander	2,100	
2	Lieutenants at $1,500 each	3,000	
1	Master	1,000	
1	Surgeon	1,800	
1	Chaplain	1,200	
3	Passed midshipmen at $750 each	2,250	
1	Boatswain	700	
1	Gunner	700	
1	Carpenter	700	
1	Sailmaker	700	
1	Purser	2,500	
1	Steward, assistant to purser	360	
1	Steward, (surgeon's)	360	$20,870
	Ordinary.		
1	Lieutenant	1,500	
1	Carpenter's mate	228	
2	Boatswain's mates, at $228 each	456	
10	Seamen, at $144 each	1,440	
60	Ordinary seamen, at $120 each	7,200	10,824
	Hospital.		
1	Surgeon	1,750	
2	Assistant surgeons, at $950 each	1,900	
1	Apothecary	420	
1	Steward	360	
1	Matron	250	
4	Nurses, at $192 each	768	
2	Cooks, at $192 each	384	
4	Washers, at $144 each	576	
1	Baker	480	
1	Porter	144	
1	Carter	240	
1	Messenger	144	
3	Watchmen, at $500 each	1,500	
1	Gardener	250	9,166
	Civil.		
1	Storekeeper	1,700	
1	Naval constructor	2,300	

No.	PENSACOLA—Continued.	Pay.	Aggregate.
1	Clerk of the yard	$900	
1	Clerk to the commandant	900	
1	Clerk (2d) to the commandant	750	
1	Clerk to the storekeeper	1,050	
1	Clerk (2d) to the storekeeper	600	
1	Clerk (3d) to the storekeeper	500	
1	Porter	300	
			$9,000
	Total	....	49,860

Note.—The surgeon of the yard is also to attend to the marines near the yard, and to such persons in the yard as the commander may direct.

No.	MEMPHIS.	Pay.	Aggregate.
	Naval.		
1	Captain	$3,500	
1	Lieutenant	1,500	
1	Surgeon	1,800	
1	Purser	2,000	
1	Steward, assistant to purser	360	
			$9,160
	Ordinary.		
1	Carpenter's mate	228	
2	Ordinary seamen, at $120 each	240	
			468
	Civil.		
1	Storekeeper	1,250	
1	Clerk of the yard	900	
1	Clerk to the commandant	900	
1	Clerk to the storekeeper	500	
1	Porter	300	
			3,850
	Total	....	13,478

No.	STATIONS.	Pay.	Aggregate.
	SACKETT'S HARBOR.		
1	Commander..............................	$2,100	
1	Master.................................	1,000	
	Total..........................	....	$3,100

RECAPITULATION.

	Naval.	Ordinary.	Hospital.	Civil.	Aggregate.
Portsmouth, N. H..	$15,788	$4,032	....	$7,650	$27,470
Boston............	21,170	....	$4,620	11,180	36,970
New York.........	21,970	....	6,602	11,180	39,752
Philadelphia.......	19,088	....	9,272	7,700	36,060
Washington	17,388	1,656	2,350	12,480	33,874
Norfolk	26,670	....	6,154	11,180	44,004
Pensacola	20,870	10,824	9,166	9,000	49,860
Memphis	9,160	468	....	3,850	13,478
Sackett's Harbor...	3,100	....	....	....	3,100
	155,204	16,980	38,164	74,220	284,568

Bureau of Yards and Docks,
October 25, 1847.

Y. & D. No. 4.

Estimate of the amounts that will be required towards the construction, extension and completion of the following objects, and for the current repairs at the several navy yards, for the year ending 30th June, 1849.

Portsmouth, N. H.

For completing quay wall and wharf, and wharf No. 1; wall west side ship-house No. 4, and filling in; timber shed opposite No. 7, and addition to smithery I; brick powder magazine, engine, fixtures, &c., for blowing fires to forges; and for repairs of all kinds..........	$50,551

Boston.

For timber-shed No. 37, and pier wharf at angle No. 59; coal-house near dry dock, and pier wharf in rear of carpenters' and joiners' shop; for eight knee docks, and tracks for stowage of guns in gun park; commandant's office; for completing brick barn; water tank, and repairs of all kinds........................	$107,351

New York.

For iron and copper store, cooperage, cob wharf, and filling in timber pond; dredging channels and wharf in front of hospital lands; steam engine in smithery, steam pipes, &c., and cistern for east reservoir; paving and flagging, and granite skids and platforms for cannon, and for repairs of all kinds..........................	$126,000
For the dry dock....................................	$350,000

Philadelphia.

For two officers' houses, removing and extending ship-house G, completing wharf No. 2, dredging machine, dispensary and temporary hospital, and repairs of all kinds.......................................	$27,719

Washington.

For chain cable forges, and fitting part of No. 11 for a boiler shop; steam hammer for smiths' shop, and alteration in hydraulic proving machine; converting joiner's shop in No. 12 to mould loft, and steam-hammer in place of old tilt-hammer; ordnance work shops, and extending brass foundry; towards filling up timber dock, extending blacksmith's shop and iron store under N, and finishing shop for smithery, converting old foundry into stables, and for repairs of all kinds..... $39,418

Norfork.

For extension of quay walls, completing slip 48; timber dock walls, and for the store-house No. 19; brick stables, steam-hammer, and engine; brick gun place, coal-house and landing wharf; culvert, drill press, punching machine and cutting shears, and for repairs of all kinds $154,136

Pensacola.

For two third-class officers' houses, completing timber shed No. 26, dredge machine scows; four warrant officers' houses, kitchens, and guard-house; coal-house, paint shop and rail tracks; permanent wharf, drain in rear of officers' quarters; wharf and rail track in front of store-house No. 26; paving, grading, planting trees, and levelling, and for repairs of all kinds........... $181,625

Memphis.

For completing commandant's house and store-house; tarring-house, engine and machinery for saw-mill; building slip, timber shed, and boat builders' shop, and wall to enclose yard; embankment and excavations, &c., machinery for rope-walk, and for repairs of all kinds.. $191,138

Sackett's Harbor.

For completion of officers' quarters, and for repairs of all kinds.. $2,000

RECAPITULATION.

Portsmouth, N. H	$50,551
Boston	107,351
New York	126,000
Do for dry dork	350,000
Philadelphia	27,719
Washington	39,418
Norfolk	154,186

Pensacola	$181,625
Memphis	191,138
Sackett's Harbor	2,000
	1,229,938

Bureau of Yards and Docks,
October 25, 1847.

Y. & D. No. 5.

Statement showing the several sums which go to make up the amounts of the first and second items in the general estimate for the Bureau of Yards and Docks, marked Y. & D. A, for the year ending June 30, 1849.

FOR THE FIRST ITEM.

For recruiting stations	$40,800 00
For naval branch at yards and stations	155,204 00
For hospital	38,164 00
For ordinary	16,980 00
	251,148 00

FOR THE SECOND ITEM.

For the civil branch at all the yards and stations	$74,220 00

Bureau of Yards and Docks,
October 25, 1847.

Y. & D. No. 6.

Hospitals and Magazines.

HOSPITALS.

At Boston.—For repairing hospital buildings and dependencies, fences and furnaces, painting, glazing, and whitewashing, &c.	$2,800 00
At New York.—For purchase from the city of New York of water front to hospital lands, for surgeon's house, paving, guttering, and completing sewer, and for current repairs	20,057 00

At Washington.—For current repairs	$100 00
At Norfolk.—For repairs of galleries, cells, bath-house, fence, and surgeon's house	1,400 00
At Pensacola.—For bricking up ponds and drain, repairs to hospital, and for current repairs	6,378 00
Total for hospitals	30,835 00

MAGAZINES.

At Boston	$500 00
New York	500 00
Washington	200 00
Norfolk	1,938 00
Total for magazines	3,138 00

Bureau of Yards and Docks,
October 25, 1847.

Y. & D. No. 7.

List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, made and received during the year ending September 30, 1847: *prepared in conformity with the act of Congress of April* 21, 1808.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Navy yard where deliverable.
1846. Oct. 5	When required.	Campbell & Moody	3,500 hemlock or pine logs	$1 23 each	New York.
			1,970 feet white pine timber	15 per foot	do
			2,000 feet white pine timber	15 do	do
	1846.		500 white pine tie logs	1 75 each	do
Oct. 5	Nov. 15	Jas. D. Montanya	72 piles (1,080 feet)	6¾ per foot	Washington.
			40 poles	50 each	do
			1,100 feet cullings	2½ per foot	do
			1,000 feet cullings	2 do	do
			25 studs	10 00	do
Oct. 19	Dec. 20	John Tunis	23,000 white pine boards	20 00 per 1,000 feet.	Norfolk.
			96,000 shingles	5 50 per 1,000	do
	1847.		70 cypress posts	50 each	do
Oct. 21	June 30	Thos. Blagden	42,000 feet pine cullings	15 00 per 1,000 feet.	Washington.
			4,000 feet select cullings	25 00 do	do
			6,000 feet prime boards	37 50 do	do
			Do do	45 00 do	do
			500 feet white oak boards	30 00 do	do
			2 cords straight hickory	8 00 per cord	do
			2,000 bushels charcoal	10 per bushel	do
			2,000 hard bricks	6 00 per 1,000	do
			100 barrels sand	10 per barrel	do
			20 barrels lime	1 25 do	do
Oct. 21	June 30	Philip Otterback	360 bushels corn	73 per bushel	do
			360 bushels oats	37½ do	do
			12 tons best hay	18 00 per ton	do
	1846.		2 tons rye straw	12 50 do	do
Oct. 22	Dec 1	James Spratt	500 round bearing piles	88 each	Norfolk.
Oct. 24	Nov. 15	J. P. West	22 perches stone	1 12 per perch	Washington.

			65,000 hard bricks	6 75 per 1,000	do
			75 barrels lime	1 00 per barrel	do
			225 barrels sand	13 do	do
Oct. 24	1847. June 30	E. J. Higgins & Brother.	4,000 pounds sheet lead	4¾ per pound	Norfolk.
			12 black lead crucibles, No. 30	8 do	do
			24 black lead crucibles, No. 25	8 do	do
			24 black lead crucibles, No. 20	8 do	do
			24 black lead crucibles, No. 18	8 do	do
			24 black lead crucibles, No. 15	4 do	do
			25 sides sole or pump leather	20 do	do
			25 sides belt leather	28 do	do
			5 sides bellows leather	2 25 per side	do
			2 dozen patent screw wrenches	16⅔ each	do
			6 large iron screw braces	75 do	do
			1 gross patent nail gimlets	3 do	do
			½ gross patent spike gimlets	15 do	do
			2 dozen hollow punches	50 do	do
			3 dozen hack saw blades	20 do	do
			400 pounds iron borings	4 per pound	do
			1 dozen pair round plyers	23 each	do
			1 dozen pair flat plyers	23 do	do
			1 dozen pair cutting plyers	23 do	do
			72 dozen spring callipers	10 do	do
			4 dozen spring dividers	10 do	do
			2 dozen small hand bellows	75 do	do
			½ dozen grindstones	15 00 per dozen	do
			1 gross chalk lines	50 do	do
			25 yards black cotton velvet	35 per yard	do
			10 reams No. 1 sand paper	3 00 per ream	do
			10 reams No. 2 sand paper	3 00 do	do
			250 pounds packing yarns	15 per pound	do
			1,000 pounds composition sheathing nails	16 do	do
			1,500 pounds 4½-inch iron cut nails	5 do	do
			500 pounds 30-penny iron cut nails	5 do	do
			800 pounds 20-penny iron cut nails	5 do	do
			2,300 pounds 12-penny iron cut nails	5 do	do
			1,000 pounds 10-penny iron cut nails	5 do	do
			1,000 pounds 8-penny iron cut nails	5 do	do
			300 pounds 6-penny iron cut nails	5 do	do
			500 pounds 3-penny iron cut nails	6 do	do
			25 sheets American iron, No. 17	8 do	do

Y. & D. No. 7.—*List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Yards and Docks*—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Navy yard where deliverable.
1846. Oct. 24	1847. June 30	E. J. Higgings & Bro—Continued.	10 sheets American iron, No. 18	$0 08 per pound	Norfolk.
			40 sheets Russia iron	13 do	do
			100 pounds German steel	12 do	do
			100 pounds blister steel	13 do	do
			1,230 pounds cast steel, assorted sizes	19 do	do
			6 dozen cross-cut saw files	1 25 per dozen	do
			4 dozen tennon saw files	50 do	do
			4 dozen cabinet rasps	4 50 do	do
			4 dozen common flat rasps	3 00 do	do
			10 dozen flat bastard files	1 50 do	do
			6 dozen flat bastard files	1 25 do	do
			Do do	1 00 do	do
			4 dozen flat bastard files	2 00 do	do
			Do do	1 00 do	do
			6 dozen flat bastard files	1 00 do	do
			Do do	50 do	do
			10 dozen ½-round flat bastard files	5 00 do	do
			6 dozen ½-round flat bastard files	4 00 do	do
			Do do do	4 00 do	do
			Do do do	3 00 do	do
			4 dozen ½-round flat bastard files	1 50 do	do
			Do do do	1 25 do	do
			2 dozen safe edge files	6 50 do	do
			8 dozen safe edge files	5 00 do	do
			2 dozen safe edge files	4 00 do	do
			6 dozen safe edge files	3 00 do	do
			6 dozen flat smooth float files	5 00 do	do
			2 dozen safe edge files	5 00 do	do
			Do do	3 00 do	do
			1 dozen dusting brushes	4 00 do	do
			1 dozen hair brooms	7 50 do	do
			1 dozen fitchers	1 00 do	do

			2 dozen sable-hair pencils	37½	do	do
			1 dozen varnish brushes	6 00	do	do
			2 dozen iron-bound brushes	6 00	do	do
			2 dozen sash tools	1 75	do	do
			3 dozen sash tools	2 00	do	do
			6 dozen ground-paint brushes	10 00	do	do
			6 dozen unground-paint brushes	6 00	do	do
			6 dozen whitewash brushes	4 00	do	do
			2 pounds Russia bristles	1 00	per pound	do
			2 dozen stock brushes	4 00	per dozen	do
			500 pounds hard tallow	10	per pound	do
Oct. 26	Nov. 15	S. P. Smith	20 sheets iron, various dimensions	8	do	Washington.
			72 sheets iron, various dimensions	8	do	do
			48 sheets iron, various dimensions	8	do	do
			12 pairs butts and hinges	13	each	do
			2 gross screws	53	per gross	do
			14 tons American pig iron	31 50	per ton	do
			6 sheets copper	26¾	per pound	do
Oct. 26	June 30	S. P. Smith	8 reams cap paper	3 00	per ream	do
			6 reams letter paper	3 50	do	do
			3 reams envelope paper	4 50	do	do
			1 ream thin paper for envelopes	3 50	do	do
			12 quart-bottles black ink	37½	per bottle	do
			16 pint-bottles black ink	25	do	do
			24 small bottles carmine	12½	do	do
			6 sticks India ink	12½	per stick	do
			500 No. 80 quills	3 00	per 100	do
			6 gross steel pens	75	per gross	do
			3 dozen penholders	50	per dozen	do
			3 pounds best red wafers	75	per pound	do
			4 pounds sealingwax	1 00	do	do
			8 dozen lead pencils	50	per dozen	do
			8 dozen pieces red tape	50	do	do
			8 dozen taste	3 00	do	do
			10 pounds black sand	6	per pound	do
			8 blank books	30	per quire	do
			6 4-bladed knives	1 25	each	do
			12 pieces India rubber	6	do	do
			200 pounds 6-penny cut nails	4½	per pound	do
			200 pounds 8-penny cut nails	4½	do	do
			600 pounds 10-penny cut nails	4½	do	do

Y. & D. No. 7.—*List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Yards and Docks*—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Navy yard where deliverable.
1846. Oct. 26	1847. June 30	S. P. Smith—Continued..	3,000 pounds 12-penny cut nails	$0 04½ per pound	Washington.
			1,400 pounds 10-penny wrought nails	11 do	do
			3 gross ½-inch screws	16 per gross	do
			6 gross ¾-inch screws	23 do	do
			22 gross 1-inch screws	26 do	do
			22 gross 1½-inch screws	38 do	do
			22 gross 2-inch screws	53 do	do
			10 gross 2½-inch screws	80 do	do
			12 M ½-inch brads	7 per M	do
			12 M ⅝-inch brads	7½ do	do
			12 M ¾-inch brads	8 do	do
			12 M 1-inch brads	10 do	do
			12 M 1¼-inch brads	12½ do	do
			12 M 1½-inch brads	15 do	do
			12 M 2-inch brads	20 do	do
			2 M ¾-inch copper pump tacks	50 do	do
			2 M ½-inch iron tacks	6 do	do
			2 M ⅝-inch iron tacks	7 do	do
			2 M ¾-inch iron tacks	8 do	do
			3,100 pounds cast steel	13 per pound	do
			300 pounds blister steel	13 do	do
			500 pounds shear steel	13 do	do
			46 dozen handsaw files	88 per dozen	do
			7 dozen handsaw files	96 do	do
			14 dozen handsaw files	1 09 do	do
			3 dozen 3-square handsaw files	1 93 do	do
			2 dozen millsaw files	3 61 do	do
			3 dozen warding files	94 do	do
			6 dozen warding files	94 do	do
			3 dozen knife-edge files	1 31 do	do
			3 dozen knife-edge files	1 93 do	do
			3 dozen knife-edge files	2 76 do	do

3 dozen round bastard files	94	do	do
6 dozen round bastard files	1 31	do	do
Do do	1 93	do	do
Do do	2 76	do	do
Do do	3 94	do	do
Do do	5 64	do	do
3 dozen smooth files	1 27	do	do
6 dozen smooth files	1 77	do	do
Do do	2 56	do	do
Do do	3 68	do	do
Do do	5 38	do	do
2 dozen rough files	3 94	do	do
4 dozen square rough files	3 54	do	do
6 dozen flat safe-edge smooth files	1 18	do	do
12 dozen flat safe-edge smooth files	1 97	do	do
Do do do	2 82	do	do
Do do do	4 00	do	do
24 dozen flat safe-edge smooth files	6 04	do	do
Do do do	8 41	do	do
12 dozen bastard safe-edge smooth files	1 40	do	do
20 dozen bastard safe-edge smooth files	2 19	do	do
12 dozen bastard safe-edge smooth files	3 02	do	do
32 dozen bastard safe-edge smooth files	4 33	do	do
46 dozen bastard safe-edge smooth files	6 30	do	do
32 dozen bastard safe-edge smooth files	9 19	do	do
6 dozen flat bastard files	88	do	do
Do do	1 18	do	do
30 dozen flat bastard files	1 71	do	do
20 dozen flat bastard files	2 56	do	do
Do do	3 54	do	do
36 dozen flat bastard files	4 99	do	do
12 dozen smooth bastard files	1 18	do	do
20 dozen smooth bastard files	1 64	do	do
Do do	1 71	do	do
Do do	2 56	do	do
Do do	7 09	do	do
2 dozen smooth bastard files	10 76	do	do
20 dozen rough bastard files	3 54	do	do
36 dozen rough bastard files	4 99	do	do
16 dozen rough bastard files	7 61	do	do
6 dozen ½-round files	8 41	do	do

Y. & D. No. 7.—*List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Yards and Docks.*—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Navy yard where deliverable.
1846. Oct. 26	1847. June 30	S. P. Smith—Continued..	6 dozen ½-round bastard files	$0 94 per dozen	Washington.
			12 dozen ½-round bastard files	1 31 do	do
			20 dozen ½-round bastard files	1 93 do	do
			Do do	2 76 do	do
			Do do	3 94 do	do
			38 dozen ½-round bastard files	5 64 do	do
			12 dozen ½-round smooth files	1 27 do	do
			24 dozen ½-round smooth files	1 77 do	do
			12 dozen ½-round smooth files	2 56 do	do
			24 dozen ½-round smooth files	3 68 do	do
			Do do	5 38 do	do
			Do do	7 74 do	do
			12 mouse-hole anvils	10 per pound	do
			20 pounds (G) horseshoe nails	25 do	do
			12 cupboard locks	25 each	do
			12 chest locks	37½ do	do
			12 sand shovels	9 00 per dozen	do
			12 shorthandled shovels	8 00 do	do
			12 longhandled shovels	9 00 do	do
			12 smiths' bellows	13 50 each	do
			300 pounds clean tallow	10 per pound	do
			200 pounds packing yarn	16 do	do
			6 pounds sponge	75 do	do
			30 pounds glue	20 do	do
			200 pounds white chalk	1½ do	do
			30 pounds flour emory	10 do	do
			30 pounds second cut emory	10 do	do
			30 pounds shoe thread	50 do	do
			12 pounds rotten stone	8 do	do
			2,000 pounds old oakum	4 do	do
			18 sides bellows leather	30 do	do
			18 sides belt leather	22 do	do

			2 sides pump leather	15 do	do
			2 reams emery paper	4 00 per ream	do
			5 reams sand paper	3 00 do	do
			Do	3 00 do	do
			12 spades	9 00 per dozen	do
			3 reams sand paper, assorted	3 00 per ream	do
			8 dozen hickory brooms	1 50 per dozen	do
			4 dozen corn brooms	2 25 do	do
			2 dozen double dusters	5 00 do	do
			1 dozen chalk lines	1 50 do	do
			30 tierces brassfounders' sand	2 00 per tierce	do
			1,500 pounds pure dry white lead	6 per pound	do
			200 pounds white lead in oil	7½ do	do
			400 pounds Spanish whiting	1 do	do
			60 pounds litharge	7 do	do
			20 pounds chrome yellow	35 do	do
			100 pounds French yellow ochre	5 do	do
			10 pounds stone ochre	10 do	do
			80 pounds Paris green	42 do	do
			10 pounds umber	8 do	do
			100 gallons linseed oil	70 per gallon	do
			20 gallons spirits turpentine	45 do	do
			10 gallons copal varnish	1 75 do	do
			10 gallons Japan varnish	1 25 do	do
			400 feet glass	8 per foot	do
			30 pounds gum shellac	20 per pound	do
			6 gallons spirits wine	45 per gallon	do
			6 gallons sweet oil	1 25 do	do
			3 dozen 000 good paint brushes	6 00 per dozen	do
			3 dozen No. 6 tools	2 00 do	do
			2 dozen whitewash brushes	6 00 do	do
			1 sweeping brush	7 50 do	do
			400 feet glass	6½ per foot	do
			100 pounds Spanish whiting	1 per pound	do
			125 pounds white lead	6½ do	do
1846.	1846.				do
Oct. 29	Nov. 17	William Lang	1,400 feet yellow pine timber	30 per foot	Boston.
			2,000 pounds round iron	3¾ per pound	do
Oct. 29	Nov. 17	Joseph L. Ross	350 feet white oak timber	56 per foot	do
			320 feet yellow pine timber	35 do	do

Y. & D. No. 7.—*List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Yards and Docks*.—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Navy yard where delivered.
1846. Oct. 30	1847. June 30	Samuel Foreman	750 cords pine wood	$2 25 per cord	Norfolk.
			1,000 bushels charcoal	10 per bushel	do
			Yellow pine timber, various dimensions—		
Oct. 30	1846. Dec. 21	E. E. Simpson	4 pieces	$11 00 per M feet	Pensacola.
			40 pieces		
			6 pieces		
			5 pieces		
			9 pieces		
			2 pieces		
			5 pieces		
			1 piece		
			Do do		
			2 pieces		
			Do do		
			2 pieces		
			4 pieces		
			6 pieces		
			30 pieces		
			4 pieces		
			160 pieces		
			150 pieces		
			8 pieces		
			2 pieces		
			250 pieces		
			60 pieces		
			180 pieces		
			216 pieces		
			112 pieces		
			90 pieces		
			40 pieces		
			80 pieces		
			30 pieces		

		120 pieces	$11 00 per M feet	Pennsasola.
		60 pieces		
		270 pieces		
		20 pieces		
		12 pieces		
		48 pieces		
		20 pieces		
		300 pieces		
		30 pieces		
		20 pieces		
		8 pieces		
		4 pieces		
		4 pieces		
		32 pieces		
		230 pieces		
		80 pieces		
		40 pieces		
		48 pieces		
		36 pieces		
		16 pieces		
		12 pieces		
		32 pieces		
		2 pieces		
		20 pieces		
		16 pieces		
		8 pieces		
		20 pieces		
		9 pieces		
		2 pieces		
		1,900 feet plank	30 00 per M feet.	
		550 feet white pine plank	40 00 do	
		100 feet boards	11 00 do	
		1,200 feet yellow pine boards	11 00 do	
		1,500 feet 2-inch yellow pine plank	30 00 do	
		5,000 feet yellow pine plank	30 00 do	
		500 feet white pine	40 00 do	
		Do do	40 00 do	
		1,500 yellow pine boards	11 00 do	
		62 pieces juniper, various dimensions	30 00 do	
		62 pieces juniper, various dimensions	30 00 do	

Y. & D. No. 7.—*List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Yards and Docks*.—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Navy yard where delivered.
1846. Nov. 2	1847. June 30	Charles Pendergast	1,000 pounds dry white lead	$7 00 per cwt.	Norfolk.
			30 pounds crome green	35 per pound	do
			400 pounds copperas	2 00 per cwt.	do
			500 pounds whiting	70 do.	do
			250 gallons linseed oil, raw	70 per gallon	do
			50 gallons neatsfoot oil	85 do.	do
			30 gallons sweet oil	1 10 do.	do
			200 pounds white chalk	1 00 per cwt.	do
			25 pounds emery	12 per pound	do
			25 pounds fine emery	10 do.	do
			100 pounds glue	15 do.	do
			30 pounds shellac	16 do.	do
			20 pounds sal ammoniac	20 do.	do
Nov 2	1846. Dec. 31	Charles Pendergast	50,000 feet white pine boards	17 77 per M. feet	do
			300 casks cement	1 68 per cask	do
			300 squares slate	7 20 per square	do
			375 casks lime	1 18 per cask	do
			3,000 bushels sand	4 per bushel	do
Nov. 2	1847. June. 30	Nathaniel Jarvis	30,000 feet white pine boards and plank	35 00 per M. feet	New York.
			30,000 feet pine floor plank	30 00 do.	do
			4,000 clear Albany plank	50 each	do
			3,000 clear Albany boards	25 do.	do
			500 spruce plank	18 do.	do
			100 barrels lime	1 00 per barrel	do
			4.000 pounds square iron	3¾ per pound	do
			500 pounds round iron	3¾ do.	do
			1,500 pounds flat iron	3¾ do.	do
Nov. 2	June 30	John A. Kennedy	360 gallons winter strained oil	1 00 per gallon	do
			150 pounds sperm candles	28 per pound	do
			1,000 pounds white lead	6 do.	do
			200 pounds lamp black	6 do.	do
			200 pounds red lead	6 do.	do

			200 pounds litharge	6 do	do
			1,000 pounds whiting	¾ do	do
			100 gallons linseed oil	75 per gallon	do
			50 gallons spirits turpentine	48 do	do
			100 feet window glass, French	9 per foot	do
			do do do	8½ do	do
			100 feet window glass, American	5½ do	do
			do do do	5 do	do
			do do do	6 do	do
			200 feet window glass, American	4¾ do	do
Nov. 2	June 30	Thomas Mulligan	11,000 pounds ground feed	1 75 per 100 lbs.	do
			11,000 pounds corn meal	1 75 do	do
			54,000 pounds hay	75 do	do
			270 bushels ship stuff	26 per bush.	do
			700 bushels oats	47½ do	do
			500 bundles straw	3½ per bundle	do
			10 bushels fine salt	75 per bush.	do
Nov. 2	June 30	Wm. M. Clem	6 dozen hickory brooms	1 00 per dozen	do
			20 dozen corn brooms	2 25 do	do
			6 dozen birch brooms	75 do	do
			72 iron shovels	75 each	do
			12 iron spades	1 00 do	do
			12 wood axes	1 37½ do	do
			12 curry combs	15 do	do
			12 horse brushes	1 12½ do	do
			300 pounds tallow	7½ per pound	do
			4,000 pounds cut nails, assorted	4¼ do	do
			60 pounds bellows leather	30 do	do
			100 pounds wire, assorted	9 do	do
			1,200 pounds Russia sheet iron	6 do	do
			20 pounds lampwick	16 do	do
			2 dozen horse rasps	3 75 per dozen	do
			50 pounds block tin	25 per pound	do
Nov. 2	June 30	Lambert & Lane	1 ream folio post	5 00 per ream	do
			28 reams cap paper	2 75 do	do
			5 reams regulation paper	3 25 do	do
			20 reams letter paper	2 50 do	do
			11 reams envelope paper	3 50 do	do
			1 ream blotting paper	3 50 do	do
			1 dozen ½-quire blank books	3 00 per dozen	do
			1 dozen 1-quire blank books	4 50 do	do

Y. & D. No. 7.—*List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Yards and Docks*—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Navy yard where deliverable.
1846. Nov. 2	1847. June 30	Lambert & Lane—Con...	10 dozen memorandum books	$2 25 per dozen	New York.
			45 dozen lead pencils (Monroe's)	37½ do	do
			6 dozen drawing pencils (French)	50 do	do
			4 dozen sable hair pencils	75 do	do
			10 dozen penholders	37½ do	do
			30 gross steel pens	1 00 per gross	do
			4 dozen black ink (quarts)	2 00 per dozen	do
			1 dozen red ink (half-pints)	2 00 do	do
			1 dozen metal inkstands	6 00 do	do
			7 dozen papers black sand	37½ do	do
			12 dozen red tape	31¼ do	do
			1 dozen silk taste	2 25 do	do
			7 pounds gum arabic	62½ per pound	do
			5 erasure knives	37½ each	do
			10 dozen penknives (4 blade)	1 25 do	do
			6 ivory letter folders	62½ do	do
			6 wafer seals	25 do	do
			5 pounds best wafers	50 per pound	do
			6 pounds best wax	60 do	do
			6 sand boxes	25 each	do
			24 sheets tracing paper	37½ do	do
			24 sheets antiquarian	1 00 do	do
			6 muster books	2 00 do	do
Nov. 12	Mar. 15	Tunis Craven	600 tons Cumberland coal	7 25 per ton	Dry-dock, N. Y.
Nov. 20	Jan. 11	J. M. Robertson	787,838 bricks	9 75 per 1,000	Pensacola.
Nov. 28	Jan. 28	Lambert & McKenzie	1,500 barrels cement	2 45 per barrel	do
			1,400 barrels lime	1 80 do	do
			290 squares slate	7 20 per square	do
Nov. 28	Jan. 11	J. M. Stanard	1 10-inch store-room lock	2 50	do
			6 kegs 12-penny cut nails	5 per pound	do
			1 keg 4-penny cut nails	5 do	do
			30 pounds flat iron	5 do	do

			70 sheets 16-ounce copper	25¾	do	do
			160 feet bar iron, various dimensions	5	do	do
			32 do do	5	do	do
			75 do do	5	do	do
			170 feet iron rod	5	do	do
			270 feet iron rod	5	do	do
			9 kegs 5-penny cut nails	5	do	do
Nov. 28	When required.	M. H. Wetherbee	250 feet granite wall stone	1 50	per foot	Boston, Mass.
			10 casks Rosendale cement	2 00	per cask	do
Nov. 28	June 30	W. F. Tannehill	Blank books, No. 19, 8vo	1 75	per dozen	Memphis, Tenn.
			Blank books, No. 9, 8vo	3 37	do	do
			Blank books, No. 9, 12mo	75	do	do
			Blank books, No. 5, 8vo	1 00	do	do
			Satin cap paper	3 37	per ream	do
			Satin cap paper (Eagle Mills)	4 00	do	do
			Satin cap paper (Butters's Mills)	5 75	do	do
			Letter cap paper (Goodwin's Mills)	2 37	do	do
			Letter cap paper (Owen & Hurlburt's Mills)	2 75	do	do
			Cap drawing paper	1 00	per quire	do
			Demi drawing paper	1 25	do	do
			Atlas drawing paper	4 75	do	do
			Elephant drawing paper	6 00	do	do
			Fine lead pencils	75	per dozen	do
			Black ink (quarts)	4 37	do	do
			Black ink (pints)	3 25	do	do
			French carmine	4 00	do	do
			Arnold's carmine	2 62	do	do
			India ink	75	do	do
			Quills, No. 80	3 25	per 100	do
			Quills, No. 70	2 75	do	do
			Quills, No. 60	2 12	do	do
			Quills, No. 50	1 37	do	do
			Quills, No. 40	1 00	do	do
			India rubber	75	per dozen	do
			Scarlet red wafers	1 00	per pound	do
			Scarlet red wax	1 25	do	do
			Black sand	50	per doz. papers	do
			Red tape	50	per doz. pieces	do
			Tracing paper	2 00	per quire	do
Nov. 28	June 30	Kay & White	Ames' best shovels	11 75	per dozen	do
			10 kegs nails	5 00	per cwt	do

Y. & D. No. 7.—*List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, &c.*—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Navy yard where delivered.
1846.	1847.				
Nov. 28	June 30	Kay & White—Continued.	10 kegs nails, (2d quality)	$4 62 per cwt.	Memphis, Tenn.
			Steel picks	15 00 per dozen	do
			Steel picks, (2d quality)	9 00 do	do
Nov. 30	June 30	William W. Wright	800 cubic yards stone	1 90 per cubic yard	Dry dock, N. Y.
Nov. 30	June 30	A. K. Meserole	3,000 cubic yards sand	56 do	do
Nov. 30	June 30	E. W. Budington	5,000 barrels hydraulic cement	1 25 per barrel	do
Nov. 30	June 30	Badger, Peck, & Co.	9,000 cubic feet yellow pine timber	27 per cubic foot.	do
Nov. 30	June 30	Campbell & Moody	15,000 feet white pine plank } Various dimensions	35 00 per M feet	do
			10,000 feet white pine plank	32 00 do	do
			25,000 feet white pine plank	15 50 do	do
			30,000 feet white pine plank	15 00 do	do
			1,200 cubic feet white pine timber	19 per cubic foot.	do
			25,000 feet white oak plank	30 00 per M feet	do
			20,000 feet seasoned white oak plank	34 00 do	do
			2,000 cubic feet white oak timber	26 per cubic foot.	do
			3,000 cubic feet white oak timber	27 do	do
			2,000 cubic feet white oak timber	30 do	do
Nov. 30	June 30	Lambert & Lane	12 dozen memorandum books	3 00 per dozen	do
			½ dozen muster books	20 00 do	do
			1 dozen blank cap books	12 00 do	do
			3 quires antiquarian drawing paper	20 00 per quire	do
			3 quires super-royal drawing paper	2 00 do	do
			2 quires tracing paper, (antiquarian)	9 00 do	do
			5 reams envelope paper, (antiquarian)	3 50 per ream	do
			1 ream blotting paper, (antiquarian)	3 50 do	do
			12 reams cap blotting paper	2 75 do	do
			6 reams cap regulation paper	3 25 do	do
			5 dozen "French" drawing pencils	50 per dozen	do
			15 dozen "Monroe's" drawing pencils	50 do	do
			10 boxes Gillott's pens	12 00 per doz. boxes	do
			5 boxes pen-holders	37½ do	do
			1 dozen boxes Gillott's pens	9 00 do	do

			1 dozen boxes Windle's pens	9 00	do	do
			1 dozen inkstands	2 00	per dozen	do
			1 dozen quart bottles black ink	2 50	do	do
			1 dozen red carmine	2 50	do	do
			20 dozen red tape	25	do	do
			3 pounds sealing wax	75	per pound	do
Nov. 30	June 30	William M. Clem	16 tons hay	13 00	per ton	do
			10 tons rye straw	10 00	do	do
			12,000 pounds ground feed	1½	per pound	do
			350 bushels fine ground feed	37½	per bushel	do
			400 bushels oats	45	do	do
Nov. 30	June 30	M. O. Roberts	900 gallons sperm oil	98	per gallon	do
			350 gallons fish oil	35	do	do
			140 gallons boiled linseed oil	66	do	do
			75 gallons spirits turpentine	55	do	do
			20 pounds litharge	6	per pound	do
			200 pounds black paint in oil	6	do	do
			50 pounds red lead	6	do	do
			500 pounds white lead	6	do	do
			100 pounds yellow ochre	3	do	do
Nov. 30	June 30	T. M. Niven	1,500 cubic yards gravel	1 50	per cubic yard	do
Nov. 30	June 30	Wetmore & Co.	2,500 pounds cast steel	16½	per pound	do
			200 pounds cast steel	16½	do	do
			700 pounds cast steel, round	12	do	do
			400 pounds blistered cast steel, round	12	do	do
			22,500 pounds wrought iron	3¾	do	do
			2,000 pounds wrought iron	4	do	do
			1,750 pounds wrought iron	3¾	do	do
			16,000 pounds flat iron	6	do	do
			10,500 pounds flat iron	3¾	do	do
			3,000 pounds crowbars	6	do	do
			3,000 wrought iron washers	⅝	per washer	do
Nov. 30	June 30	F. R. Lee	½ dozen cross-cut saws	42 00	per dozen	do
			½ dozen handsaws	12 00	do	do
			6 dozen axes	11 00	do	do
			34 dozen augurs	11	per ¼ inch	do
			15 dozen bastard files	5 00	per dozen	do
			12 dozen smooth files	7 50	do	do
			12 dozen smooth files	3 40	do	do
			15 dozen flat bastard files	5 00	do	do
			12 dozen wood files	4 00	do	do

Y. & D. No. 7.—*List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, &c.*—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Navy yard where deliverable.
1846. Nov. 30	1847. June 30	F. R. Lee—Continned...	12 dozen mill-saw files	$1 75 per dozen	Dry dock, N. Y.
			12 dozen pit-saw files	1 50 do	do
			6 dozen rat-tail files	3 50 do	do
			½ dozen taper files	1 25 do	do
			4 dozen strap hinges	4 00 do	do
			12 dozen butt hinges	50 do	do
			5 dozen padlocks	4 50 do	do
			10 dozen chest and drawer locks	3 00 do	do
			1 dozen door locks	10 00 do	do
			2 dozen hasps and staples	80 do	do
			75 dozen Ames' No. 2 shovels	9 75 do	do
			2 dozen best scoops	8 50 do	do
			6 dozen Ames' spades	8 00 do	do
			10 dozen hoes, (steel)	4 50 do	do
			2 dozen pick-axes	10 per pound	do
			3 dozen pinch bars	10 do	do
			1 dozen shackle bars	10 do	do
			1 dozen screw wrenches	27 50 per dozen	do
			Do do	6 00 do	do
			1 dozen bench screws	5 00 do	do
			1 dozen spirit levels	12 00 do	do
			2 dozen steel squares	8 00 do	do
			1,000 pounds French grindstones	5 per pound	do
			20 dozen axe handles	1 25 per dozen	do
			20 dozen maul handles	1 00 do	do
			1 dozen tape lines	13 00 do	do
			2 dozen petticoat lamps	25 do	do
			500 pounds sheet lead	5 per pound	do
			10 gross screws	1 00 per gross	do
			200 gross screws	50 do	do
			100 gross screws	25 do	do
			10 gross screws	20 do	do

			40 papers tacks	5 per paper	do
			50 papers brads	10 do	do
Nov. 30	June 30	Corning, Horner, & Co.	60 kegs cut nails, assorted	4⅛ per pound	do
			75 kegs 6-inch nail spikes	4⅛ do	do
			6 kegs wrought nails	12½ do	do
			75 kegs pressed spikes	5 do	do
			300 kegs pressed spikes	5½ do	do
	1846.		5 kegs railroad spikes	6 do	do
Dec. 1	Dec. 21	W. L. Cozzens	300 bushels corn	73 per bushel	Pensacola.
	1847.		300 bushels oats	63 do	do
Dec. 2	Feb. 2	S. P. Smith	3,389 lineal feet round iron	5 per pound	do
			8,996 pounds flat iron	5 do	do
			4,100 pounds round iron	5 do	do
			1,500 pounds assorted cast steel	19 do	do
			40 gallons linseed oil	80 per gallon	do
			150 gallons sperm oil	1 23 do	do
			100 pounds sperm candles	35 per pound	do
			50 gallons neatsfoot oil	85 per gallon	do
			250 pounds white chalk	2 per pound	do
			1,000 pounds white lead	7 do	do
			20 reams ruled cap paper	3 50 per ream	do
			10 reams regulation paper	4 50 do	do
			10 reams ruled letter paper	3 50 do	do
			3 reams envelope paper	4 50 do	do
			1 ream blotting paper	4 50 do	do
			1 ream assorted drawing paper	15 00 do	do
			12 gross Gillott's "eagle" pens	3 00 per gross	do
			1 dozen 6-quire blank books	21 60	do
			1 dozen 5-quire blank books	18 00	do
			1 dozen 4-quire blank books	14 40	do
			1 dozen 3-quire blank books	10 80	do
			1 dozen 2-quire blank books	7 20	do
			4 dozen memorandum books	2 00 per dozen	do
			1 gross narrow red tape	4 50 do	do
			2 dozen penknives	6 00 do	do
			1 gross HHH pencils	9 00	do
			1 gross HH pencils	9 00	do
			1 gross HB pencils	9 00	do
			500 writing quills	3 00 per 100	do
			4 dozen black ink	4 50 per dozen	do
			2 dozen red ink	2 00 do	do

Y. & D. No. 7.—*List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Yards and Docks.*—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Navy yard where deliverable.
1846. Dec. 2	1847. Feb. 2	S. P. Smith—Continued..	2 dozen inkstands	$6 00 per dozen	Pensacola.
			2 dozen India rubber	75 do	do
			5 pounds red wafers	1 25 per pound	do
			10 pounds sealing wax	1 00 do	do
			25 pounds black sand	10 do	do
			6 paper rulers	50 each	do
			4 dozen patent screw augurs	9 00 per dozen	do
			2 sets brace and bitts	9 00 per set	do
			1 dozen flat bastard files	5 00 per dozen	do
			2 dozen flat bastard files	3 54 do	do
			Do do	2 56 do	do
			2 dozen ½-round bastard files	5 64 do	do
			Do do	3 94 do	do
			2 dozen bastard files	2 76 do	do
			2 dozen flat smooth files	7 09 do	do
			Do do	4 95 do	do
			Do do	2 56 do	do
			Do do	1 71 do	do
			1 dozen coarse wood rasps	4 13 do	do
			1 dozen cabinet makers' rasps	5 64 do	do
			36 dozen handsaw files	1 00 do	do
			4 dozen whipsaw files	2 00 do	do
			3 dozen ward files	1 00 do	do
			4 dozen rat-tail files	2 00 do	do
			2 dozen handsaws	1 50 do	do
			1 dozen tennant saws	1 00 do	do
			6 cross-cut saws	3 00 each	do
			2 sets caulking irons	1 50 per set	do
			3 pallette knives	50 each	do
			50 pounds glue	20 per pound	do
			6 glazing knives	25 each	do
			12 drawing knives	75 do	do

Dec. 19	Jan. 19	J. M. Stanard	21 woodaxes	1 25 do	do
			6 broadaxes	2 50 do	do
			12 hatchets	1 00 do	do
			2 dozen claw hammers	6 00 per dozen	do
			6 stone hammers	3 00 each	do
			Do	4 00 do	do
			2 dozen 2-feet rules	6 00 per dozen	do
			4 dozen assorted paint brushes	8 00 do	do
			4 dozen whitewash brushes	7 50 do	do
			4 dozen sash tools	2 00 do	do
			6 dusting brushes	30 each	do
			12 stock brushes	1 00 do	do
			50 thick tin buckets	50 do	do
			6 tape lines	1 75 do	do
			1 copper wire sieve	2 00	do
			6 dozen assorted gimblets	50 per dozen	do
			2 dozen firmer chisels	2 00 do	do
			1 bench vice	5 00	do
			1 hand vice	1 00	do
			12 weeding hoes	37½ each	do
			12 iron shovels	75 do	do
			2 plastering trowels	62½ do	do
			6 iron crowbars	2 50 do	do
			6 French grindstones	26 00 do	do
			3 dozen crucibles	9 00 per dozen	do
			1.150 pounds cut nails	5 per pound	do
			950 pounds cut nails	5 do	do
			1 ream sand paper	3 50	do
			550 pounds composition slating nails	25 per pound	do
			650 sheets 16-ounce copper	30 do	do
			268 pounds cut copper nails	40 do	do
			340 sheets 24-ounce copper	30 do	do
			140 sheets 20-ounce copper	30 do	do
			320 pounds composition nails	25 do	do
			900 pounds pig lead	7 do	do
			4,300 pounds sheet lead	6¾ do	do
			700 pounds oakum	6¾ do	do
			500 pounds 5-inch wrought spikes	12½ do	do
			250 pounds 6-inch wrought spikes	12½ do	do
			200 pounds 4-inch wrought spikes	12½ do	do
			500 pounds 20-penny wrought spikes	12½ do	do

Y. & D. No. 7.—*List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Yards and Docks*—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Navy yard where deliverable.
1846.	1847.				
Dec. 19	Jan. 19	J. M. Stannard—Con....	100 pounds 12-penny wrought spikes....	$0 12½ per pound....	Pensacola.
			1,200 pounds round iron....	5¼ do....	do
			200 pounds round iron....	5¼ do....	do
			1,000 pounds round iron....	5¼ do....	do
			900 sheets sheathing paper....	2¼ per sheet....	do
			530 sheets 32-ounce copper....	25¼ per pound....	do
			70 sheets 20-ounce copper....	25¼ do....	do
			450 pounds composition nails....	24 do....	do
			4 papers copper tacks....	75 per paper....	do
			3 barrels pitch....	3 00 per pound....	do
			5 barrels tar....	3 00 per barrel....	do
Dec. 19	Jan. 19	E. E. Simpson....	100 pieces yellow pine....	13 50 per M feet....	do
			750 feet yellow pine....	13 50 do....	do
			8,500 feet yellow pine....	13 50 do....	do
Dec. 29	Mar. 1	David Townsend....	300 bundles hay....	27 00 per ton....	do
1847.					
Feb. 12	Feb. 27	J. M. Stanard....	300 bushels corn....	1 23 per bushel....	do
			300 bushels oats....	70 do....	do
Mar. 16	June 30	F. & G. Town....	1 ream regulation paper....	3 00 per ream....	Philadelphia.
			3 reams cap paper....	3 00 do....	do
			3½ reams letter paper....	3 00 do....	do
			42 cards Perry's pens....	50 each....	do
			2 reams envelope paper....	2 00 per ream....	do
			½ ream large envelope paper....	1 87....	do
			200 quills....	4 00....	do
			1½ pound wafers....	75....	do
			2 dozen ink powders....	1 00 per dozen....	do
			30 papers black sand....	90....	do
			2 bottles red ink....	50....	do
			2 quires double elephant drawing paper....	5 00 per quire....	do
			5 dozen lead pencils....	1 00 per dozen....	do
			1[illegible] blotting paper....	31 per quire....	do

Mar. 29	April 28	O. Masange & Co.	6 pieces India rubber	12 each	do
			6 blank books	75 do	do
			6 memorandum books	25 do	do
			1 penknife	75	do
			2 quires pay tickets	62½ per quire	do
			2 quires loose receipts	62½ do	do
			1 regulation book	7 00	do
			116 pounds flat iron	5½ per pound	Pensacola.
			258 pounds oakum	7 do	do
			800 pounds cut spikes	5¼ do	do
			300 pounds 6-inch cut spikes	5¼ do	do
			100 pounds wrought spikes	8½ do	do
			400 pounds 6-penny cut nails	5¼ do	do
			300 pounds 10-penny cut nails	5¼ do	do
			3 barrels pitch	2 00 per barrel	do
			1 barrel tar	3 75 do	do
			6 iron-rim knob locks	1 00 each	do
			6 pairs iron butt hinges	12½ per pair	do
			1 gross iron screws	56¼ per gross	do
			2,000 sprigs	18 per M	do
			3,000 pump tacks, copper	50 do	do
			100 pounds round iron	4½ per pound	do
			600 pounds round iron	5½ do	do
			300 pounds round iron	5½ do	do
			275 yards cotton canvas	27 per yard	do
			950 pounds white lead	8 per pound	do
			50 pounds lampblack	12½ do	do
			50 pounds litharge	10 do	do
			100 pounds putty	6 do	do
			12 pounds chrome green	40 do	do
			12 pounds verdigris	35 do	do
			48 gallons linseed oil	70 per gallon	do
			28 gallons spirits turpentine	65 do	do
			2 gallons copal varnish	1 50 do	do
			50 feet glass	5 50	do
			425 pounds white lead	8 per pound	do
			13 pounds litharge	10 do	do
			25 pounds Venetian red	4 do	do
			14 gallons spirits turpentine	65 per gallon	do
			13 sheets 16-ounce copper	26 per pound	do
			234 pounds flat iron	4½ do	do

Y. & D. No. 7.—*List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Yards and Docks.*—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Navy yard where deliverable.
1847.	1847.				
Mar. 29	Apr. 28	O. Masange & Co.	22 pounds flat iron	$0 5 per pound	Pensacola.
			198 pounds round iron	4½ do	do
			53 pounds round iron	4½ do	do
			230 pounds flat iron	4½ do	do
			23 pounds round iron	4½ do	do
			61 pounds round iron	4½ do	do
			64 pounds square iron	4½ do	do
			74 sheets 16-ounce copper	26 do	do
			47 sheets 16-ounce copper	26 do	do
			35 gallons spirits turpentine	65 per gallon	do
			1 barrel yellow ochre	5½ per pound	do
			1 barrel Spanish whiting	2½ do	do
			20 pounds glue	18 do	do
			100 pounds rice	5½ do	do
Apr. 12	May 10	J. M. Standard	300 bushels corn	99 per bushel	do
			300 bushels oats	80 do	do
			Cypress or pine timber—		
Mar. 25	Oct. 1	C. B. Locke	136 pieces 8 by 13 inches, 47 feet long	20 49 3-11 per M ft.	Memphis.
			136 pieces 8 by 9 inches, 13 feet long		
			272 pieces 8 by 8 inches, 14 feet long		
			272 pieces 8 by 12 inches, 8 feet long		
			272 pieces 5 by 8 inches, 6 feet long		
			272 pieces 8 by 9 inches, 24 feet long		
			1,560 pieces 3½ by 6 inches, 20 feet long		
			234 pieces 3½ by 9 inches, 20 feet long		
			147 pieces 2 by 15 inches, 20 feet long		
			648 pieces 3 by 5 inches, 4 feet long		
			153 pieces 5 by 12 inches, 21 feet long		
			2 pieces 9 by 9 inches, 33½ feet long		
			136 pieces 12 by 14 inches, 22 feet long		
			144 pieces 12 by 14 inches, 10 feet long		
			2,356 pieces 5 by 14 inches, 22 feet long		

			13 pieces 9 by 15 inches, 54 feet long	20 49 3-10 per M ft.	do
			13 pieces 9 by 15 inches, 24 feet long		
			13 pieces 9 by 11 inches, 26½ feet long		
			26 pieces 8 by 9 inches, 19½ feet long		
			26 pieces 9 by 15 inches, 10 feet long		
			26 pieces 5 by 9 inches, 8 feet long		
			26 pieces 9 by 9 inches, 36½ feet long		
			13 pieces 5 by 9 inches, 9 feet long		
			26 pieces 7 by 9 inches, 11 feet long		
			26 pieces 5 by 9 inches, 7 feet long		
			13 pieces 9 by 15 inches, 8½ feet long		
			4 pieces 9 by 9 inches, 40 feet long		
			2 pieces 12 by 14 inches, 38 feet long		
			2 pieces 12 by 14 inches, 25 feet long		
			168 pieces 5 by 14 inches, 19 feet long		
			84 pieces 5 by 16 inches, 32 feet long		
			168 pieces 5 by 16 inches, 35 feet long		
			144 pieces 8 by 12 inches, 7 feet long		
			99,100 feet yellow pine flooring plank	20 49 3-10 do	Memphis.
			6,900 feet white pine plank	20 49 3-10 do	do
			4,000 feet white pine plank	20 49 3-10 do	do
			12,000 feet white pine plank	20 49 3-10 do	do
			81,500 feet white pine plank	20 49 3-10 do	do
Mar. 30	Aug. 1	Houston & Lewis	815 squares Welsh slate	9 15 per square	do
			1,720 feet English ridge tiles	16 per foot	do
			54 boxes American glass	8 38 per box	do
Apr. 1	Sept. 15	Kay & White	7,000 pounds 10-penny nails	4 75 per 100 pounds	do
			7,400 pounds 12-penny nails	4 75 do	do
			2,000 pounds 40-penny nails	4 75 do	do
			10 kegs 5-inch spikes	5 25 do	do
			100 papers finishing nails	15 per paper	do
			300 pounds copper slating nails	35 per pound	do
			1,500 pounds iron slating nails	5 25 per 100 pounds	do
			2,940 feet gutters	12½ per foot	do
			1,400 feet down spout	12½ do	do
			27 pairs 4-inch butt hinges	15 per pair	do
			34 7-inch knoblocks	1 12½ each	do
			56½ dozen pullies	60 per dozen	do
			16,500 pounds bar iron	3 87½ per 100 p'ds.	do
			4,600 pounds bar iron	3 87½ do	do
			650 pounds bar iron	4 75 do	do

Y. & D. No. 7.—*List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Yards and Docks.*—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Navy yard where deliverable.
1847.	1847.				
Apr. 1	Sept. 15	Kay & White—Continued	600 pounds round iron	$5 25 per 100 pounds	Memphis.
			2,650 pounds bar iron	3 87½ do	do
			600 pound square iron	5 00 do	do
			600 pounds bar iron	3 87½ do	do
Apr. 2	Sept. 1	W. Pursley	1,200,000 hard bricks	5 50 per M	do
			6,000 bushels sand	5 per bushel	do
			2,400 bushels lime	40 do	do
Apr. 23	July 15	Samuel Thurber	368 stone window sills	45 per lin. foot	do
			16 door sills	1 68 do	do
			2 posts	3 60 do	do
			4 door sills	45 do	do
May 17	July 7	J. J. Vaughan	60,200 feet yellow pine	10 00 per M feet	Pensacola.
			368 pieces yellow pine, various dimensions	10 00 do	do
			2,000 feet 1-inch yellow pine	10 00 do	do
			12 pieces 1-inch yellow pine	10 00 do	do.
			53 pieces 1-inch yellow pine	10 00 do	do
			8 pieces 1-inch yellow pine	10 00 do	do
			100 pieces straight hickory	5 per foot	do
May 28	July 30	W. P. Walker	64 pieces white pine timber, 7,798 feet	17 00 per M feet	Boston.
			11,900 feet seasoned white pine boards	17 00 do	do
			3,000 feet No. 2 white pine boards	34 00 do	do
			3,000 feet No. 3 white pine plank	17 00 do	do
			48,000 white pine shingles	4 50 per M	do
			38,000 cedar shingles	3 50 do	do
			22 spruce posts, 2,153:3	14 per M feet	do
			4 spruce posts (405 feet)	14 00 per M. feet	do
			436 spruce posts (12,420 running feet)	14 00 do	do
			15 tons sand	55 per ton	do
			400 pounds cut nails, 4-penny	4¾ per pound	do
			200 pounds cut nails, 10-penny	4¼ do	do
			100 pounds cut nails, 10-penny, (finishing)	4⅝ do	do
			100 pounds cut nails, 20-penny, (finishing)	4½ do	do

			50 pounds wrought nails, 10-penny	9½ do	do
			100 pounds wrought nails, 8-penny	10½ do	do
			1,200 pounds sheet lead	5¼ do	do
			4 gross screws	67 per gross	do
			2 dead locks	1 25 each	do
			1,165 pounds round iron	3¾ per pound	do
			300 lights Redford glass	20 per light	do
May 29	Aug. 30	Daniel Robertson & Co.	80 cubic yards rough granite	5 00 per cub. yd.	do
			206 running feet ashler	33⅓ per run. ft.	do
			4 door sills	12 50 each	do
			26 window sills	87½ do	do
			26 window caps	1 00 do	do
			400 feet piling stone	1 31 per run. ft.	do
			100 cubic yards foundation stone	5 00 per cub. yd.	do
			320 running feet base stone	80 per foot	do
			11,480 feet rough ashler	26 do	do
			40 door posts	22 00 each	do
			20 door caps	20 00 do	do
			4 door posts	15 00 do	do
			2 door caps	15 00 do	do
			2 door sills	15 00 do	do
			64 window caps	2 25 do	do
			64 window sills	1 25 do	do
			64 window backers	1 25 do	do
			64 window lintels	2 25 do	do
			582 feet cornice, per plan	2 50 do	do
May 29	Aug. 30	James Whiting & Co.	180 oak piles	6 50 do	do
			100 oak piles	7 75 do	do
			75 oak piles	8 75 do	do
			50 oak piles	9 75 do	do
			75,000 feet white pine timber	18 62½ per M. feet	do
			15,166 feet white pine timber	18 25 do	do
			220,000 feet white pine timber	14 00 do	do
			13,770 feet yellow pine timber	31 00 do	do
May 29	Aug. 30	William Lang	75 tons sand	50 per ton	do
			25,083 feet spruce joists	14 00 per M. feet	do
			12,000 feet spruce plank	14 00 do	do
			6,953 feet white pine timber	18 00 do	do
			2,000 feet white pine seasoned boards	36 00 do	do
			13,000 feet white pine seasoned boards	18 00 do	do
			1,000 feet white pine seasoned plank	40 00 do	do

Y. & D. No. 7—*List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Yards and Docks*—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Navy yard where deliverable.
1847. May 29	1847. Aug. 30	Wm. Lang—Continued...	900 pounds round iron	$0 04 per pound	Boston, Mass.
			300 pounds round iron	4 do.	do
			200 pounds flat iron	4 do.	do
			600 pounds cut nails	4½ do.	do
			150 pounds wrought nails	10½ do.	do
			200 cubic feet yellow pine timber	33 per cub. ft.	do
			550 lights Redford glass	21 per light	do
			78,814 feet white pine timber	18 00 per M. feet	do
			27,500 feet seasoned white pine boards	33 00 do.	do
			2,000 feet white pine plank	33 00 do.	do
			49,000 feet seasoned boards	19 00 do.	do
			10,000 feet plank	18 00 do.	do
			4,104 feet yellow pine timber	33 00 do.	do
			73,079 feet spruce timber	14 00 do.	do
			1,000 feet spruce joists	12 00 do.	do
			8,000 feet spruce plank	14 00 do.	do
			1,000 feet spruce boards	12 00 do.	do
			55 tons imp'l slate	31 00 per ton	do
			300 pounds wrought iron slating nails	8 per pound	do
			180 tons sand	50 per ton	do
			1,900 pounds cut nails	4½ per pound	do
			100 pounds finishing nails	6 do.	do
			300 pounds wrought nails	10 do.	do
			3,050 pounds round iron	4 do.	do
			2,500 pounds round iron	4 do.	do
			500 pounds square iron	4 do.	do
			100 pounds round iron	4 do.	do
			200 pounds split rods	4 do.	do
			3,000 pounds sheet lead	5 do.	do
			2,083 pounds sheet copper	26 do.	do
			260 pounds banca tin	23 do.	do
			2,500 lights Redford glass	21 per light	do

			550 piles	1 25 per pile	do
	1848.				
May 19	June 30	J. H. Titcomb	9,000 cubic yards earth, to be removed from navy yard at Portsmouth N. H	63¼ per cub. yd.	Portsmouth, N. H.
June 3	June 30	Horton, Cordis, & Co.	20,000 copper pump tacks	33 per 1,000	Boston, Mass.
			40,000 iron pump tacks	6 do	do
			3,000 pounds iron, assorted	4 per pound	do
			3,000 pounds iron, flat, assorted	4 do	do
			8 bundles Russia sheet iron	11½ do	do
			4 do do	11½ do	do
			10 bundles English sheet iron	5½ do	do
			3,200 pounds cut nails, assorted	4 do	do
			150 pounds wrought nails	12 do	do
			500 do do	11 do	do
			600 do do	10 do	do
			1,000 chisel rods	1½ each	do
			75 quires sand paper	20 per quire	do
			4 rolls sheet lead	5 per pound	do
			400 pounds Chinese glue	23 do	do
			2 glue kettles	25 each	do
			4 tape lines	3 50 do	do
			4 dozen birch brooms	150 per dozen	do
			4 dozen hickory brooms	1 50 do	do
			40 dozen corn brooms	2 00 do	do
			1,000 pounds brazier's copper	24 per pound	do
			10 dozen hickory sledge hammers	1 50 per dozen	do
			30 2-bushel baskets	1 00 each	do
			20 4-bushel baskets	1 75 do	do
			12 narrow axes (handled)	1 00 do	do
			6 broad axes (handled)	2 50 do	do
			36 pick axes, steel pointed	1 50 do	do
			6 adzes	1 75 do	do
			3 anvils (150 pounds each)	11 per pound	do
			8 bench vices	10 50 each	do
			4 bench screws	62 do	do
			30 steel shovels	75 do	do
			10 hand vices	50 do	do
			24 spades	75 do	do
			12 hatchets	50 do	do
			2 sets turning gouges	3 50 per set	do
			6 carpenter's gouges	75 each	do

Y. & D. No. 7.—*List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Yards and Docks*—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Navy yard where deliverable.
1847. June 3	1848. June 30	Horton, Cordis, & Co.—Continued.	8 dozen screw augers (assorted)	$3 50 per dozen	Boston, Mass.
			30 dozen flat round files	5 00 do	do
			30 dozen coarse files	2 00 do	do
			12 dozen hand saw files	1 12 do	do
			3 dozen cross-cut files	1 50 do	do
			2 dozen rat-tail files	3 00 do	do
			6 dozen fine saw files	83 do	do
			32 dozen cast steel fine flat files	5 00 do	do
			32 dozen coarse flat files	2 00 do	do
			32 dozen 3-square files	1 12 do	do
			4 dozen extra paint brushes	8 00 do	do
			2 dozen sash tools	2 00 do	do
			1 dozen glue brushes	3 00 do	do
			1 glazier's diamond	4 50 do	do
			200 pounds blistered steel	12¼ per pound	do
			500 pounds cast steel	16 do	do
			600 pounds nail rods	5½ do	do
			12 thousand brads	12 per M	do
			12 pounds brads	10 per pound	do
			75 gross iron screws	35 per gross	do
			4 gross glass chimneys	1 25 per dozen	do
			4 gross brass screws (assorted)	1 25 do	do
			4 spike gimblets	12 each	do
			12 nail gimblets	3 do	do
			3 gross blank keys	42 per dozen	do
			8 wood buck saws	1 00 each	do
			8 hand saws	1 25 do	do
			4 pannel saws	1 25 do	do
			3 ripping saws	1 25 do	do
			2 cross-cut saws	3 50 do	do
			2 sash saws	1 00 do	do
			2 compass saws	25 do	do

2 key hole saws	12	do	do
2 tennon saws	1 25	do	do
2 dovetail saws	1 00	do	do
1 saw set	75		do
8 screw hammer wrenches	1 67	do	do
2 rivetting hammers	50	do	do
4 claw hammers	50	do	do
3 dozen dusting brushes	3 00	per dozen	do
2 dozen hand brushes	3 00	do	do
1 dozen varnish brushes	3 00	do	do
3 dozen whitewash brushes	12 00	do	do
4 pair nippers	38	per pair	do
2 long jointer planes	1 75	each	do
2 short jointer planes	1 50	do	do
2 fore jointer planes	1 00	do	do
2 smoothing planes	1 00	do	do
2 plough jointer planes	5 00	do	do
2 sets brad planes	4 00	per set	do
2 sets match planes	2 00	do	do
2 sets match planes	2 00	do	do
2 sets match planes	2 00	do	do
2 braces (48 bitts)	7 50	each	do
6 screw drivers	38	do	do
12 wood rasps	30	do	do
4 pair pincers	38	do	do
4 pin mauls	1 00	do	do
2 trying squares	62	do	do
2 spoke-shaves	50	do	do
2 drawing-knives	75	do	do
2 bevels	62	do	do
4 carpenter's compasses	25	do	do
2 dozen chalk lines	25	per dozen	do
½ dozen firmer chissels	50	each	do
1 dozen firmer chissels	17	do	do
12 socket chissels	75	do	do
6 socket chissels	50	do	do
6 firmer gouges	50	do	do
6 socket gouges	33	do	do
6 socket gouges (large)	75	do	do
6 socket gouges (assorted)	50	do	do
12 gross lamp wicks	1 00	per gross	do

Y. & D.* No. 7.—*List of contracts under the recognizance of the Bureau of Yards and Docks*—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Navy yard where deliverable.
1847. June 3	1848. June 30	Horton, Cordis, & Co.—Continued.	20 pounds lamp wicks	$0 20 per pound	Boston, Mass.
			4 dozen brass butt hinges	4 00 per dozen	do
			6 dozen iron butt hinges	87 do	do
			3 dozen brass drawer locks	3 00 do	do
			1 dozen chest locks	5 00 do	do
			1 dozen padlocks	7 50 do	do
			2 dozen iron closet locks	4 00 do	do
			2 dozen iron padlocks	3 00 do	do
			4 brass wire sieves	3 00 each	do
			2 dozen hack saws	21 do	do
			2 carpenter's steel squares	1 00 do	do
			4 pairs cut plyers	50 do	do
			4 pairs round plyers	50 do	do
			6 sail knives	25 do	do
			18 sides shoe leather	3 00 do	do
			6 pounds shoe thread	45 per pound	do
			1 pound bristles	4 00 do	do
			3 dozen shoe awls	25 per dozen	do
			3 dozen brad awls	50 do	do
			6 long shoe knives	12 each	do
			2 shoe hammers	25 do	do
			2 pair shoe pincers	38 do	do
			200 pounds borax	19 per pound	do
			6 boxes xx tin plate	13 00 each	do
			6 pigs banca tin	25 per pound	do
			20 pounds emery	10 do	do
			9 dozen ships' scrapers	3 00 per dozen	do
			4 scythes and apparatus	1 50 each	do
			6 cylinder cast iron stoves	5 00 do	do
			15 dozen black lead pots	$3\frac{1}{2}$ per No.	do
			600 pounds iron wire	10 per pound	do
			500 pounds brass wire	28 do	do

			100 pounds sheet brass	28	do	do
			2 tinners' shears, $7 each, or	50	do	do
			35 gross wood screws	35	per gross	do
			36 hides belt leather	7 00	each	do
			4 sides pump leather	3 00	do	do
			37 sides lace leather	1 12	do	do
			25 sides bellows leather	2 00	do	do
			200 pounds tallow	10	per pound	do
			12 steel hoes	50	each	do
May 18	when required.	James C. White	1,658 feet wharf logs	7	per foot	Norfolk.
			580 round piles	94	each	do
			19,120 feet pine plank	13 00	per M. feet	do
June 3	June 30	James C. Whiting & Co.	15,000 feet No. 2 white pine boards	33 50	do	Boston.
			20,000 feet No. 3 white pine boards	17 50	do	do
			5,000 feet No. 3 plainers' boards	23 00	do	do
			8,000 feet No. 2 2-inch plank	35 00	do	do
			8,000 feet No. 3 2-inch plank	17 50	do	do
			100,000 feet 4-inch plank	13 00	do	do
			1,000 feet spruce plank	13 00	do	do
			3,000 feet spruce plank	12 50	do	do
			Do do	12 50	do	do
			30,000 No. 1 white pine shingles	4 00	per M.	do
			2,500 feet wash plank	31 00	per M. feet	do
			5,000 feet yellow pine plank	29 00	do	do
			5,000 feet white oak plank	40 00	do	do
			600 cubic feet white pine timber	22	per cubic foot	do
			150 cubic feet white pine timber	16	do	do
			10 M. hard bricks	6 50	per M.	do
			20 casks stone lime	80	each	do
			1,500 Amboy fire bricks	56 00	per hundred	do
			150 24-inch imperial slate	8 00	do	do
			100 20-inch imperial slate	7 00	do	do
			10 casks hydraulic cement	1 65	per cask	do
			2 casks Roman cement	5 00	do	do
			90 tons building sand	55	per ton	do
			20 pounds wrought slating nails	8	per pound	do
			2,000 feet wash plank	31 00	per M. feet	do
			120 cubic feet elm timber	40	per cubic feet.	do
			2 cords hickory butts	17 00	per cord	do
			120 cubic feet rock maple timber	40	per cubic foot.	do

Y. & D. No. 7.—*List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Yards and Docks*—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Navy yard where deliverable.
1847.	1848.				
June 3	June 30	Jas. C. Whiting & Co.—Continued.	1 cord white oak butts, (if "*seasoned*" plank and boards shall be required, $2 25 per M. feet additional to be paid)	$16 00 per cord	Boston, Mass.
June 4	June 30	W. P. Walker	55 tons English hay	22 00 per ton	do
			200 bushels oats	80 per bushel	do
			600 bushels yellow meal	1 25 do	do
			116 bushels cracked corn	1 25 do	do
			75 bushels shorts	50 do	do
June 5	June 30	William Lang	6,000 pounds white lead	$5\frac{5}{8}$ per pound	do
			1,100 pounds Spanish whiting	$\frac{1}{2}$ do	do
			300 pounds litharge	$5\frac{1}{4}$ do	do
			200 pounds red lead	$3\frac{1}{2}$ do	do
			250 pounds French yellow ochre	2 do	do
			100 pounds Paris green	20 do	do
			10 pounds blue black	16 do	do
			20 pounds chalk	$\frac{1}{2}$ do	do
			60 pounds gum shellac	$10\frac{1}{2}$ do	do
			12 pounds chrome green	33 do	do
			300 gallons linseed oil	70 per gallon	do
			50 gallons neatsfoots oil	90 do	do
			120 gallons spirits turpentine	40 do	do
			30 gallons alcohol	85 do	do
			1,800 gallons winter strained sperm oil	1 10 do	do
			6 boxes brown soap	6 per pound	do
			50 pounds lampblack	10 do	do
			30 pounds sal ammoniac	12 do	do
			120 lights Redford glass	95 per light	do
			60 do do	1 40 do	do
			275 do do	26 do	do
			250 do do	20 do	do
			300 do do	16 do	do
			[illegible] do do	7 do	do

			50 do do	1 20 do	
			50 do do	60 do	
June 8	June 30	Worrall & Co.	8,500 pounds cast iron shieves	3½ per pound	Dry dock, N. Y.
			Cast iron boxes, cast iron washers, and miscellaneous castings	3½ do	do
			6 sets machinery and iron work for cranes, &c.	5 cts. per lb. for cast iron, and 10 cts. per lb. for wrought.	do
June 8	June 30	Jos. C. Gridley	30 tons hay	15 00 per ton	do
			10 tons rye straw	7 00 do	do
			30,000 pounds ground feed	2½ per pound	do
			2,000 bushels oats	71 per bushel	do
			500 bushels fine feed	60 do	do
June 8	June 30	William M. Clem	1 dozen patent granite hammers	62½ per pound	do
			2 dozen hand hammers	25 do	do
			6 dozen planed hammers	25 do	do
June 8	June 30	Campbell & Moody	3,000 cubic feet white oak timber	36 per cubic foot	do
			1,000 cubic feet white oak timber	36 do	do
			30,000 feet white oak plank	35 00 per 1,000 feet	do
			25,000 feet seasoned white oak plank	36 00 do	do
			5,000 feet maple joist	27 50 do	do
			20 white oak butts	40 per cubic foot	do
			20 hickory butts	40 do	do
			25 hickory axles	75 per stick	do
			100 hickory bars	30 do	do
			15,000 cubic feet yellow pine timber	32½ per cub. foot	do
			4,000 cubic feet white pine timber	21 do	do
			1,000 cubic feet white pine timber	17 do	do
			25,000 feet white pine scantling	20 00 per 1,000 feet	do
			10,000 feet white pine plank	20 00 do	do
			25,000 feet white pine plank	36 00 do	do
			20,000 feet white pine plank	19 00 do	do
			15,000 feet white pine Albany boards	18 00 do	do
			20,000 feet spruce plank	16 00 do	do
June 8	June 30	William W. Wright	250 cubic yards broken stone	1 95 per cub. yard	do
			250 cubic yards beach-washed pebbles	1 95 do	do
			500 spruce piles	9¾ per lin. foot	do
			20 spars of spruce or pine	20 do	do
			100,000 hard bricks	7 00 per 1,000	do
June 8	June 30	E. W. Budington	8,000 barrels hydraulic cement	1 30 per barrel	do
June 8	June 30	Corning, Horner, & Co.	1 dozen cross-cut saws	24 00 per dozen	do

Y. & D. No. 7.—*List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Yards and Docks*—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Navy yard where delivered.
1847. June 8	1848. June 30	Corning, Horner, & Co.—Continued.	1 dozen handsaws	$11 00 per dozen	Dry-dock, N. Y.
			6 dozen narrow axes	10 50 do	do
			20 dozen ship augurs	11 per ¼-inch	do
			15 dozen files, half-round, bastard	5 50 per dozen	do
			12 dozen files, smooth, bastard	7 50 do	do
			15 dozen files, flat, bastard	4 75 do	do
			12 dozen wood files	4 50 do	do
			12 dozen rat-tail files	3 37½ do	do
			12 dozen mill-saw files	1 75 do	do
			12 dozen saw-pit files	1 25 do	do
			50 dozen taper saw files	87½ do	do
			Do do	1 62½ do	do
			1 dozen screw wrenches	22 50 do	do
			Do do	6 00 do	do
			1 dozen carpenters' pincers	3 00 do	do
			1 dozen bench screws	5 00 do	do
			2 dozen spirit levels	12 00 do	do
			6 dozen steel squares	8 00 do	do
			2 dozen double-faced headers	12½ per pound	do
			10 dozen hinges	3 00 per dozen	do
			20 dozen wrought iron butts	75 do	do
			10 dozen padlocks	4 00 do	do
			10 dozen chest and 10 dozen drawer locks	3 00 do	do
			1 dozen door locks	10 00 do	do
			5 dozen hasps and staples	75 do	do
			20 dozen shovels	8 00 do	do
			5 dozen scoops	7 50 do	do
			10 dozen spades	8 00 do	do
			10 dozen hoes	4 50 do	do
			1 dozen currycombs and brushes	5 00 do	do
			2 dozen tape lines	12 00 do	do
			[illegible]	13 00 do	do

					20 dozen maul handles	1 00	do	do
					20 dozen axe handles	1 25	do	do
					10 dozen hammer handles	75	do	do
					100 gross screws	25	per gross	do
					Do	40	do	do
					25 gross screws	75	do	do
					50 papers brads	10	per paper	do
					100 papers tacks	4	do	do
					1,000 pounds sheet lead	6	per pound	do
					1,000 pounds lead pipe	6	do	do
					1 dozen composition cocks	12 50	per dozen	do
					10,000 pounds cut nails	4¼	per pound	do
					1,000 pounds wrought nails	12½	do	do
					15,000 pounds pressed spikes	5	do	do
					500 pounds railroad spikes	6	do	do
June	9	June	30	John Meggs	4,000 cubic yards building sand	43½	per cub. yard	do
June	9	June	30	Charles F. Codwise	3,500 pounds cast steel	11¾	per pound	do
					Do do	16½	do	do
					1,000 pounds blistered steel	12	do	do
					5,000 pounds wrought round iron	4	do	do
					5,000 pounds square iron	4	do	do
					20,000 pounds wrought round iron	3¾	do	do
					30,000 pounds flat iron	3¾	do	do
					5,000 pounds wrought flat iron crowbars	6	do	do
					1,000 pounds wrought iron washers	10	do	do
					1,000 pounds timber chains	10	do	do
					1,000 pounds proved chains	9	do	do
					100 pounds blocks, for granite hammers	18	do	do
June	9	June	30	Tucker, Cooper, & Co.	45,000 pounds Manilla rope	13	do	do
					3,000 pounds Russia hemp rope	13	do	do
					500 pounds packing yarn	13	do	do
					500 pounds spun yarn	9	do	do
					500 pounds 9-thread line	9	per pound	do
					100 pounds tow	7	do	do
					100 pounds marline	12½	do	do
					100 pounds lamp-wick	18	do	do
					500 pounds hoops and thimbles	11	do	do
					1,000 pounds tallow	10	do	do
					1,000 pounds pump leather	20	do	do
					500 square yards old canvas	12	per yard	do
					20 barrels fire-sand	1 25	per barrel	do

Y. & D. No. 7.—*List of conracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Yards and Docks*—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Navy yard where delivered.
1847. June 9	1848. June 30	Tucker, Cooper, & Co.—Continued.	20 barrels fire-clay	$1 25 per barrel	Dry dock, N. Y.
			20 barrels lime	1 25 do	do
			20 barrels charcoal	62½ do	do
			20 dozen corn brooms	2 25 per dozen	do
			20 dozen hickory brooms	1 25 do	do
			10 dozen corn brushes	1 50 do	do
			10 dozen ship water-buckets	7 50 do	do
			10 dozen pint tin cups	50 do	do
			5 dozen oil-feeders	1 75 do	do
			1 dozen ¼-gallon measures	1 25 do	do
			1 dozen ½-gallon measures	2 50 do	do
			1 dozen 1-gallon measures	3 00 do	do
			¼ dozen peck measures	3 00 do	do
			½ dozen ½ or bushel measures	18 00 do	do
			1 dozen bushel baskets	3 00 do	do
			1 dozen 2-bushel baskets	4 00 do	do
			3 dozen lignumvitæ sheaves	12½ per inch	do
			5 dozen marking brushes	1 00 per dozen	do
			1 dozen marling spikes	5 00 do	do
			1 dozen lignumvitæ fids	12 00 do	do
June 9	June 30	Charles N. Decker	1,000 gallons sperm oil	1 05 per gallon	do
			500 gallons fish oil	39 do	do
			200 gallons linseed oil	78 do	do
			100 gallons spirits turpentine	40 do	do
			500 pounds white lead	7½ per pound	do
			500 pounds black paint	5½ do	do
			100 pounds yellow ochre	3 do	do
			50 pounds red lead	6 do	do
			50 pounds litharge	6 do	do
			50 pounds white chalk	1 do	do
			25 pounds red chalk	5 do	do
			2 boxes sperm candles	33 do	do

June 9	June 30	Joseph T. Crowell	5 quires antiquarian drawing paper	18 00	per quire	do
			5 quires super-royal paper	1 00	do	do
			5 quires medium paper	50	do	do
			5 quires tracing paper	7 50	do	do
			5 quires cross-section paper	3 00	do	do
			4 quires printed pay-rolls	75	do	do
			5 reams envelope paper	3 50	per ream	do
			15 reams fine cap paper	1 50	do	do
			10 reams regulation paper			do
			5 reams letter paper	4 00	per ream	do
			1 ream blotting paper	1 00	do	do
			10 dozen French drawing pencils	75	per dozen	do
			20 dozen Monroe's drawing pencils	1 00	do	do
			5 dozen boxes Gillott's pens	4 00	per doz. boxes	do
			2 dozen boxes Windle's pens	4 00	do	do
			2 dozen medium Gillott's pens	2 00	do	do
			10 dozen pen-holders	30	per dozen	do
			3 dozen inkstands	50	do	do
			5 dozen quart bottles ink	2 50	do	do
			2 dozen carmine	1 50	do	do
			25 dozen tape	25	do	do
			5 pounds sealing wax	50	per pound	do
			25 dozen memorandum books	3 50	per dozen	do
			5 dozen cap blank books	9 00	do	do
			1 dozen muster books, printed	10 00	do	do
June 9	June 30	John A. Mitchell	1,000 tons Cumberland coal	6 75	per ton	do
			500 tons Cumberland coal	6 63	do	do
June 9	1847. Aug. 30	S. P. Brown	12,000 hard bricks	6 00	per M	Boston.
			150,000 hard bricks	6 00	do	do
			275,000 hard bricks	5 50	do	do
June 18	1848. June 30	B. B. Moseley	Hay	1 10	per 100 pounds	Norfolk.
			Oats	50	per bushel	do
			Hominy meal	1 10	do	do
June 22	1847. July 10	J. M. Stanard	300 bushels corn	97	do	Pensacola.
			300 bushels oats	67	do	do
July 1	1848. June 30	F. R. Lee	300 pounds iron cut spikes	4½	per pound	New York.
			4,100 pounds iron nails, (assorted)	4½	do	do

Y. & D. No. 7.—*List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Yards and Docks*—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Navy yard where deliverable.
1847. July 1	1848. June 30	F. R. Lee—Continued...	500 pounds iron nails, fine	$0 06¼ per pound	New York.
			600 pounds iron nails, wrought	10 do	do
			900 pounds iron nails, brad	4½ do	do
			100 pounds nails, brad	5 do	do
			100 pounds finishing brads	8¼ do	do
			10,0000 2-inch cut brads	18 per M	do
			10,000 1¾-inch cut brads	15 do	do
			25,000 1½-inch cut brads	13 do	do
			25,000 1¼-inch cut brads	10 do	do
			10,000 1-inch cut brads	9 do	do
			3 dozen mortice locks	18 00 per dozen	do
			½ dozen closet locks	3 00 do	do
			½ dozen closet locks	3 75 do	do
			½ dozen closet locks	5 50 do	do
			4 dozen closet locks	3 00 do	do
			½ dozen chest locks	3 00 do	do
			½ dozen book-case locks	2 00 do	do
			2 dozen padlocks	3 00 do	do
			¼ dozen iron knob locks	9 00 do	do
			⅓ dozen iron knob locks	54 00 do	do
			24 dozen pairs brass table butts	3 00 per dozen pairs	do
			1 dozen pairs brass butt hinges	2 00 do	do
			Do do	1 10 do	do
			Do do	80 do	do
			8 dozen pairs iron butt hinges	3 50 do	do
			4 dozen pairs iron butt hinges	1 87½ do	do
			2 dozen pairs iron butt hinges	1 50 do	do
			1 dozen pairs iron butt hinges	1 88 do	do
			2 dozen pairs iron butt hinges	1 12½ do	do
			3 dozen pairs iron butt hinges	94 do	do
			Do do	69 do	do
			6 dozen pairs iron butt hinges	50 do	do

1 dozen pairs iron butt hinges		25 do	do
6 dozen flat escutcheons		18 per dozen	do
4 dozen thread escutcheons		6 do	do
48 dozen ⅝-inch escutcheon pins		1 do	do
1 dozen iron barrel bolts	1	50 do	do
½ dozen iron flat bolts		50 do	do
½ dozen iron flush bolts		75 do	do
2 dozen brass side hooks and eyes		37½ do	do
4 dozen iron side hooks and eyes		25 do	do
6 dozen mahogany knobs		12½ do	do
Do		12½ do	do
8 dozen mahogany knobs		12½ do	do
6 dozen mahogany knobs		10 do	do
4 dozen mahogany knobs		10 do	do
3 dozen mahogany knobs		10 do	do
40 pounds sash cord		16 per pound	do
2,100 pounds sash weights		2 do	do
16 dozen sash pullies		50 per dozen	do
2 dozen sash pullies		30 do	do
2 dozen brass fastenings	2	50 do	do
3 reams sand paper	3	00 per ream	do
5 gross iron screws	1	20 per gross	do
Do		75 do	do
20 gross iron screws		55 do	do
30 gross iron screws		40 do	do
50 gross iron screws		32 do	do
Do		27 do	do
Do		22 do	do
40 gross iron screws		19 do	do
30 gross iron screws		18 do	do
10 gross iron screws		14 do	do
75 pounds horse shoe nails		20 per pound	do
75 pounds ox shoe nails		22 do	do
600 pounds tallow		9 do	do
1,800 pounds flat iron		4 do	do
900 pounds flat iron		4 do	do
10,000 pounds square iron		4 do	do
350 pounds brown soap		7 do	do
150 pounds sperm candles		33 do	do
500 gallons sperm oil	1	07 per gallon	do
1,200 pounds Russia sheet iron		12½ per pound	do

Y. & D. No. 7.—*List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Yards and Docks*—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Navy yard where deliverable.
1847. July 1	1848. June 30	F. R. Lee—Continued	4 boxes tin	$10 00 per box	New York.
			12 dozen cast-steel shovels	9 00 per dozen	do
			2 dozen cast-steel spades	10 00 do	do
			3 dozen wood axes, handled	12 00 do	do
			2 dozen currycombs	1 75 do	do
			1 dozen horse brushes	4 50 do	do
			1 dozen half-round bastard files	1 75 do	do
			Do do	3 50 do	do
			Do do	5 25 do	do
			1 dozen flat bastard files	1 62 do	do
			Do do	2 75 do	do
			Do do	4 75 do	do
			2 dozen flat float files	4 75 do	do
			3 dozen square taper files	4 50 do	do
			1 dozen web saws	4 50 do	do
			9 dozen birch brooms	50 do	do
			14 dozen corn brooms	1 50 do	do
			6 dozen hickory brooms	1 15 do	do
			8 dozen whitewash brushes	10 00 do	do
			3 French grindstones	4½ per pound	do
			Do	4½ do	do
July 1	June 30	William M. Udall	15 sides belt leather	5 00 per side	do
			5,000 pounds white lead	5 90 per 100 pounds	do
			200 pounds red lead	5 90 do	do
			250 pounds litharge	5 90 do	do
			100 pounds lampblack	5 75 do	do
			500 pounds yellow ochre	2 50 do	do
			25 pounds chrome green	34 per pound	do
			25 pounds chrome yellow	28 do	do
			1,000 pounds whiting	¾ do	do
			400 pounds Spanish brown	1 do	do
			400 gallons linseed oil	70 per gallon	do

1	June 30	Lambert & Lane	100 gallons spirits turpentine	42	do	do
			4 dozen 000 and 0000 paint brushes	8 50	per dozen	do
			4 dozen No. 5 sash tools	1 75	do	do
			100 feet Redford crown glass	36	per foot	do
			Do do	40	do	do
			Do do	40	do	do
			Do do	41	do	do
			Do do	45	do	do
			Do do	50	do	do
			15 reams cap paper	2 00	per ream	do
			10 reams regulation paper	2 00	do	do
			10 reams letter paper	2 00	do	do
			10 reams envelope paper	2 75	do	do
			24 1-quire blank books	20	each	do
			24 2-quire blank books	25	do	do
			144 1-quire memorandum books	10	do	do
			50 quart bottles ink	12½	do	do
			10 ½-pint bottles red ink	12½	do	do
			3 gross Monroe's lead pencils	3 00	per gross	do
			6 gross steel pens	37½	per gross	do
			3 do	37½	do	do
			12 gross Pardow's steel pens	37½	do	do
			1 gross Gillott's eagle pens	1 00	do	do
			12 gross penholders, assorted	25	per dozen	do
			1,000 No. 80 quills	7 50	per M	do
			10 pounds scarlet wafers	40	per pound	do
			15 pounds sealing wax	50	do	do
			10 pounds gum arabic	37½	do	do
July 1	June 30	Daniel Kissam, jr	34 tons hay	16 50	per ton	do
			14,000 pounds ground feed	2 25	per 100 pounds	do
			14,000 pounds Indian meal	2 25	do	do
			1,000 bushels oats	62½	per bushel	do
			350 bushels ship stuff	48	do	do
			1,000 bundles straw	2½	per bundle	do
July 1	June 30	Nelson & Brown	400 casks Thomaston lime	1 10	each	do
			245 casks hydraulic cement	1 45	do	do
			65 casks Rhode Island lime	3 00	do	do
			75,000 common hard bricks	5 00	per M	do
			80,000 do	5 00	do	do
			40,000 sawed laths	2 50	do	do
			85 bushels hair	20	per bushel	do

Y. & D. No. 7.—*List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Yards and Docks*—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Navy yard where deliverable.
1847. July 1	1848. June 30	Nathaniel Jarvis	27,000 cubic feet white pine timber	$0 17 per cubic feet.	New York.
			1,200 do do.	18 do.	do
			460 cubic feet white oak timber	36 do.	do
			6,000 superficial feet white pine plank.	35 00 per M.	do
			11,000 do do.	35 00 do.	do
			10,000 do do.	25 00 do.	do
			20,000 do do.	20 00 do.	do
			2,000 Albany plank	30 each.	do
			1,500 Albany boards	22 do.	do
			500 spruce plank	25 do.	do
			100 spruce piles	75 do.	do
			400 do.	3 50 do.	do
			400 hemlock joist	14 do.	do
			300 chesnut joist	2½ per foot.	do
			400 do.	2½ do.	do
			300 do.	2½ do.	do
			200 rough split hickory butts	25 each.	do
July 1	June 30	Ferguson & Milhado	600 casks hydraulic cement.	1 79 per cask.	Norfolk.
			100 do do.	1 79 do.	do
			100 casks Washington lime	1 12 do.	do
			25 casks fresh cement	1 79 do.	do
			100 casks Baltimore lime	1 12 do.	do
July 1	June 30	William Etheredge	750 cords pine wood	2 55 per cord.	do
			1,000 bushels charcoal	15 per bushel.	do
July 1	June 30	E. J. Higgins & Bro	500 pounds white lead	6¾ per pound.	do
			30 gallons linseed oil	1 00 per gallon.	do
			100 pounds Spanish whiting	1½ per pound.	do
			3 pounds chrome yellow	45 per pound.	do
			150 gallons linseed oil	1 00 per gallon.	do
			10 gallons spirits turpentine	60 do.	do
			1,000 pounds white lead	6¾ per pound.	do
			300 pounds Spanish whiting	1½ do.	do

24 pounds chrome green	49 do	do
12 pounds chrome yellow	45 do	do
2,000 pounds white lead	6¾ do	do
1,200 pounds yellow ochre	5 do	do
60 pounds chrome green	49 do	do
250 gallons linseed oil	1 00 per gallon	do
3 gallons Japan varnish	1 95 do	do
5 gallons spirits turpentine	60 do	do
300 gallons sperm oil	1 30 do	do
30 gallons linseed oil	1 00 do	do
4 pounds gum shellac	50 per pound	do
6 pounds lampblack	14 do	do
6 gallons spirits turpentine	60 per gallon	do
400 pounds tallow	16 per pound	do
27 boxes sperm candles	36 do	do
4 gallons copal varnish	2 50 per gallon	do
100 pounds composition slating nails	7 per pound	do
3,000 pounds sheet lead	6 do	do
12 pair iron butt hinges	12½ each	do
10 stock locks	56¼ do	do
2 gross iron screws	1 20 per gross	do
1,500 pounds iron cut nails	5½ per pound	do
100 feet window glass	14 per foot	do
500 do	10 do	do
1,200 pounds cut nails	5½ per pound	do
1,000 yellow pine laths	75	do
20 pounds lathing nails	6 per pound	do
10 bushels cow hair	50 per bushel	do
18 Dutch black-lead crucibles	4 per No	do
30 do do	8 do	do
30 do do	5 do	do
1,400 pounds cast steel	17 per pound	do
500 pounds English steel	15 do	do
400 pounds German steel	12 do	do
20 dozen flat bastard files	4 25 per dozen	do
15 do do	2 90 do	do
10 dozen safe edge files	6 00 do	do
4 do do	4 00 do	do
3 dozen smooth files	2 75 do	do
3 do do	5 00 do	do
6 do do	75 do	do

Y. & D. No. 7.—*List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Yards and Docks.*—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Navy yard where deliverable.
1847. July 1	1848. June 30	E. J. Higgins & Bro.—Continued.	3 dozen smooth files	$0 50 per dozen	Norfolk.
			10 dozen half round files	4 50 do	do
			10 do do	3 00 do	do
			6 dozen ½-round bastard files	1 50 do	do
			6 dozen sash saw files	75 do	do
			75 dozen hand saw files	40 do	do
			14 dozen crosscut files	2 29 do	do
			6 dozen whip saw files	1 25 do	do
			5 dozen mill saw files	4 50 do	do
			1 dozen square files	2 00 do	do
			1 set warden files	1 00 do	do
			5 dozen cabinet rasps	4 75 do	do
			3 dozen rasps, assorted	3 94 do	do
			12 dozen centre bitts, with double cutters	2 50 do	do
			Do do	2 75 do	do
			Do do	3 00 do	do
			70 dozen patent augers	8½ per ⅛ inch	do
			12 dozen screw augers	8½ do	do
			2 dozen patent augers	8½ do	do
			1 dozen patent augers	8½ do	do
			12 dozen augers, with screw bitts	8½ do	do
			Do do	8½ do	do
			10 cast steel crosscut saws	3 50 each	do
			12 cast steel mill saws	6 00 do	do
			2 cast steel circular saws	6 00 do	do
			1 cast steel circular saw	5 00	do
			1 cast steel crosscut saw	4 50	do
			25 compass saws	1 00 do	do
			72 bow saws	50 do	do
			12 dozen 0000 ground paint brushes	8 00 per dozen	do
			5 dozen 0000 unground paint brushes	7 00 do	do
			3 dozen iron bound varnish brushes	2 00 do	do

5 dozen sash brushes, assorted	1 50	do	do
2 dozen fitchets, assorted	1 00	do	do
2 dozen sable-hair pencils, assorted	50	do	do
10 gross rivets and bans	30	per gross	do
4 dozen triangular scrapers	4 00	per dozen	do
8 dozen firmer chissels	1 50	do	do
8 dozen firmer gouges	1 75	do	do
6 dozen turning chissels	1 75	do	do
3 dozen turning gouges	2 00	do	do
6 dozen hand screws	50	each	do
36 dozen iron screws	13	per dozen	do
Do do	13	do	do
12,000 brads	10	per M	do
Do	12½	do	do
6,000 brads	15	do	do
600 pounds cut nails	5½	per pound	do
100 pounds wrought nails	8	do	do
10 pounds pewter solder	20	do	do
10 pounds brass solder	25	do	do
5 pounds borax	15	do	do
12 dozen drawer lock keys	25	per dozen	do
12 dozen door lock keys	50	do	do
1 break, for edging tin	2 00		do
12 c. s. planishing hammers	60	each	do
6 c. s. planishing hammers	60	do	do
100 pounds hoop iron	6	per pound	do
100 suitable rivets for do	50		do
25 pounds red chalk	8	do	do
1,250 pounds white chalk	10	100 pounds	do
6 tape lines	1 75	each	do
3 dozen chalk lines	1 00	per dozen	do
Do do	75	do	do
260 pounds glue	12	per pound	do
3 dozen nail gimblets	25	per dozen	do
20 pounds iron wire	15	per pound	do
4 Hindoostan oil stones	50	each	do
400 pounds wiping stuff	8½	per pound	do
600 pounds hemp packing yarn	20	do	do
10 dozen corn brooms	3 00	per dozen	do
6 dozen hickory brooms	75	do	do
2 dozen spades	7 00	do	do

Y. & D. No. 7.—*List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, &c.*—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Navy yard where delivered.
1847.	1848.				
July 1	June 30	E. J. Higgings & Bro—Continued.	2 dozen shovels	$9 00 per dozen	Norfolk.
			30 sides pump leather	28 per pound	do
			20 sides bellows' leather	3 50 per side	do
			6 sides lacing leather	3 00 do	do
			5 sides band leather	30 per pound	do
			2 kip skins	3 25 each	do
			7,160 pounds flat iron	4⅜ per pound	do
			2,664 pounds round iron	4⅜ do	do
			2,100 pounds spikes	7 do	do
			500 pounds round iron	5 do	do
			350 pounds round iron	4⅜ do	do
			3,000 pounds patent spikes	7 do	do
			500 pounds patent spikes	8 do	do
			30 sheets copper	29 do	do
			4 boxes XX tin	12 50 per box	do
			4 boxes XXX tin	14 00 do	do
			4 boxes XXXX tin	15 50 do	do
			350 pounds block tin	30 per pound	do
July 6	June 30	Samuel Etheredge	150 oak piles	2 99 each	do
			34,080 superficial feet pine plank	20 00 per M feet	do
			1,064 cubic feet pine stocks	19 per cubic foot	do
			71 joist pieces heart pine	19 do	do
			270 cubic feet heart pine stocks	19 do	do
July 6	June 30	Charles Pendergast	1,200 perches building stone	2 05 per perch	do
			3,000 perch flagging stone	30 per foot	do
			500 feet coping stone	1 80 do	do
			75 perches building stone	2 05 per perch	do
July 7	June 30	N. N. Tatum	174 pieces yellow pine timber	20 00 per M feet	do
			20,000 feet yellow pine plank	19 75 do	do
			138 pieces yellow pine timber	20 per cubic foot	do
			6,000 feet yellow pine plank	19 75 per M feet	do
			10,000 feet yellow pine plank	19 75 do	do

			600 feet surperficial flooring plank	40 00	per M. feet	do
			20 pieces scantling	20 00	do	do
July 7	June 30	Dickie Galt	7,000 bushels sand	4¼	per bushel	do
	1847.					
July 8	Oct. 6	George W. Pattison	210 sheets 16-ounce copper	27	per pound	Pensacola.
			157 pounds composition nails	23½	do	do
			20 sheets 14-ounce copper	28	do	do
			180 pounds iron	4 85	per 100 pounds	do
			3 kegs 12*d*. nails	5½	per pound	do
			2 kegs 20*d*. nails	5½	do	do
			250 pounds round iron	4 85	per 100 pounds	do
			250 pounds round iron	4 85	do	do
			264 pounds flat iron	4 85	do	do
			775 pounds copper rods	28	per pound	do
			1,226 pounds flat iron	4 85	per 100 pounds	do
			579 pounds round iron	4 85	do	do
			200 pounds cut nails	5½	per pound	do
			960 pounds pig lead	4 75	per 100 pounds	do
			566 pounds flat iron	4 85	do	do
			107 pounds round iron	4 85	do	do
			236 pounds flat iron	4 85	do	do
			50 pounds round iron	4 85	do	do
			1,150 pounds pig lead	4 75	do	do
			34 sheets 16-ounce copper	27	per pound	do
			5 kegs cut nails (12*d*)	5½	do	do
			10 pounds hemp	10	do	do
			100 pounds 10*d*. cut nails	5½	do	do
			2 kegs 10*d*. cut nails	5½	do	do
			1 keg 6*d*. cut nails	5½	do	do
			120 pounds sheet copper, ¼ inch	28	do	do
			102 pounds flat iron	4 85	per 100 pounds	do
			98 pounds round iron	4 85	do	do
			219 pounds round iron	4 85	do	do
			110 pounds 12*d*. cut nails	5½	per pound	do
			5 kegs cut nails	5½	do	do
			100 pounds 10*d*. cut nails	5½	do	do
			3 kegs 10*d*. cut nails	5½	do	do
			1 gross 1¼-inch screws	1 00	per gross	do
			25 pounds litharge	8	per pound	do
			1 barrel Spanish whiting	78	per 100 pounds	do
			10 gallons spirits turpentine	75	per gallon	do

Y. & D. No. 7.—*List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Yards and Docks.*—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Navy yard where delivered.
1847. July 8	1847. Oct. 6	George W. Pattison—Continued.	30 boxes, 10 by 12, glass	$6 40 per box	Pensacola.
			10 boxes, 12 by 16, glass	7 85 do	do
			8 pounds sash cord	45 per pound	do
			100 feet glass, 12 by 14	8 00 per 100 feet	do
			25 gallons linseed oil	90 per gallon	do
			10 gallons spirits turpentine	75 do	do
			20 pounds litharge	8 per pound	do
			75 pounds black paint	7 do	do
			3 barrels yellow ochre	2 65 per barrel	do
			300 pounds rice	6½ per pound	do
			120 pounds glue	17 do	do
			150 feet glass, 12 by 16	8 00 per 100 feet	do
			50 feet glass, 10 by 12	7 40 do	do
			1 12*d.* keg cut nails	5½ per pound	do
			100 feet white pine	6 25 per 100 feet	do
			200 feet ash	6 25 do	do
			2,000 feet white pine boards	45 50 per M feet	do
			175 feet white pine boards	45 50 do	do
			450 feet white pine boards	45 50 do	do
			350 feet ash	6 25 per 100 feet	do
			200 feet ash	6 25 do	do
			30 pounds round iron	4 85 per 100 pounds	do
			32 yards canvas	36 per yard	do
			12 gross pump tacks	8 per gross	do
			2 gross screws	1 00 do	do
			3 side-board locks	75 each	do
			3 brass drawer locks	60 do	do
			100 pounds 6*d.* cut nails	5½ per pound	do
			3 pairs brass butt hinges	30 per pair	do
July 9	Oct. 6	William L. Williams	103 pieces lumber, various lengths		
			3,500 feet boards		
			1,250 feet boards		

			1,723 feet plank	All to be of yellow pine.	12 00 per M feet	do
			31 pieces lumber			
			7,986 feet lumber			
			1,000 feet lumber			
			8 pieces lumber			
			670 feet lumber			
			10,000 feet boards			
			200 feet yellow pine			
			1,200 feet yellow pine			
			500 feet yellow pine			
July 10	1848. June 30	Elisha Gamage	5,000 feet white pine boards		18 00 per M feet	Norfolk.
			2,000 feet white pine boards		18 00 do	do
July 13	June 30	John Marsh	30 reams cap paper		2 50 per ream	Boston, Mass.
			30 reams letter paper		2 50 do	do
			2 reams cap paper		2 25 do	do
			2 reams note paper		1 50 do	do
			6 reams envelope paper		2 75 do	do
			2 reams blotting paper		3 75 do	do
			2 reams wrapping paper		1 50 do	do
			24 penknives		50 each	do
			4 erasures		29 do	do
			6 paper holders		25 do	do
			2 sand boxes		10 do	do
			6 boxes and pounce		12 do	do
			100 gross steel pens		50 per gross	do
			100 cards steel pens		17 per card	do
			50 pen holders		2 each	do
			2,000 opaque quills		8 50 per M	do
			4 dozen lead pencils		37½ per dozen	do
			12 pieces ribbon		2½ each	do
			48 small memorandum books		12½ do	do
			24 4-quire blank books		1 60 do	do
			24 2-quire blank books		84 do	do
			4 American Almanacs		66⅔ do	do
			2 Boston Directories		1 00 do	do
			2 Charlestown Directories		50 do	do
			4 Boston Almanacs		20 do	do
			4 patent inkstands		1 25 do	do
			6 copying books of tissue paper		2 12½ do	do
			6 copying books of tissue paper		2 50 do	do
			4 brushes for copying		12½ do	do

Y. & D. No. 7.—*List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Yards and Docks*—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Navy yard where deliverable.
1847. July 13	1848. June 30		4 dozen taste	$3 00 per dozen	Boston, Mass.
			4 dozen red tape	33⅓ do	do
			6 pounds sealing wax	1 00 per pound	do
			50 papers black sand	2 each	do
			4 pounds wafers	50 per pound	do
			4 log-books, ruled, &c	3 87½ each	do
			24 sheets oiled paper	8 do	do
			8 bottles copying ink	83⅓ do	do
			14 bottles black ink	18 do	do
			8 bottles red ink	6 do	do
			9 requisition books, printed, ruled, &c	5 00 do	do
			1½ reams pay-rolls, ruled, &c	28 00 per ream	do
			1 ream muster-rolls, ruled, &c	16 00 do	do
			1 ream labor-reports, ruled, &c	5 25 do	do
			1 ream check-reports, ruled, &c	9 00 do	do
			3 quires roll-covers	50 per quire	do
			1 blank book for clerk of the yard	10 00	do
			36 sheets antiquarian drawing paper	75 each	do
			50 sheets double-elephant drawing paper	19 do	do
			50 sheets double-elephant tracing paper	17 do	do
			8 blank books	67 do	do
			8 blank books for navy yard keeper	67 do	do
			2 dozen drawing pencils	58 per dozen	do
			36 memorandum books	20 each	do
			2 4-quire account books	1 75 do	do
			2 6-quire account books	2 25 do	do
			4 2-quire account books	1 25 do	do
			1 ream bills lading	7 50 per ream	do
			1 ream invoices	6 50 do	do
			4 ream bills	7 00 do	do
			½ ream pay-rolls, (to pattern)	28 00 do	do
			1 ream folio post, (to pattern)	5 50 do	do

July 16	June 30	Simeon P. Smith........	15 barrels raw tar........	4 00	per barrel....	Pensacola.
			15 barrels coal tar........	4 00	do........	do
			10 barrels pitch........	2 25	do........	do
			5 barrels rosin........	2 00	do........	do
			50 pounds seine twine........	30	per pound....	do
			20 pounds whipping twine........	50	do........	do
			10 pounds assorted sewing twine........	40	do........	do
			5 pounds shoe twine........	50	do........	do
			30 yards muslin........	10	per yard.....	do
			7 pieces white bunting........	10	do........	do
			7 pieces red bunting........	10	do........	do
			7 pieces blue bunting........	10	do........	do
			150 pounds brown soap........	7	per pound....	do
			100 pounds sperm candles........	40	do........	do
			500 gallons sperm oil........	1 21	per gallon....	do
			30 gallons neatsfoot oil........	85	do........	do
			250 pounds tallow........	12	per pound....	do
			25 quires sand-paper........	25	per quire.....	do
			50 pounds glue........	20	per pound....	do
			150 pounds white chalk........	2	do........	do
			8,000 feet white pine........	52 00	per M feet...	do
			6 sides pump leather........	4 50	each........	do
			6 sides rigging leather........	4 50	do........	do
			6 sides bellows' leather........	4 00	do........	do
			10 sides harness leather........	5 00	do........	do
			6 sides Goodyear's patent belting leather........	7 25	do........	do
			300 pounds flat iron........	5	per pound....	do
			200 pounds round iron........	5	do........	do
			250 pounds square iron........	5	do........	do
			400 pounds cast steel........	19	do........	do
			100 pounds German steel........	15	do........	do
			40 pounds assorted iron wire........	12	do........	do
			10 M 1-inch sprigs........	10	per M.......	do
			10 M 1½-inch sprigs........	15	do........	do
			35 pounds assorted pump tacks........	50	do........	do
			10 gross iron screws........	35	per gross....	do
			1 dozen chest locks........	4 50	per dozen....	do
			1 dozen brass till locks........	3 00	do........	do
			1 dozen iron padlocks........	3 00	do........	do
			2 copper hand-pumps........	10 00	each........	do
			½ dozen marlin spikes........	6 00	per dozen....	do

Y. & D. No. 7.—*List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Yards and Docks.*—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Navy yard where delivered.
1847. July 16	1848. June 30	Simeon P. Smith—Con'd.	½ dozen boat-hooks, handled	$12 00 do.	Pensacola.
			4 dozen screw augers	9 00 do.	do
			1 gross assorted gimblets	6 00 per gross	do
			4 grindstones	20 00 each	do
			6 jackscrews	34 00 do.	do
			2 glue pots	50 do.	do
			1 dozen shovels	9 00 per dozen	do
			3 dozen corn brooms	2 50 do.	do
			3 dozen hickory brooms	2 00 do.	do
			2 tape-lines	1 00 each	do
			1 dozen spades	9 00 per dozen	do
			1 dozen stone hammers	58 00 do.	do
			6 dozen cut bastard files	5 75 do.	do
			3 dozen ½-round bastard files	6 50 do.	do
			2 dozen flat bastard files	3 00 do.	do
			1 dozen smiths' edge files	5 00 do.	do
			1 dozen rat-tail files	4 50 do.	do
			1 dozen ward files	1 35 do.	do
			1 dozen ward files	1 60 do.	do
			1 dozen ward files	1 95 do.	do
			36 dozen handsaw files	1 10 per dozen	do
			2 dozen whipsaw files	2 00 do.	do
			2 dozen fire lamp fenders	1 25 each	do
			2 iron pots	4 00 do.	do
			10 pounds lampblack	15 per pound	do
			3,500 pounds white lead	10 do.	do
			120 gallons linseed oil	90 per gallon	do
			100 pounds litharge	8 per pound	do
			2 pairs shears	50 each	do
			25 pounds verdigris	42 per pound	do
			25 pounds chrome green	50 do.	do
			200 pounds black paint	10 do.	do

20 gallons copal varnish	3 25 per gallon	do
100 gallons spirits turpentine	1 00 do	do
2 pounds blue smalt	50 per pound	do
200 pounds yellow ochre	5 do	do
400 feet glass	10 per foot	do
½ pack light gold leaf	9 00 per pack	do
½ pack dark gold leaf	20 00 do	do
6 dozen ground paint brushes	12 per dozen	do
6 dozen sash tools	2 50 do	do
2 wire bound fitchers	20 each	do
1 gross camel's hair pencils	12 00 per gross	do
1 tip-brush	25	do
1 camel's hair brush	25	do
25 whitewash brushes	75 each	do
30 reams cap paper	3 50 per ream	do
15 reams letter paper	3 50 do	do
3 reams note paper	2 50 do	do
1 ream blotting paper	4 50 do	do
3 reams envelope paper	4 50 do	do
3 reams log paper	4 50 do	do
12 gross Gillott's pens	3 00 per gross	do
3 dozen mapping pens	1 00 per dozen	do
100 crow quills	4 00	do
1 dozen 2-bladed penknives	6 00	do
½ dozen erasures	6 00 per dozen	do
5 pounds red wafers	1 25 per pound	do
5 pounds sealing-wax	1 00 do	do
30 pounds black sand	10 do	do
1 dozen ivory paper folders	4 50 per dozen	do
2 2-foot rules	75 each	do
1 dozen rules	6 00 per dozen	do
2 dozen India rubber	75 do	do
2 dozen black ink	4 50 do	do
1 dozen carmine	2 00 do	do
1 gross red tape	4 50 do	do
1 gross black lead pencils	9 00 per gross	do
1 dozen camel's hair pencils	1 00 per dozen	do
6 office note books	50 each	do
1 piece India ink	75	do
6 quires imperial drawing paper	4 00 per quire	do
4 pounds red chalk	10 per pound	do

Y. & D. No. 7.—*List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, &c.*—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Navy yard where deliverable.
1847. July 16	1848. June 30	S. P. Smith.—Continued.	3 dozen H pencils	$0 75 per dozen	Pensacola.
			2 dozen HH pencils	75 do	do
			2 dozen HHH pencils	75 do	do
			400 barrels lime	3 25 per barrel	do
			60 barrels cement	3 33 do	do
			2 sticks white pine timber	90 00 each	do
July 19	1847. Aug. 1	James Whiting & Co	50 cubic yards granite	3 00 per cub. yd	Boston, Mass.
July 19	Aug. 15	E. C. Sargent	125 feet base	70 per foot	do
			1,570 feet roach ashler	28 do	do
			2 door posts	14 00 each	do
			1 cap	18 00	do
			1 sill	10 50	do
			2 steps	5 00 do	do
			125 feet freize	50 per foot	do
			132 feet coping	65 do	do
			6 window sills	1 50 each	do
			6 sub-sills	1 00 do	do
			6 lintels	2 00 do	do
July 21	Aug. 15	W. B. Thomas	25,000 hard bricks	6 50 per 1,000	do
			35 casks stone lime	80 per cask	do
			40 tons of sand	60 per ton	do
			5 casks hydraulic cement	2 00 per cask	do
			4 tons imperial slate	30 00 per ton	do
July 21	Aug. 15	E. Weeman	1 iron door, with frame, &c	29 00	do
			6 iron shutters	14 00 each	do
			50 pounds iron slating nails	15 per pound	do
			100 pounds 12-penny cut nails	4¼ do	do
			400 pounds 10-penny cut nails	4¼ do	do
			400 pounds sheet lead	5¼ do	do
			100 pounds round iron	5 do	do
July 24	Aug. 15	S. P. Brown	24 pieces white pine	1 62 each	do

			5 do do	3 96 do	do
			10 do do	75 do	do
			6 do do	72 do	do
			10 do do	32 do	do
			8 do do	60 do	do
			8 do do	48 do	do
			2 do do	36 do	do
			40 pieces spruce pine	31 do	do
			2,500 feet white pine boards, No. 2	3½ per foot	do
			1,500 feet white pine boards, No. 3	2½ do	do
			300 feet spruce plank	1 3-10 do	do
Aug. 3	Nov. 5	Jackson Morton	767,502 bricks	11 75 per 1,000	Pensacola.
Aug. 5	Nov. 1	Bryant & Blaisdell	For buildings shell-house	700 00	Boston, Mass.
	1848.				
Aug. 24	June 30	Richard Jenness	For files, assorted	52 00 per gross	Portsmouth, N. H.
			For iron screws	50 do	do
			For iron cut nails, assorted	4½ per pound	do
			For iron wrought nails	14 do	do
			For white lead	6½ do	do
			For paint oil	82 per gallon	do
			For sperm oil	1 23 do	do
			For cast steel, assorted	19 per pound	do
			For blistered steel, assorted	12 do	do
			For granite wedge steel	17 do	do
			For lime	95 per cask	do
Aug. 26	June 30	William P. Bennett	600 bushels charcoal	14 per bushel	do
Aug. 26	June 30	James F. Shores, jr	For ruled cap paper	4 75 per ream	do
			For plain cap paper	4 25 do	do
			For ruled letter paper	3 50 do	do
			For blotting paper	4 00 do	do
			For folio post paper	5 50 do	do
			For envelope paper	3 75 do	do
			For black ink	1 12½ per gallon	do
			For red ink	50 per quart	do
			For India rubber	4 each	do
			For steel pens	80 per gross	do
			For quills, No. 40	1 25 per hundred	do
			For red sealing wax	1 37 per pound	do
			For black sand	20 per quart	do
			For black lead pencils	4 00 per gross	do
			For red wafers	67 per pound	do

Y. & D. No. 7.—*List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Yards and Docks*—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Navy yard where deliverable.
1847.	1848.				
Aug. 26	June 30	James F. Shores, jr.—Con.	For red tape	$4 00 per gross	Portsmouth, N. H.
Aug. 26	June 30	James Philbrick	For English hay	12 00 per ton	do
			For corn meal	2 37½ per 100 lbs	do
	1847.				
Aug. 26	Sept. 30	E. F. Size & Co	10 tons anthracite coal	7 40 per ton	do
	1848.				
Sept. 4	June 30	William J. Torrey	44 to 64,000 cubic feet split granite	12 per cubic foot	do
	1847.		12 to 15,000 cubic feet promiscuous granite	9 do	do
July 18	Oct. 20	J. R. Maltbie	1,150,500 hard bricks	7 50 per M	Memphis.
			30,000 pressed bricks	25 00 per ton	do
July 14	Sept. 15	William McKeon	1,008 bushels lime	40 per bushel	do
			3,900 bushels sand	4¾ do	do
			50 barrels hydraulic cement	3 25 per barrel	do
			14,500 laths	2 00 per M	do
			15 bushels hair	25 per bushel	do
July 26	Nov. 15	Daniel Hughes	21,100 Welsh slate	47 00 per M	do
			140 feet ridge tiles	20 per lin. foot	do
			5 boxes 10 by 16 glass	8 00 per box	do
July 21	Nov. 15	Lamb & Watson	500 perches stone	4 60 per perch	do
			175 perches sand stone	5 50 do	do
			25 door sills	2 10 per lin. foot	do
			5 door sills	2 40 do	do
			10 door caps	1 20 do	do
			31 window sills	55 do	do
			412 lin. feet stone	55 do	do
July 26	Nov. 1	Michael Eagan	270,000 hard bricks	6 40 per M	do
July 25	Nov. 1	John Shelby	500 barrels hydraulic cement	3 80 per barrel	do
			800 bushels lime	37½ per bushel	do
			3,000 bushels sand	4 do	do
July 14	Oct. 1	William Pursley	1,250 bushels lime	40 do	do
			3,000 bushels sand	4½ do	do
			11,320 bushels sand	4½ do	do
			5,016 bushels lime	40 do	do

			15,000 plastering laths	2	50 per M	do
			15 bushels hair		30 per bushel	do
July 14	Oct. 1	Daniel Hughes	75,000 Welsh slate	47	50 per M	do
			615 ridge tiles		20 per lin. foot	do
July 14	Sept. 15	Lamb & Watson	1,704 perches foundation stone	5	00 per perch	do
			283 perches rubble stone	5	00 do	do
			160 perches cut stone, in blocks, &c	6	00 do	do
			22 window sills		55 per lin. foot	do
			2 door sills	1	85 do	do
			240 feet stone		55 do	do
			56 window sills		55 do	do
			2 door sills	1	75 do	do
			10 door sills	1	75 do	do
			598 feet stone		55 do	do
			3 door sills	1	80 do	do
			37 window sills		55 do	do
			304 feet cut stone		55 do	do
			288 feet cut stone	3	60 do	do
			32 pieces stone	3	40 do	do
			600 feet stone steps	1	40 do	do
			42 window sills		55 do	do
			4 door sills	1	50 do	do
			10 door sills	1	50 do	do
			520 lin. feet stone		55 do	do
			100 feet square flagging		50 per square ft	do
			120 feet cut stone	18	00 per perch	do
			3 stone steps	1	60 per lin. foot	do
			1 stone door sill	1	50 do	do
			26 window sills		75 do	do
			26 window caps		90 do	do
			13 window sills		75 do	do
			2 pieces stone	8	00 do	do
			5 pieces stone	2	00 do	do
July 14	1848. June 30	J. H. Reynolds	40 kegs white lead	1	87½ per keg	do
			60 gallons linseed oil		75 per gallon	do
			10 gallons spirits of turpentine		80 do	do
			6 pounds lampblack		16⅔ per pound	do
			2 barrels Spanish whiting		2 do	do
			50 pounds litharge		12½ do	do
			40 pounds white chalk		3 do	do

Y. & D. No. 7.—*List of contracts under the cognizance of the Bureau of Yards and Docks*.—Continued.

Date.	Expiration.	Names of contractors.	Articles.	Rates.	Navy yard where deliverable.
1847. July 14	1848. June 30	Hawley & Cook	30 tons hay	$22 00 per ton	Memphis.
			500 bushels oats	60 per bushel	do
			500 bushels corn	70 do	do
			500 bushels chopped rye	1 25 do	do
			20 bushels ground alum salt	60 do	do
July 14	1847. t . 20	Lamb & Watson	55,356 feet lumber	25 50 per 1,000 feet.	do
			103,992 feet lumber	26 00 do	do
			71,926 feet lumber	26 50 do	do
			160,069 feet lumber	26 50 do	do
			48,200 feet piles	6 per lineal foot.	do
July 14	1848. June 30	G. B. Locke	10,000 feet cypress boards	20 00 per 1,000 feet.	do
			4,000 feet cypress scantling	20 00 do	do
July 21	1847. Nov. 15	Lamb & Watson	147,289 feet lumber, various sizes	29 75 do	do
			600 pieces timber, for piles	6 per lineal foot.	do
Sept. 10	Nov. 5	J. M. Stanard	30 kegs 5-inch cut spikes	5½ per pound	Pensacola.
			14 kegs 12-penny cut nails	5½ do	do
			200 pounds ½-inch round iron	6 do	do
			50 pounds block tin	30 do	do
			20 pounds rosin	5 do	do
			350 feet French glass	21 00	do
			14 pairs butt hinges	12½ per pair	do
			4 iron rim knob locks	3 00 each	do
			2 gross 1½-inch screws	75 per gross	do
			232 pounds flat iron, 2 by ⅜-inch	5 per pound	do
			1,200 pounds flat iron, 5 by ⅝-inch	5 do	do
			403 pounds flat iron, 6 by ½-inch	5 do	do
			50 pounds ¾-inch square iron	5 do	do
			10 barrels lime	3 00 per barrel	do
			60 pounds pewter solder	25 per pound	do
			3 pounds tallow	10 do	do
			600 pounds 1½-inch round iron	5 do	do
			150 pounds white lead	8 do	do

			6 gallons linseed oil	85 per gallon	do
Sept. 12	Nov. 5	Jackson Morton	7,000 bricks	13 00 per 1,000	do
Sept. 10	Oct. 10	Wm. Carman & Son	32,540 feet lumber, various	17 40 per 1,000 feet.	Philadelphia.
			3,000 feet white pine boards	40 00 do	do
			4,500 feet 1-inch white-pine boards	24 00 do	do
			500 feet yellow pine	30 00 do	do
			900 feet white oak posts	30 00 do	do
			8,500 feet flooring boards	29 00 do	do
Sept. 11	Oct. 10	Charles Huhn	93 perches building stone	80 per perch	do
			300 bushels lime	20 per bushel	do
			10 team loads of gravel	1 50 per load	do
			40 cart loads of sand	75 do	do
			111 granite window sills	1 80 each	do
			2 granite door sills	4 00 do	do
			3,200 feet leaded tin	10 per foot	do
			40,000 bricks	7 50 per 1,000	do
			85,000 hard bricks	5 75 do	do
1846. Dec. 10	Jan. 28	E. E. Simpson	200,000 feet yellow pine lumber, assorted sizes	13 50 per 1,000 feet.	Pensacola.
			750 feet white pine lumber	40 00 do	do
			17,000 plastering laths	1 75 per 1,000	do
1847. Sept. 8	Nov. 8	E. E. Simpson	230,000 feet yellow pine lumber, various sizes	13 00 per 1,000	do
Sept. 18	Oct. 10	J. M. Stanard	128 sash pullies	12½ each	do
			800 feet sash cord	1½ per foot	do
			2 gross 1-inch screws	50 per gross	do
			10,000 1½-inch brads	15 per 1,000	do
			1,700 pounds white lead	8 per pound	do
			43 gallons linseed oil	80 per gallon	do
			23 gallons spirits of turpentine	70 do	do

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, *October* 25, 1847.

Y. & D. No. 8.

Abstract of offers (embracing as well those which are rejected as those which are accepted) received for furnishing articles coming under the cognizance of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, made in conformity to the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1843, *for the navy yard at Portsmouth, N. H., under advertisement, dated July*, 23, 1847.

Names of Bidder.	Price per gross for files, assorted.	Price per gross for iron screws.	Price per lb. for cut iron nails.	Price per lb. for wr'ght iron nails.	Price per lb. for white lead.	Price per gallon for paint oil.	Price per gallon for winter strained oil.	Price per lb. for cast steel, assorted.	Price per lb. for blistered steel	Price per lb. for granite wedge steel.	Price per cask for lime.
Richard Jenness,*	$52 00	$0 50	$0 04½	$0 14	$0 06½	$0 82	$1 23	$0 19	$0 12	$0 17	$0 95
John P. Lyman†	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0 18	0 14	0 11½	
C. H. & A. H. Ladd†	....	....	....	....	....	....	1 26				

* Accepted. † Incomplete.

Y. & D. No. 8—Continued.

Offers for supply of stationery at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H., under advertisement dated July 23, 1847.

Name of Bidders.	Price, ruled foolscap paper, per ream.	Price plain foolscap paper, per ream.	Price ruled letter paper, per ream.	Price of blotting paper, per ream.	Price of folio post, per ream.	Price of envelope paper, per ream.	Price of black ink, per gallon.	Price of red ink, per quart.	Price of India rubber, per piece.	Price of steel pens, per gross.	Price of quills, No. 40, per 100.	Price of red sealing wax, per lb.	Price of black sand, per quart, (in papers.)	Price of lead pencils, per gross.	Price of red wafers, per pound.	Price of red tape, per gross.
James F. Shores, jr.,*	$4 75	$4 25	$3 50	$4 00	$5 50	$3 75	$1 12½	$0 50	$0 04	$0 80	$1 25	$1 37	$0 20	$4 00	$0 67	$4
Samuel A. Badger	4 50	3 75	4 25	3 75	4 25	3 77	1 00	1 00	0 04	1 00	1 50	1 50	0 25	6 00	0 75	4

* Accepted.

Y. & D. No. 8—Continued.

Offers for supply of English hay and corn meal at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H., under advertisement dated July 23, 1847.

Names of Bidders.	Price, per ton of 2,000 lbs. hay.	Price per 100 lbs. corn meal.
Levi B. Trefethen	$13 75	$2 40
James B. Philbrick, (accepted)	12 00	2 37½
Charles Roberson	13 00	2 20

Offers for the supply of 10 tons of red ash anthracite coal, at the navy yard Portsmouth, N. H., under advertisement dated July 23, 1847.

Names of Bidders.	Price per ton.
William Day,	$8 00
Edward F. Size & Co., (accepted)	7 40
John P. Lyman	7 50

Offers for removing and depositing about 9,000 cubic yards of stone and earth at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H., under advertisement dated April 17, 1847.

Names of Bidders.	Price per cub. yd.
John Abbott	$0 77
John Mugridge	0 74
Joseph F. Dennett	0 67
Jeremy H. Titcomb and Horatio N. Mathes, (acc'p'd)	0 63¾

Offers for the supply of dimension and promiscuous granite at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H., under advertisement dated July 23, 1847.

Names of Bidders.	Price per cub. ft. Dimension.	Price per cub. ft. Promiscuous.
David and Gorham Babson	$0 15	$0 10
Eames, Stimson & Co.	0 20	0 10
Josiah G. Hadley	0 13$\frac{9}{10}$	0 09$\frac{9}{10}$
Preston, Fernall & Co.	0 13$\frac{1}{2}$	0 09$\frac{1}{2}$
Wm. J. Torrey, (accepted)	0 12	0 09
Allen Treat	0 17	0 11

Offers for the supply of timber and round iron for the navy yard, Boston, under advertisement dated September 28, 1846.

Names of Bidders.	Articles.	Amounts.	Remarks.
William Lang	1,400 ft. timber,	$420 00	Accepted.
Jos. L. Ross	do	420 00	
Wildes P. Walker	do		Informal.
Jos. L. Ross	350 ft. y. p. timber and 320 ft. w. o. timber	308 00	Accepted.
William Lang	do	330 75	
W. P. Walker	do		Informal.
William Lang	2,000 lbs. r'nd iron	75 00	Accepted.

Offers for the supply of 300 *bundles of pressed hay at the navy yard Pensacola, under advertisement of Navy Agent at Boston, dated Nov.* 24, 1846.

Names of Bidders.	Price per ton of 2,000 lbs.	Remarks.
David Townsend	$27 00	Accepted.
Carleton & Norwood	29 00	
Nathaniel Hamlin	31 00	
George Adams	35 00	

Y. & D. No. 8—Continued.

Offers for supply of building materials at the navy yard, Boston, uuder advertisement dated 23d April, 1847.

Names of Bidders.	Stone.	Bricks.	Lime.	Class No. 1.	Class No. 2	Class No. 3	Class No. 4.	Class No. 5.
Charles Hardwick*	$8,620 80							
Samuel R. Johnson†	8,239 57							
Alex. McJanett†	7,039 44							
Samuel P. Brown*	9,210 62							
Daniel P. Robertson & Co.	‡8,135 22							
Newcomb & Chapin†	9,596 00							
Eames, Stimson & Co.†	8,512 11							
Morris Kelley	10,444 40							
Wm. H. Knowlton*	351 92							
Samuel P. Brown	10,252 47	‡$2,484 50	$437 99	$1,396 66	$1,324 62	$9,414 26	$12,080 00	$5,821 60
Wright, Barker & Co., and others†								
Wilds P. Walker	8,136 59	2,769 50	‡308 00	‡1,279 00	1,334 61	9,255 84	8,521 83	‡4,702 00
Wm. Pope and Sons	8,135 22	2,964 50	398 00	1,347 30	1,422 83	10,035 47	9,634 15	4,934 00
Chamberlain & Foster	....	2,490 90						
Daniel Draper	....	2,667 55						
Warren B. Thomas	....	2,709 40	388 75					
John Hobbs†	....							
Poor & Hall	....	2,484 50						
Chas. F. & H. D. Gardner*	....	....	....	1,627 54	....	10,171 72		
William Lang	....	....	....	1,312 74	‡1,312 06	‡9,147 52	8,568 17	5,071 00
James Whiting & Co.	....	....	....	1,389 59	1 7 10	9,640 83	‡8,269 28	4,872 50
Geo. W. Shaw†	....							
Hubbell & Abbott	....	2,731 25						
Mark Fisk	....	2,745 15						

* Incomplete. † Informal. ‡ Accepted.

Offers for the supply of ship chandlery, hardware, lumber, and building materials, provender, paints, oils, glass and stationery, for the navy yard Boston, under advertisement dated 30th April, 1847.

Names of bidders.	Ship chandlery and hardware.	Lumber and building materials.	Provender.	Paints, oils, glass, &c.	Stationery.
George Adams	$3,850 84				
Horton, Cordis, & Co.	* 3,836 79				
George W. Shaw	†				
William Lang		$3,982 60		* $3,289 81	
Wildes P. Walker		4,530 50	* $2,302 50	3,433 86	
William Pope & Sons		†	†		
Samuel P. Brown		‡			
James Whiting & Co.		* 3,941 80			
Wesson & Gary			2,380 10		
Warren B Thomas			2,407 92		
C. Allen Browne				3,346 15	
Hayward & Hamilton				3,384 08	
John Marsh					† $750 72
Benj. Loring & Co.					† 709 76

* Accepted. † Informal. ‡ Incomplete.

Offers for the supply of timber and building materials at the hospital grounds, Chelsea, under advertisement dated June 17, 1847.

Names of bidders.	Two sticks of timber.	Building shell house.	Class No. 1.	Class No. 2.	Class No. 3.	Class No. 4.
Wildes P. Walker	$300 00		$367 50	$1,330 56	$344 50	
Samuel P. Brown	238 50			1,349 55	* 224 46	
Jas. P. Whiting & Co.	* 180 00				254 90	
Warren B. Thomas	280 00		* 339 75			$274 00
Daniel Spooner		$800 00				
William Adams		† 400 00				
Bryant & Blaisdell		* 700 00				
Newcomb & Chapin				927 70		
A. J. Mosier & Co.				1,171 05		
J. Wetherbee				‡ 991 80		
E. C. Sergeant				* 918 90		
Burrows & Bellows				987 80		
Edwards & Holman						§ 303 37
Eben Weeman						* 167 25
George W. Smith						‡

* Accepted. † Incorrect. ‡ Incomplete. § Informal.

Offers for the supply of timber, &c., for the navy yard, New York, under advertisement dated August 29, 1846.

Names of bidders.	3,500 hemlock or pine dock logs.	1,970 running feet white pine timber, 14 by 14, &c.	2,000 running feet white pine timber, 12 by 12, &c.	500 white pine tie logs.
Barney Beeker*	$2 25 each	Per run'g ft. $0 30	Per run'g ft. $0 30	$3 00 each
Colyer & Dugard*	....	Do 18	Do 18	
Campbell & Moody.	† 1 23 do	Do † 15	Do † 15	† 1 70 do
Prince W. Paddock*	1 39 do	Per cub. ft. 18	Per cub. ft. 18	2 10 do
Colyer & Dugard*	....	Do 14½	Do 15½	
Jacob Sharp	....	Per run'g ft. 23	Per run'g ft. 16	
N. Jarvis	1 50 do	Do 20	Do 20	2 50 do
D. W. Wing	1 29 do	Do	Do	2 20 do
Bartlett Smith*	....	Per cub. ft. 15	Per cub. ft. 16	
Joseph Grice*	1 27½ do	Do 16	Do 16	2 62½ do

* Informal. † Accepted.

Offers for the supply of timber, building materials, provender, paints and oil, hardware and stationery, for the navy yard, New York, under advertisement May 29, 1847.

Names of bidders.	Class No. 1.—Timber.	Class No. 2.—Building materials.	Class No. 3.—Provender.	Class No. 4.—Paints and oil.	Class No. 5.—Hardware.	Class No. 6.—Stationery.
Wetmore & Co.	....	....	....	....	$2,687 87	
Thomas Mulligan	....	....	$2,037 10			
Joseph C. Gridley	....	....	2,162 50			
Nelson & Brown	....	*$1,882 25				
George J. W. Maber	....	....	....	1,179 84		
Charles W. Decker	....	....	....	1,161 30		
Joseph Grice	$9,128 70					
C. T. Merriman	....	....	....	....	....	$187 48
R. T. Shaw	10,188 20					
Rich & Loutrel	....	....	....	....	....	280 43
Joseph P. Crowell	....	....	....	....	....	275 05
Corning, Horner, & Co.	....	....	....	....	2,939 67	
Lambert & Lane	....	....	....	....	....	*184 82
Samuel H. Crocker	....	....	....	....	....	245 74
William M. Udall	....	....	....	*1,126 30		
Campbell & Moody	9,090 20					
John A. Kennedy	....	....	....	1,150 50		
Frederick R. Lee	....	....	....	....	*2,567 14	
Nathaniel Jarvis	*8,877 60					
Baker, Wells, & Co.	8,887 00					
Abraham W. Kinney	....	....	....	....	3,041 57	
Daniel Kissam, jr	....	....	*2,009 00			
Wm. M. Clem	....	....	....	....	2,790 67	

* Accepted.

Offers for supply of 600 *tons of coal for dry dock, New York, under advertisement dated October* 3, 1846.

Names of bidders.	600 tons Cumberland coal.		Remarks.
John A. Mitchell	Per ton....	$7 50	For 500 tons Cumberland coal.
Do......	Do......	7 75	For 100 tons coarse Cumberland coal.
Tunis Craven...	Do......	* 7 25	For 600 tons Cumberland coal, 2,240 lbs. to the ton.
Do.........	Do......	6 83	For 600 tons Cumberland coal, 2,000 lbs. to the ton.

* Accepted.

Offers for supply of bricks, lime, lumber, &c., for the navy yard at Philadelphia, under advertisement dated August 4, 1847.

Names of bidders.	Class No. 1.—Bricks, lime, &c.	Class No. 2.—Lumber.
Charles Huhn....................	* $1,495 95	
D. L. Grice & Co..............	....	$1,850 08
H. Church......................	....	1,217 73
G. W. Churchman..............	....	1,140 73
J. J. & J. L. Given	....	†
Wm. Carman & Son............	....	* 1,071 89

* Accepted. † Incomplete.

Offers for furnishing supplies for the dry dock at New York, under advertisement dated May 8, 1847.

Names of Bidders.	Class No. 1.	Class No. 2.	Class No. 3.	Class No. 4.	Class No. 6.	Class No. 6.
Alpheus Fobes						
William Wood						
Nelson & Brown						
A. Berbeck & Son						
J. R. & G. W. Young						
George Vail & Co.						
Haskell & Randell						
B. H. Sage						
J. Murphy & Co.						
J. R. Pratt						
Worrall & Co.						
McKently & Smith†						
Harry & Swan						
M. O. Roberts						
Tucker, Cooper & Co.						
Chas. A. Secor						
Storer & Stephenson						
D. M. Wilson						
Wetmore & Co.						
Keeny & Sampson						
Corning, Horner & Co						
C. F. Codwise						
John A. Mitchell						
John Thompson						
Joseph Grice						

L. Timberlake						
J. J. Cunningham						
Stephen Fellows						
Tunis Craven						
James Fuller & Co.						
J. T. Crowell						
Sibbell & Mott						
Bowen & Co.						
Lambert & Lane						
Alvah Wood						
Joseph Grice						
Campbell & McMoody						
W. S. Sherwood						
E. Wiswall, jr.						
Abner Davis						
J. C. Rowan						
A. Fobes						
Thos. Mulligan						
Theo. Martine						
Chas. N. Decker						
Wm. M. Udall						
Chas. E. Gibbs						
Corning, Horner & Co.						
F. R. Lee						
Wetmore & Co.						
S. J. Brown						
Wm. M. Clem						
Campbell & Moody				*$3,696 25	*$4,875 00	

* Accepted. † Informal.

Offers.—Continued.

Names of Bidders.	Class No. 1.	Csass No. 2.	Class No. 3.	Class No. 4.	Class No. 5.	Class No. 6.
Edward Harry					$6,000 00	
Badger & Peck					†4,725 00	
Chas. E. Gibbs					†4,870 50	
G. W. Gibbs				†$4,506 00		
J. Grice					5,250 00	
A. Fobes				4,795 00		
H. Caswell†						
Lewis Gibson						
John Meggs†		*$1,740 00	$1,000 00			
J. B. Fordham			†925 00			
Edward Van Wart						
A. R. Meserole		2,240 00				
L. W. Mansfield	$10,480 00					
Nelson & Brown	10,760 00					
E. W. Buddington	*10,400 00					
J. Grice						$5,010 00
Campbell & Moody						*3,580 00
E. Harry						4,150 00
P. W. Paddock†						
J. C. Gridley						
G. E. Warring						
R. H. Bangs†						
W. W. Wright		2,900 00	*975 09			

* Accepted. † Informal.

Offers.—Continued.

Names of Bidders.	Class No. 7.	Class No. 8.	Class No. 9.	Class No. 10.	Class No. 11.	Class No. 12.
Alpheus Fobes						
Wm. Wood						
Nelson & Brown						
A. Berbeck & Son						
J. R. & G. W. Young						
George Vail & Co.						
Haskell & Randell						
B. H. Sage						
J. Murphy & Co.						
J. R. Pratt						
Worrall & Co,						
McKentey & Smith						
Harry & Swan					$7,967 65	
M. O. Roberts					8,616 48	
Tucker, Cooper & Co					7,185 75	
Charles A. Secor					8,365 90	
Storer & Stephenson					7,420 00	
D. M. Wilson		$4,535 00				
Wetmore & Co.		4,250 00				
Keeny & Sampson (informal)		4,550 00				
Corning, Horner & C[illegible]		4,253 00				
C. F. Codwise (accepted)		4,153 75				
. A. Mitchell						
ohn Thompson						
oseph Grice						

Scale.—Continued.

Names of Bidders.	Class No. 7.	Class No. 8.	Class No. 9.	Class No. 10.	Class No. 11.	Class No. 12.
L. Timberlake						
J. J. Cunningham						
Stephen Fellows						
Tunis Craven						
James Fuller & Co.						
J. T. Crowell						
Sibbell & Mott						
Bowen & Co.						
Lambert & Lane						
Alvah Wood	$2,994 00					
J. Grice	4,668 00					
Campbell & Moody	2,037 50					
W. S. Sherwood	2,018 75					
E. Wiswall, jr.						
Abner Davis						
J. C. Rowan						
A. Fobes						
Thomas Mulligan						
Theo. Martine						
Chas. N. Decker						$1,536 55
Wm. M. Udall						1,633 55
Chas E. Gibbs						1,621 70
Corning, Horner & Co.			*$3,567 50			
F. R. Lee			3,806 25	$249 84		
Wetmore & Co.			3,743 32			

J. J. Brown			4,163 06			
Wm. M. Clem			3,731 25	231 00		
Campbell & Moody						
Edward Harry						
Badger & Peck						
Chas. E. Gibbs						
G. W. Gibbs						
J. Grice						
A. Fobes						
H. Caswell						
Lewis Gibson						
John Meggs						
J. B. Fordham						
Edward Van Wart						
A. R. Meserole						
L. W. Mansfield						
Nelson & Brown						
E. W. Buddington						
J. Grice						
Campbell & Moody						
E. Harry						
P. W. Paddock						
J. C. Gridley						
G. E. Warring						
R. H. Bangs						
W. W. Wright	*1,834 37½			336 00		

* Accepted. † Informal.

Offers.—Continued.

Names of Bidders.	Class No. 13.	Class No. 14.	Class No. 15.	Class No. 16.	Class No. 17.
Alpheus Fobes					$1,200 00
Wm. Wood					550 00
Nelson & Brown					750 00
A. Berbeck & Son		$1,830 00			
J. R. & G. W. Young		1,5[illegible] 00			
George Vail & Co.		1,080 00			
Haskell & Randell		1,137 50			
B. H. Sage		1,032 50			
J. Murphy & Co.		1,960 00			
J. R. Pratt		1,770 00			
Worrall & Co.		947 50			
McKentey & Smith					
Harry & Swan					
M. O. Roberts					
Tucker, Cooper & Co.					
Charles A. Secor					
Storer & Stephenson					
D. M. Wilson					
Wetmore & Co.					
Keeny & Sampson					
Corning, Horner & Co.					
C. F. Codwise					
J. A. Mitchell				$10,065 00	
John Thompson				9,690 00	
Joseph Grice				11,235 00	

L. Timberlake					
J. J. Cunningham				8,775 00	
Stephen Fellows				9,380 00	
Tunis Craven				9,000 00	
James Fuller & Co.		$1,685 00			
J. T. Crowell			484 75		
Sibell & Mott			558 56		
Bowen & Co.			631 00		
Lambert & Lane			509 50		
Alvah Wood					
J. Grice					
Campbell & Moody					
W. S. Sherwood					
E. Wiswall, jr.	$3,355 00				
Abner Davis	2,900 00				
J. C. Rowan	3,123 75				
A. Fobes	3,285 00				
Thomas Mulligan	3,407 50				
Theodore Martine	2,735 00				
Chas. N. Decker					
Wm. M. Udall					
Chas. E. Gibbs					
Corning, Horner & Co.					
F. R. Lee					
Wetmore & Co.					
J. J. Brown					
Wm. M. Clem					
Campbell & Moody					

• Accepted. † Informal.

Offers.—Continued.

Names of Bidders.	Class No. 13.	Class No. 14.	Class No. 15.	Class No. 16.	Class No. 17.
E. Harry					
Badger & Peck					
Chas. E. Gibbs					
G. W. Gibbs					
J. Grice					
A. Fobes					
H. Caswell					
Lewis Gibson					
John Meggs					
J. B. Fordham					
Edward Van Wart					
A. R. Meserole					
L. W. Mansfield					
Nelson & Brown					
E. W. Buddington					
J. Grice					
Campbell & Moody					
E. Harry					
P. W. Paddock					
J. C. Gridley	*$2,990 00				
G. E. Warring		$1,348 75			
R. H. Bangs					
W. W. Wright	3,037 50			$10,500 00	*$700 00

* Accepted. † Informal.

Offers for supply of yellow pine timber, white pine boards, shingles, and cypress posts far the navy yard at Norfolk, under advertisement dated September 9, 1846.

Names of bidders.	Yellow pine, price per 1,000.	Amount.	28,000 white pine boards, 96,000 shingles, and 70 posts.
H. V. Niemeyer	$20 00	$972 78*	
W. C. Borroughs	25 00	1,205 55	
E. J. Higgins	26 50	1,274 43	
William Godwin	30 00	1,446 48	
John Tunis	......	....	*$1,193 00
Wm. Culpepper	......	....	1,210 00

* Accepted.

Offers for supply of 500 *pine piles for the navy yard, Norfolk, under advertisement dated September* 17, 1846.

Names of bidders.	Price, each.	Amount.
James Spratt	$0 88	*$440 00
W. M. Manning	89	445 00
John Nash	....	473 00
Jas. C. White	1 18	590 00
Absalom White	1 20	600 00
Sam. Etheredge	1 30	650 00
Max. Herbert	2 00	1,000 00

* Accepted.

Offers for supply of building materials for the navy yard, Norfolk, under advertisement dated September 24, 1846.

Names of bidders.	Scantling and plank.	White pine plank	Bricks.	Stone.	Lime.	Sand.
H. V. Niemeyer	*$4,816 02					
John B. McCloud	4,992 28					
John Tun	6,034 50	$467 50*				
W. C. Borroughs	5,072 86					
E. J. Higgins	....	....	$5,275 00*	....	$120 00	
Charles Pendergast	....	....	5,876 75	$1,522 00*		
E. D. McLenahan	....	....	....	1,543 69		
E. Wilmer	....	....	....	1,662 00		
E. Gamage	....	....	....	....	118 00*	
M. R. Harrell	....	....	....	....	....	*$79 00
D. Galt	....	....	....	....	....	105 00

* Accepted.

Offers for supply of ship chandlery, lumber, paints, oils, and wood for the navy yard at Norfolk, under advertisement, dated September 25, 1846.

Names of bidders.	No. 1. Ship chandlery.	No. 2. Lumber.	No. 3. Paints and oils.	No. 4. Wood.
Higgins & Brother	$2,180 70*			
Bonsal & Company	2,488 37			
C. Pendergast		$4,115 00*	$359 04*	
John Tunis		4,792 50		
Samuel Foreman				$1,787 50*
J. F. Hunsten				1,792 50
H. Bucktrout				1,854 16
M. Harrel				2,045 00

* Accepted.

Offers for the supply of piles, logs, and plank at the navy yard at Norfolk, under advertisement dated May 1, 1847.

Names of bidders.	580 piles.	1,658 feet logs.	19,120 feet plank.	Total.
	Each.	*Per foot.*	*Per M feet.*	
James C. White	$0 94	$0 07	$13 00	†$909 82
H. Holland	98	9½	12 00	957 44
John Petty	1 00	12½	13 00	1,035 81
T. Tatem	* 2¾	7½	14 75	1,044 37
W. Etheredge	1 29	6¾	13 25	1,115 46
W. Hambury	* 4	8	10 00	1,251 84
R. Reed	* 5	9	15 00	1,596 02
J. Williston	2 00	8	16 00	1,598 56

* Per foot. † Accepted.

Offers for the supply of hay, hominy, and oats at the navy yard at Norfolk, under advertisement dated May 12, 1847.

Names of bidders.	110,000 lbs. hay.	1,500 bushels hominy.	500 bushels oats.	Total.
	Per 100 lbs.	*Per bushel.*	*Per bushel.*	
B. B. Mosely	$1 10	$1 10	$0 50	*$3,110 00
H. V. Niemeyer	1 20	1 15	45	3,270 00
Richard Dickson	1 12½	1 25	75	3,487 50

* Accepted.

Offers for the supply of paints and oils, ship chandlery and hardware, cement and lime, sand, stone, timber, white pine boards, wood and charcoal, yellow pine plank and scantling, iron, tin and copper, &c., at the navy yard at Norfolk, under advertisement dated May 21, 1847.

Names of bidders.	Paints and oil.	Ship chandlery and hardware.	Cement and lime.	Sand.	Stone.	Timber.	White pine boards.	Wood and charcoal.	Yellow pine plank and scantling.	Iron, tin, copper, &c.
E. J. Higgins & Bro	*$1,601 45	*$2,968 83								*$1,430 11
Bonsal & Brother		3,107 95								
Ferguson & Milhado			*$1,521 75				$126 00			
E. Gamage			1,540 00				*126 00			
Charles Pendergast			1,545 75		*$4,413 75					
D. Galt				*$297 50						
M. R. Harrell				380 00				$2,125 00		
E. Wilmer					5,568 75					
Samuel Etheredge						*$1,596 56				
N. N. Tatem						1,631 82			*$1,502 56	
Max. Herbert						1,677 95		2,180 83		
John Petty						1,785 56				
Thomas Tatem						2,314 10	420 00	2,062 50	1,887 30	
Charles Etheredge						†2,349 05				
H. V. Niemeyer						3,146 30			1,535 45	
R. Vermillion							†134 75			
William Etheredge								*2,062 50		
George Blow									1,749 79	

* Accepted.

† Informal.

Offers for suppby of bricks, lumber, stone, slate, tiles and glass, hardware, lime and sand, for the navy yard at Memphis, under advertisement dated February 13, 1847.

Names of bidders.	Class No. 1—1,200,000 bricks.	Class No. 2—Lumber.	Class No. 3—Stone.	Class No. 4—Slate, tiles, and glass.	Class No. 5—Hardware.	Class No. 6—Lime and sand.
William Pursley	*$6,600 00					*$1,260 00
Littlefield & Austin	7,080 00					
G. E. Warner		†$15,538 74				
Henry Bears		‡18,658 56				
G. Burnett & Co.		‡19,731 74				
G. B. Locke		*20,115 12½				
William B. Craig & Son		26,637 84				
Morton & Hartzman		44,192 85				
Samuel Thurber & Co.			*$757 50			
——— Maydwell			‡797 90			
William Vaughan			‡1,096 50			
Butts, Watts, Dodge, & Sheets			1,197 75			
W. E. Boswell			‡1,266 75			
D. Hughes				$9,395 85		1,480 50
Houston & Lewis				*8,184 97		
Eustice Prescott				10,448 00		
Kay & White					*$2,634 88	
S. & A. Fowlkes					3,066 53	
J. M. Comb & Co.					2,703 04	
Lamb & Watson					3,594 57	
William McKeon						1,440 00
Michael Gaffney						§330 00
Joseph Hill						§270 00

* Accepted. † Conditional. ‡ Informal. § Incomplete.

Offers for the supply of bricks, lumber, stone, slate, &c., hardware, lime, sand, &c., for the navy yard at Memphis, under advertisement dated June 19, 1847.

Names of bidders.	Class No. 1—270,000 hard bricks.	Class No. 2—147,289 ft. lumber, and 600 piles.	Class No. 3—Stone.	Class No. 4—Slate, &c.	Class No. 5—Hardware.	Class No. 6—Lime, sand, &c.
M. Egan	*$1,728 00					
J. Cubbing	1,755 00					
Lamb & Watson		*$5,533 85	*$4,062 10			
G. B. Locke		5,563 47				
J. Runley		(†)				
A. Evans		(†)				
Ledman & Given			(†)			
D. Hughes				*$1,059 70		$2,580 00
James Mallen				1,175 75		
J. W. Martin				1,101 90		
G. W. Murphey				1,080 15		
J. M. McCombs					*$497 49	
John Shelby						2,320 00
J. Riarll						*2,455 00
H. & R. Joiner & W. Harrison						2,455 00
D. Bogart						2,550 00

* Accepted.

† Informal.

Offers for the supply of miscellaneous materials for the navy yard at Memphis, under advertisement dated June 1, 1847.

Names of bidders.	Class No. 1.—Stationery.	Class No. 2.—Paints and oil.	Class No. 3.—Iron and steel.	Class No. 4.—Coal.	Class No. 5.—Hardware.	Class No. 6.—Boards.	Class No. 7.—Provender.
W. F. Tannehill	*$73 98			No offers.			
J. H. Reynolds		*$148 45					
J. P. Kiser		151 25					
Lamphers & White		152 80					
R. T. Lamb & Co.		178 80	$493 00		$119 15		
J. McCombs & Co.			*409 50		*112 39		
Kay & White		†	405 50		126 71		
G. B. Locke						*$280 00	
Hawley & Cook							*$19 47

* Accepted. † Incomplete.

Offers for furnishiug supplies at the navy yard at Memphis, under date November 5, 1846.

Names of bidders.	Class No. 1.—Oil and candles.	Class No. 2.—Hardware.	Class No. 3.—Stationery.	Class No. 4.—Pine boards, &c.	Class No. 5.—Paints and brushes.	Class No. 6.—Flags.
Kay & White		*$45 37				
W. F. Tannehill			*$69 84			
J. O. Watson				$40 00	†	†

* Accepted. † Informal and incomplete.

Offers for the supply of materials for the navy yard at Memphis, contained in bill No. 1 of the advertisement dated June 1, 1847.

Names of bidders.	Class No. 1.—200,000 hard bricks.	Class No. 2.—55,536 feet lumber—9,000 feet piles.	Class No. 3.—Stone.	Class No. 4.—Slate and tiles.	Class No. 5.—Hardware.	Class No. 6.—Sand and lime.
J. R. Maltbee	*$1,500 00					
A. H. Pillow	1,600 00					
William Pursley	1,600 00					*$635 00
L. Lamb & J. O. Watson		*$1,956 16	*$2,500 73			
N. B. Craig & Son		3,355 00				
Smith & Shelton			†			
D. Hughs				*$770 75		
D. Houston				777 35		
J. M. McCombs					*$164 08	
R. J. Lamb & Co					270 90	
Kay & White					165 51	
William McKeon						642 50
Joseph Hill						775 00
H. & R. Joiner						950 00
W. M. Leonard						†
R. Quinlin						†
Mitchell & Oliver						750 00

* Accepted. † Incomplete.

Offers for the supply of materials at the navy yard at Memphis, contained in bill No. 2 of the advertisement dated June 1, 1847.

Names of bidders.	Class No. 1.—195,000 hard bricks.	Class No. 2.—103,992 feet lumber, and 9,000 feet piles.	Class No 3.—Stone.	Class No. 4.—Slate and tiles.	Class No. 5.—Hardware.	Class No. 6.—Sand and lime.
J. Maltbee	*$1,462 50					
A. H. Pillow	1,560 00					
William Pursley	1,560 00					*$635 00
Lamb & Watson		*$3,243 79	*$2,774 56			
N. B. Craig & Son		4,191 81				
Smith & Shelton			†			
J. Houston				$777 35		
D. Hughes				*770 75		
J. M. McCombs & Co					$249 20	
Kay & White					248 07	
R. T. Lamb & Co					297 07	
William McKeon						642 50
Mitchell & Oliver						750 00
H. & R. Joiner & Harrison						950 00
J. Hill						775 00
M. Leonard						†
R. Quinlin						†

* Accepted. † Incomplete.

Offers for the supply of materials at the navy yard at Memphis, contained in bill No. 3 of the advertisement dated June 1, 1847.

Names of bidders.	Class No. 1. — 230,700 hard bricks.	Class No. 2.—71,926 feet lumber, and 14,200 feet piles.	Class No. 3.—Stone.	Class No. 4.—Slate and tiles.	Class No. 5.—Hardware.	Class No. 6.—Lime, sand, &c.
J. R. Maltbee	*$1,730 25					
W. Pursley	1,845 60					$1,156 25
A. H. Pillow	1,845 60					
Lamb & Watson		*$2,758 03	*$4,148 52			
N. B. Craig & Son		4,674 11				
Smith & Shelton			†			
Daniel Hughes				*$662 99		
J. Houston				669 43		
J. M. McCombs					*$415 27	
Kay & White					601 17	
R. T. Lamb & Co.					‡	
W. McKeon						*$1,120 00
J. Hill						1,384 37
R. & H. Joiner & W. Harrison						1,631 75
Oliver & Mitchell						1,291 50
M. Leonard						†
R. Quinlin						†

* Accepted. † Incomplete. ‡ Informal.

Offers for the supply of materials at the navy yard Memphis, contained in bill No. 4 of the advertisement, dated June 1, 1847.

Names of bidders.	Class No. 1, 274,800 hard bricks.	Class No. 2, 160,069 ft. lumber. 16,000 ft. piles.	Class No. 3, Stone.	Class No. 4, Slate and tiles.	Class No. 5, Hardware.	Class No. 6, Lime and sand.
J. R. Maltbee	*$2,061 00					
William Pursley	2,198 40					*$875 25
A. H. Pillow	2,198 40					
Lamb & Watson		*$5,201 72	*$3,915 15			
Craig & Son		6,801 55				
Smith & Shelton						
D. Hughes				*982 75		
J. Houston & Lewis				992 10		
J. M. McComb & Co					*$460 79	
Kay & White					756 12	
R. T. Lamb & Co.					538 47	
W. McKeon						885 87
J. Hill						1,067 50
R. & H. Joiner & W. Harrison						1,310 55
M. Leonard†						
R. Quinlin†						
W. Quinlin†						
Oliver & Mitchell						1,043 30

* Accepted. † Incomplete.

Offers for the supply of materials at the navy yard Memphis, contained in bill No. 5, of the advertisement dated June 1, 1847.

Names of bidders.	Class No. 1, 250,000 bricks.	Class No. 2, 55,612 ft. lumber.	Class No. 3, Stone.	Class No. 4, Slate and tiles.	Class No. 5, Hardware.	Class No. 6, Lime and sand.
J. R. Maltbee	*$2,400 00					
William Pursley	2,540 00					*$1,049 40
A. H. Pillow	2,510 00					
Lamb & Watson		$1,584 94	*$1,920 68			
N. B. Craig & Son		*1,557 13				
Smith & Shelton†						
Daniel Hughes				*$544 82		
J. Houston & Co				549 48		
J. M. McCombs & Co					*$428 08	
Kay & White					558 00	
R. T. Lam & Co					429 60	
William McKeon						$1,057 85
Joseph Hill						1,249 75
R. & H. Joiner & W. Harrison						1,548 73
Oliver & Mitchell						1,227 38
M. Leonard†						
R. Quinlin†						

* Accepted. † Incomplete.

Offers for the supply of copper, iron, paints, oil, glass, &c., at the navy yard, Pensacola, under advertisement dated September 29, 1846.

Names of bidders.	Copper iron, paints, oil, glass, &c. Am'ts of bids.	Lumber.		
		Yellow pine lumber—price p. M.	White pine lumber—price p.M.	Juniper lumber—price per M.
Priestley & Bain	‡$8,647 98			
Stannard	†8,664 82			
Keyser	8,798 19	$14 00	$14 00	$14 00
Forsyth & Simpson*	....	†11 00	†40 00	†30 00
Hunt	....	11 50	45 00	35 00

Offers for the supply of copper, iron, lumber, &c., at the navy yard Pensacola, under advertisement dated November 19, 1846.

Names of bidders.	Copper, iron, &c.	Lumber.
J. M. Stannard	†$670 00	
E. E. Simpson	....	†$135 00

Offers for the supply of bricks, iron, copper, nails, &c., at the navy yard Pensacola, under advertisement dated October 16, 1846.

Names of bidders.	Bricks, per M.	Iron, Coppe and nails.
Stannard	....	†$329 3
Quigles	....	373
Robertson	†$9 75	
Willis	$12 & 13	
Bonifay	12 25	

* Being lowest in aggregate. † Accepted. ‡ Incomplete.

Offers for the supply of corn and oats at the navy yard Pensacola, opened November 30, 1846.

Names of bidders.	300 bushels corn—price per bushel.	300 bushels oats—price per bushel.
McVay	$0 85	$0 55
Cozzens	*73	*63

Offers for the supply of Lumber at the navy yard Pensacola, opened December 10, 1846.

Names of bidders.	200,000 y. p. lumber—price per M.	750 feet w. pine—price. per M.	17,000 plastering lathes, price per M.
Joseph Hill	$15½ & 16½	$19 00	$3 00
E. E. Simpson	*$13 50	*40 00	*1 75
J. Hunt	14 00	40 00	2 00

Offers for the supply of corn and oats at the navy yard Pensacola, under advertisement dated January 30, 1847.

Names of bidders.	300 bus. corn, price p. bus.	300 bus. oats, price p. bus.
J. M. Stannard	*$1 23	*$0 70
Joseph Quigles	1 24	74

Offers for the supply of lumber, &c., for the navy yard at Pensacola, under an advertisement dated April 12, 1847.

Names of bidders.	Yellow pine lumber.	Hickory.
Joseph Forsyth	$14 50 per M.	$1 50 per stick.
John Hunt	15 50 per M.	15 50 per M. feet.
Benjamin E. Hall		224 00 for the bill.
John J. Vaughan	10 00 per M.	*5 per foot.

* Accepted.

Offers for the supply of copper, iron, paints, oils, &c., at Pensacola, under advertisement dated February 27, 1847.

Names of bidders.	Amounts of bids.
Joseph Quigles	$1,033 77
J. M. Stanard	997 78
John Campbell & Co	939 16
O. Masange & Co	*886 27

Offers for the supply of corn and oats at the navy yard at Pensacola, under advertisement dated March 23, 1847.

Names of bidders.	300 bushels corn.	300 bushels oats.
Henry H. Yonge	$1 10 per bushel.	$1 00 per bushel.
Thomas Shailer, jr	93 do	93 do
W. B. Davis	1 08 do	99 do
W. I. Cozzens	1 00 do	95 do
J. M. Stanard	*99 do	*80 do

Offers for the supply of bricks, lumber, iron, copper, &c., at the navy yard at Pensacola, under an advertisement dated June 5, 1847.

Names of bidders.	Bricks.	Lumber.	Copper, iron, &c.—Amount of bids.
Willis & Slayback	$14 00 per 1,000		
H. Branch	9 99 do		
J. Morton	11 75 do		
J. M. Stanard		$14 00 per 1,000 feet	Incomplete.
George G. Pattison			*$1,833 83
S. P. Smith			Incomplete.
O. Masange			do
A. L. Avery		$16 00 per 1,000 feet.	
W. L. Williams		*12 00 do	
Joseph Whitaker		12 00 do	

* Accepted.

Offers for the supply of bricks, lumber, nails, iron, &c., at the navy yard at Pensacola, under advertisement dated August 6, 1847.

Names of bidders.	Bricks, per 1,000.	Lumber, per 1,000.	Iron, nails, &c.
J. J. Vaughan	....	$11 50	
John Hunt	....	13 50	
E. E. Simpson	....	*13 00	
J. Morton	*$13 00		
J. M. Stanard	....	....	*$492 90
Pattison & Avery	....	....	514 81

* Accepted.

NOTE.—J. J. Vaughan's bid for lumber was the lowest; but as he had failed to comply with the terms of a former contract, this contract was given to E. E. Simpson.

Offers for the supply of rigging, ship chandlery, lime, &c., at the navy yard at Pensacola, under advertisement of the navy agent at Washington, dated May 24, 1247.

Names of bidders.	Class No. 1.—Rigging.	Class No. 2.—Ship chandlery.	Class No. 3.—Lumber.	Class No. 4.—Leather, &c.	Class No. 5.—Hardware.	Class No. 6.—Paints and oils.	Class No. 7.—Stationery.	Class No. 8.—Lime and cement.
* Simeon P. Smith	$407 00	$730 25	$416 00	$171 50	$748 30	$859 75	$335 16	$1,499 80
L. Merchant & Co.	413 25	753 00						
G. G. Pattison	429 30	825 62	432 00	174 50	750 00	865 40	429 93	1,510 00
A. Fobes			600 00					
J. T. Crowell							340 25	
W. Fischer							340 90	

* For each class, Simeon P. Smith's bid was accepted.

Offers for supply of corn and oats at the navy yard at Pensacola, under advertisement dated June 5, 1847.

Names of bidders.	Corn.	Oats.
J. M. Stanard	*97 cts. per bushel	*67 cts. per bushel.
George G. Pattison	98 do	68 do

Offers for the supply of hardware, lead, and oil for the navy yard at Pensacola, opened September 13, 1847.

Names of bidders.	Amounts.
J. M. Stanard	*$217 00
J. B. Todd	237 45
T. B. Jenison	263 95

Offers for the supply of 600 bushels of hard wood and charcoal at the navy yard at Portsmouth, N. H., under advertisement dated July 23, 1847.

Names of bidders.	600 bushels charcoal.
William P. Bennett	* 14 cents per bushel.

* Accepted.

NOTE.—In the several instances where a proposal appears lower than the accepted offer, the individual making such offer either positively declined, failed to enter into contract, or to comply with the conditions of the advertisement, when the supply was offered to the next lowest bidder, according to law.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS,
October 25, 1847.

REPORT FROM THE BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.

Bureau of Provisions and Clothing,
November 10, 1847.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit, herewith, in compliance with your instructions, estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1849; and statements of contracts entered into by the bureau, under the acts of April 21st, 1808, and 3d March, 1809; also, abstracts of the offers to furnish such naval supplies as come under the cognizance of this bureau, and the transportation thereof, pursuant to the act of March 3, 1843, together with sundry statements relative to the transactions of the bureau, and the property in its charge, marked from A to H, inclusive.

There was appropriated for provisions for the current year, the sum of $976,666 81. The estimates herewith submitted for the ensuing year, are based on the employment of the same number of men, and the same force throughout; but the sum asked to be appropriated, is $903,813, being a reduction of $72,853 81. It will be seen by the annexed estimates (marked A) that the amount asked as above, cover all the items of expenditures, excepting those required for the maintenance of the bureau, which are subjoined, marked B.

By the act of 3d March last, it is directed that "there shall be allowed, instead of the sum now allowed by law, three cents per day, in lieu of the spirit ration," &c. Until the passage of this act, a commutation was authorized at two cents per day, which was paid under regulations of the department from the general appropriation for provisions. An addition of one-third to this authorized allowance, in all cases where the recipients draw "their rations in kind," renders a specific estimate necessary. Assuming the entire number, who so commute, to be five thousand, there would be paid them $55,750, of which $36,500 would be paid from the ration estimate, and the remaining $18,250 is made a special estimate, and constitutes a part of the sum of $903,813, above enumerated.

No additional appropriation is required for clothing; the fund being amply sufficient, and the ten per cent. charged on issues, covers, it is believed, contingent losses. Desirous of diminishing the large stock of certain descriptions of clothing on hand, and reducing the quantities at some of our foreign depots, no more has been purchased than was deemed absolutely necessary, and the shipments have been extremely restricted. Our home supply has been increased by a quantity ordered to be returned from Rio de Janeiro and Mahon. There is on hand, an undue quantity of boys' clothing, ordered some years since during the existence of the apprentice system, which it would be advisable to sell, although at a probable loss on the original purchase.

During the last fiscal year, clothing was purchased to the amount of $83,149 85; and there was issued, during the same period by the naval store keepers in the United States, clothing to the amount of $180,045 79.

By the advice of experienced officers of the navy, who were strongly impressed in its favor, there has been procured, under the direction of the department, and sent to our squadrons, with a view of testing its utility, a limited quantity of insoluble rubber clothing.

Contracts for the annual supply of navy beef and pork were made in the autumn of 1846. Immediately following, and before deliveries were due, an extraordinary advance took place in the price of provisions. The result has been an entire failure on the part of contractors to fulfil their engagements; and, in order to meet the wants of the service, the bureau has been compelled to purchase in open market, at greatly enhanced prices. A statement of these purchases (marked C) accompanies this report. These, with such further additional purchases as shall be made, will in due time be specially reported to the department, for such legal action as may be necessary.

The accompanying abstract (marked E) of the offers for furnishing supplies the current year, submitted pursuant to the requirements of the act of 3d March, 1843, is a condensed exhibit of the annual contracts of the bureau, and it will be observed that they are on terms generally favorable to the government.

Under the authority of the act of March last, contracts for the term of four years have been made for the annual delivery of sixty thousand pounds of navy butter, and eighty thousand pounds of navy cheese for the use of our foreign squadrons. The preceding contracts were for a quantity not exceeding seventy thousand pounds of butter and one hundred and twenty thousand pounds of cheese. Notwithstanding the reduction, it is believed that even a less quantity, particularly of cheese, will answer the wants of the service. The present contracts are with several persons, and although prices have generally advanced, the terms are more favorable than those which previously existed. In making these contracts, proposals with sureties of ability to furnish the required article in quantities of not less than ten thousand pounds, were invited by public advertisement. Annexed, (marked D,) is an abstract of the offers made.

Our long established depot at Mahon, having, by request of the Spanish government, been discontinued, the bureau, in April last, chartered a vessel to bring home the stores there deposited. This vessel was not of sufficient capacity to transport the whole quantity on hand, but such as were returned, were landed at the Brooklyn yard; and those which, on survey, passed inspection, were received into store for issue, and the remainder turned over to the navy agent for sale.

No change has been made in the depots of the African squadron. Should the force on that station be continued beyond the five years stipulated in the treaty of 1842, it seems from the opinion of Commodore Reed, who was authorized to discontinue one, or both, and substitute another, that no change is advisable, although the present arrangement is one attended with inconvenience and expense.

In attending to the wants of the Brazillian squadron, which has been duly supplied, the bureau has had the active assistance and advice of the faithful and vigilant naval store-keeper at Rio de Janeiro.

The recent appointment of a naval store-keeper at Monterey, and the establishment of a permanent depot in California, cannot but be advantageous to that part of the service, which comes under the cognizance of this bureau. Many articles, for the subsistence of the crews of the important squadron in the Pacific, can be procured on the western coast, without the risk and expense of transportation, and a resident officer will furnish definite and reliable information to the department on this subject, while, with a permanent depot, the embarrassment in forwarding stores, which have hitherto been indefinitely consigned to the squadron, will be obviated.

With a permanent station in California, the depots at Honolulu and Macao, may, it is believed, be dispensed with. Neither is represented as favorable to the preservation of stores, and the commandant in the Pacific has been authorized to send a store-ship to Macao for supplies for the squadron under his command.

Most of the supplies for the squadron in the gulf of Mexico, have been forwarded to the Pensacola yard, where the stores have been placed in anticipation of the wants of that station. Some shipments of provisions have, however, been sent direct to this squadron.

Annexed (marked F) is an abstract of the shipments made by this bureau, during the year, to our squadrons; and, also, a statement (marked G) of the value of provisions, clothing, and small stores on hand at the different stations, at home and abroad, at the last date received.

The transactions of the bureau involve an annual expenditure of about one million of dollars, exclusive of the management and preservation of the clothing fund, which exceeds half that amount. Embracing, as the accounts do, a vast variety of detail, great vigilance, fidelity, and accuracy are necessarily required in their examination, transfer, and adjustment. An additional clerk was authorized at the last session of Congress, with a view to the prompt discharge of current business, and also to extricate the books and accounts from embarrassment and arrears, originating in an inadequate clerical force and other defects. As the force now assigned the bureau is deemed amply sufficient for all its ligitimate duties, I trust its affairs may soon be placed in a satisfactory condition.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

GIDEON WELLES.

Hon. John Y. Mason,
Secretary of the Navy.

A.

Estimate from the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing for that portion of the United States naval service coming under its cognizance, during the year commencing July 1, 1848, *and terminating June* 30, 1849.

Estimate for provisions for 10,000 men :

One ration per day for 10,000 men would be, for the year, 3,650,000 rations, which, at 20 cents each, is equal to	$730,000 00
One ration per day for 1,018 commission and warrant officers, "attached to vessels for sea service," would be, for the year, 371,570 rations, which, at 20 cents each, is equal to	74,314 00
One ration per day for 1,113 marines, "attached to vessels for sea service," would be 406,245 rations, which, at 20 cents each, is equal to	81,249 00
Additional sum required for an estimated number of 5,000 men, who may decline to draw the spirit portion of their ration, as provided by the law of 3d March, 1847	18,250 00
Aggregate amount required	903,813 00

Appropriated for the year ending June 30, 1848, for provisions	$976,666 81
Asked to be appropriated for the year ending June 30, 1849, for provisions	903,813 00

Bureau of Provisions and Clothing,
November 10, 1847.

B.

Estimate of the expenses of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing for the fiscal year, commencing July 1, 1848, and ending June 30, 1849.

For compensation to the chief of the bureau	*$3,000 00
For compensation to the chief clerk of the bureau	*1,400 00
For compensation to one clerk, at $1,200 per annum	*1,200 00
For compensation to one clerk, at $800 per annum	*800 00
For compensation to one messenger, at $700 per annum	*700 00
For compensation to one clerk, provided by the act of March, 1845, at $1,200 per annum	1,200 00
For compensation to one clerk, provided by the act of 3d March, 1847, at $1,000 per annum	1,000 00
	$9,300 00

Contingent.

For printing, blank-books, binding, and stationery	$450 00
For miscellaneous items	200 00
For one laborer, at $10 per month	120 00
	$770 00

Appropriations for the year ending 30th June, 1848.

For compensation to the chief of the bureau, clerks, and messengers, provided by law	$9,300 00
For contingent, included in the general estimate for the Navy Department	770 00
	$10,070 00

Asked to be appropriated for the year ending June 30, 1849.

For compensation to the chief of the bureau, clerks, and messenger	$9,300 00
For contingent	770 00
	$10,070 00

Bureau of Provisions and Clothing,
November 10, 1847.

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* These salaries are provided by the act of March, 1842, reorganizing the Navy Department.

C.

Statement showing the quantities of beef and pork purchased in open market, in consequence of the failures of contractors to deliver, with the prices, &c., &c., since November 18, 1846.

From whom purchased.	Date.	Beef.	Pork.	Price per bbl.
George Montgomery	1847. July	200 bbls.		$14 87½
Wildes P. Walker	" August	250 "		14 50
George Montgomery	" August	100 "		14 62½
E. A. & W. Winchester	" September		1,200 bbls.	16 50
Wildes P. Walker	" September	1,600 "		14 49
Philip Otterback	" October	250 "		14 25
do	" "	1,550 "		12 94
do	" "	950 "		13 47
do	" "		1,100 "	13 93
do	" "		400 "	14 49

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, Nov.* 10, 1847.

D.

Abstract of proposals received for the supply of navy butter and navy cheese, under an advertisement of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, dated March 24, 1847.

Names.	Residence.	Butter—Price.	Cheese—Price.
		Cts. per lb.	Cts. per lb.
Eli L. Corbin, 1	East Macdonugh, N. Y.	22	
William Lang*	Boston, Mass.	22	
Soutter, Brother & Co.	New York.	24¼	17¾
William Wilson*	Brooklyn, N. Y.	23	14
Alpheus Fobes	New York	24⅜	17⅛
William Staar, 2	Newport, N. Y.	....	13¾
Orvin Brown, 3	Newport, N. Y.	....	14
Cassin & Abraham*	Philadelphia, Pa.	20	
Gilbert Davis, 4	New York	25	17
Henry Burrell & Co. 5	New York	....	15
Frederick Griffing, 6.	New York	24	

* Did not comply with the advertisement.

1. Accepted for 10,000 lbs. butter.
2. do 10,000 lbs. chees.
3. do 10,000 lbs. cheese.
4. do 40,000 lbs. butter, and 50,000 lbs. cheese.
5. do 10,000 lbs. cheese.
6. do 10,000 lbs. butter.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, Nov. 10, 1847.

E.

Abstract of proposals received for clothing and clothing materials, under an advertisement of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, dated April 7, 1847.

Names.	Residence.	Blue cloth pea jackets.	Blue cloth M. jackets.	Cloth trowsers.	Blue flannel overshirts.	Blue flannel undershirts.	Blue flannel drawers.	Blue flannel.	Barnsley sheeting frocks.	Canvas duck trowsers.	Canvas duck.
		Each.	*Each*	*Each.*	*Each.*	*Each.*	*Each.*	*Yard.*	*Each.*	*Each.*	*Yard.*
Nathaniel Hamlin	Boston	$8 25	$6 75	$3 50	$1 56	$1 06	$0 90	$0 37			
J. J. Bloodgood	Norfolk							35½			$0 30
John Dodd	Do	11 00	4 00	3 00	2 15	63	1 10		$0 98	$1 13	
George W. Simmons	Boston	7 75	5 00	3 50	1 50	75	75	35	1 00	1 20	*34
A. Mellon & Co.	New York										
Lewis Timberlake	Do	*6 40	*5 70	*3 00	*1 45	*80	*80	34	1 20	1 40	34
John Morrow	Paterson, N. J							50			
James L. Dean	Stamford, Ct										
Joseph B. Close	New York	11 50	9 00	4 25	1 38	1 05	1 15				
Thomas M. Sands	Salem, Mass	†6 49	†4 05	†3 11	†1 25	†61	†77	†31	†79	†89	50
F. U. R. Emory	Boston	9 00	5 50	3 55	1 55	70	85	35	95	1 25	
Glazier & Fellows	New York	8 99	7 97½	4 45	1 83	1 17		37¼	1 25	1 50	34
Andrew Hoover	Washington, D. C.										
M. H. Simpson	Boston										
Simms & Dudley	Do	7 75	5 50	3 12	1 38	83	83	34			
James Parsons	Washington, D. C.										
Jacob Sleeper	Boston	9 75	6 50	3 70	1 55	75	90	36	*90	*1 12	35
Grant & Barton	New York							35			34
Moses A Nixon	Do							37			36

* Accepted. † Declined.

E.—Continued.

Names.	Residence.	Barnsley sheeting.	Dungaree.	Calfskin shoes.	Calfskin pumps.	Yarn stockings.	Yarn socks.	Blankets.	Matresses.	Black silk handkerchiefs.
		Yard.	*Yard.*	*Pair.*	*Pair.*	*Pair.*	*Pair.*	*Each.*	*Each.*	*Each.*
Nathaniel Hamlin	Boston			$1 22¼	$0 86			$1 80		†$0 89
J. J. Bloodgood	Norfolk	$0 68	$0 11							
John Dodd	Do									
George W. Simmons	Boston	*60	*11	1 60	1 20	$0 40	24	1 75	$5 20	1 00
A. Mellon & Co.	New York								4 60	
Lewis Timberlake	Do	62	11½					1 60		*92
John Morrow	Paterson, N. J							2 25		
James L. Dean	Stamford, Ct			1 15	1 10					
Joseph B. Close	New York									
Thomas M. Sands	Salem, Mass	50	10	1 71	1 13	49	20	†1 50	†4 00	†75
F. U. R. Emory	Boston			1 50	1 10				5 50	1 00
Glazier & Fellows	New York	62	10 15-16			45	32	1 75	5 62	99⅞
Andrew Hoover	Washington, D. C			1 29½	1 12					
M. H. Simpson	Boston							2 00		
Simms & Dudley	Do									
James Parsons	Washington, D. C			*1 15	*88					
Jacob Sleeper	Boston	70	20	1 10	1 12	50	33	2 00	6 00	1 10
Grant & Barton	New York		11					*1 60		1 00
Moses A. Nixon	Do	65¾	11¾							

* Accepted. † Declined.

E.—Continued.

Names.	Residence.	Blue cloth [illegible] jackets.	Blue cloth M. jackets.	Cloth trowsers.	Blue flannel overshirts.	Blue flannel undershirts.	Blue flannel drawers.	Blue flannel.	Barnsley sheeting frocks.	Canvas duck trowsers.	Canvas duck.
		Each.	*Each.*	*Each.*	*Each.*	*Each.*	*Each.*	*Yard.*	*Each.*	*Each.*	*Yard.*
John G. Flagg	Boston										
B. Jesup	New York										
H. & D. H. Brooks & Co.	Do	$12 00	$10 50	$4 25	$1 65	$1 05	$1 20				
Nathaniel Gale	Boston	7 24	4 35	3 37	1 49	75	83	$0 34 15-16			
Caleb Jones	Richmond, Va.	....	....	....	....	....	....	*33 87-100			
Cooley, Keys, & Hill	New York										
Johnson Sewall, & Co	Boston	....	....	....	....	....	....	34			
Aaron Jones	Germantown, Pa.										
Smith, Cary, & Mosely‡	Albany, N. Y.										
Sumner Flagg	Boston										
R. H. Waller, jr	New York										
William Wilson‡	Brooklyn, N. Y.										
John Ashton, jr.	Philadelphia	6 80	4 50	3 75	1 75	1 00	90				
Haynes, Hart, & Co‡	Boston										
Kittiedge & Blakes‡	Do										
P. Lear‡	Do										

* Accepted. † Declined. ‡ Informal, therefore not considered.

E. Continued.

Names	Residence.	Barnsley sheeting.	Dungaree.	Calfskin shoes.	Calfskin pumps.	Yarn stockings.	Yarn socks.	Blankets.	Matresses.	Black silk handkerchiefs.
		Yard.	Yard.	Pair.	Pair.	Pair.	Pair.	Each.	Each.	Each.
John G. Flagg	Boston	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	$5 23	
B. Jesup	New York	....	....	†$1 23½	†$0 81¼					
H. & D. H. Brooks & Co.	Do									
Nathaniel Gale	Boston									
Caleb Jones	Richmond, Va.									
Cooley, Keese, & Hill	New York	....	....	1 19	1 05					
Johnson, Sewall, & Co.	Boston									
Aaron Jones	Germantown, Pa.	....	....	....	....	*$0 37½	*$0 22 11-12			
Smith, Cary, & Mosely‡	Albany, N. Y.									
Sumner Flagg	Boston	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	*4 55	
R. H. Waller, jr	New York	....	....	....	....	58⅓	33¼			
William Wilson‡	Brooklyn, N. Y.									
John Ashton, jr	Philadelphia									
Haynes, Hartt, & Co.‡	Boston									
Kittiedge & Blakes‡	Do									
P. Lear‡	Do									

* Accepted. † Declined. ‡ Informal, therefore not considered.

NOTE.—In the several instances where a proposal appears *lower* than the accepted offer, the individual making such offer either positively declined, failed to enter into contract, or to comply with the conditions of the advertisement, when the supply was offered to the next lowest bidder, according to law; and where two or more bids were equal, it was decided by lot.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, *November* 10, 1847.

E.—Continued.

Abstract of proposals received for the supply of "fresh beef and vegetables," at the respective navy yards, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1848, *under advertisements of the several navy agents, by direction of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.*

Names.	Where to be delivered.	Beef.	Vegetables.
		Per pound.	*Per pound.*
Thomas Cuovier*	Pourtsmouth, N. H	$0 07	$0 00¾
Nahum Chapin*	Boston, Mass	5.8–10	1
John Gordon and N. Saunders	do	7	1⅜
Potter & Leland	do	7	1⅜
William H. Cornell	New York	6½	1¼
Peter Valentine*	do	5	1½
George Lockwood	do	5.74	1.24
H. B. Tickenor	do	5.48	1.24
George Smith†	do	4.95	1
George Montgomery	do	6	3
George Hawes	do	6.24	1¼
S. R. Van Duzen	do	5.90	1.24
Jasper Flynn	do	6.19	1.49
David Woelpper*	Philadelphia, Pa	9	3
George W. Pappler*	Baltimore, Md	5	1½
W. J. Codd	do	6	2
Philip Otterback	Washington, D. C	5.85	2½
S. J. Little*	do	5.98	2¼
James Rhodes	do	7	7
William Ward*	Norfolk, Va	7½	2½
John Ghent*	Pensacola, Fla	4½	2½
Francis Moreno	do	5½	3¼
Henry A. Nunes	do	5	3
William McVoy	do	5	3¼

* Accepted. † Declined.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, November 10, 1847.

E.—Continued.

Abstract of proposals received for the supply of "navy beef," for 1848, *under the advertisement of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, dated June* 22, 1847.

Names.	Residences.	At Boston.		At New York.		At Norfolk.	
		First delivery.	Second delivery.	First delivery.	Second delivery.	First delivery.	Second delivery.
		Per barrel.	Per barrel.	Per barrel.	Per barrel.	Per barrel.	Per barrel.
John Kies	Boston, Mass	$11 90	$11 40	$11 97	$11 47	$11 96	$11 46
John Walker	Washington, D. C.	13 27	13 27	12 85	12 85	12 70	12 70
E. A. & W. Winchester	Boston, Mass	11 97	11 97	11 97	11 97	11 97	11 97
Abner Davis	New York	11 49	11 49	10 98	10 98	11 49	11 49
Hiram Slocum	Troy, N. Y	10 85	10 85	10 65	10 65	11 75	11 75
Richard G. Briscoe	Washington, D. C.	13 33	13 28	13 33	13 28	13 33	13 28
J. K. Morehead & Chambers McKibbin	Pittsburg, Pa.	11 00	11 00	11 00	11 00	11 00	11 00
Samuel J. Little	Washington, D. C.	13 50	13 50	13 50	13 50	13 00	13 00
B. F. Smith & Richard Hilliard	Cleveland, O.	13 00	12 00	13 00	12 00	13 00	12 00
Joseph Hillman	Troy, N. Y	11 00	*10 00	11 00	*10 00	11 50	*10 50
Sumner Hudson	Boston, Mass	14 00	14 50	15 00	15 00	17 00	16 00
John Acosta	New York	11 65	10 65	11 15	10 15	11 65	10 65

George W. Shaw	Boston, Mass	11 92	11 42	11 98	11 48	11 95	11 35
Alpheus Fobes	New York	14 99	14 74	14 74	14 24	14 99	14 74
George Schnabel	Lewisburg, Pa	14 00	14 00	13 80	13 80	13 80	13 80
Edson B. Olds	Circleville, O	13 93	13 23	13 73	12 95	13 95	13 33
Nathaniel Hamlin	Boston, Mass	13 00	12 47	13 00	12 47	13 00	12 47
David Mahoney	Albany, N. Y	12 00	12 25	11 40	10 40		
J. Borter Brawley, George W. Howard & William H. Davis	Meadville, Pa	*9 93	11 49	*10 21	11 17	*10 17	10 98
William W. Smith	Portland, Me	11 95	11 98				
Eli Perry	Albany, N. Y	....	....	13 40	13 40		

*Accepted.

Navy Department, *Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, November* 10, 1847.

E.—Continued.

Abstract of proposals received for the supply of "navy pork," for 1848, *under the advertisement of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, dated June,* 22, 1847.

Names.	Residence.	At Boston.		At New York.		At Norfolk.	
		First deilvery.	Second delivery.	First delivery.	Second delivery.	First delivery.	Second delivery.
		Per barrel.	Per barrel.	Per barrel.	Per barrel.	Per barrel.	Per barrel.
John Kies	Boston, Mass	$14 89	$14 40	$14 79	$14 49	$14 71	$14 30
E. A. & W. Winchester	Boston, Mass	14 87	14 87	14 87	14 87	14 87	14 87
Abner Davis	New York	13 89	13 89	13 39	13 39	13 89	13 89
William Griffin	Madison, Ind	14 44	14 44	14 44	14 44	14 44	14 44
Hiram Slocum	Troy, N. Y	13 25	13 25	13 00	13 00	13 25	13 25
Richard G. Briscoe	Washington, D. C	14 93	14 87	14 93	14 87	14 93	14 87
J. K. Morehead & Chambers McKibbin	Pittsburg, Pa	13 90	13 90	13 90	13 90	13 90	13 90
Samuel J. Little	Washington, D. C	14 50	14 50	14 50	14 50	14 50	14 50
B. F. Smith & Richard Hilliard	Cleveland, O	15 50	14 50	15 50	14 50	15 50	14 50
Joseph Hillman	Troy, N. Y	13 75	12 50	13 75	12 50	13 90	*12 90
Sumner Hudson	Boston, Mass	18 00	16 00	19 00	18 00	20 00	19 00
John Acosta	New York	14 51	13 65	13 81	13 15	14 51	13 65

George W. Shaw	Boston, Mass.	14 92	14 42	14 82	14 52	14 72	14 52
Alpheus Fobes	New York	15 49	15 34	15 24	15 19	15 49	15 24
George Schnabel	Lewisburg, Pa.	15 00	15 00	15 00	15 00	14 80	14 80
Joseph Clark	Albany, N. Y	....	....	13 90	13 90		
Edson B. Olds	Circleville, O.	15 95	14 95	15 73	14 73	15 95	15 33
James Maher	Albany, N. Y.	....	....	14 50	14 50		
Hathaniel Hamlin	Boston, Mass.	13 94	12 93	13 94	12 93	13 94	12 93
Joseph G. Stebbins	Schuylerville, N. Y	*12 24	*12 30	*11 86	*12 05		
J. Borter Brawley, George W. Howard & William H. Davis,	Meadville, Pa.	13 17	13 45	13 11	13 49	*13 00	13 49
Henry A. Amelung & J. N. Armstrong	Nashville, Tenn	16 40	15 90	16 40	15 90	16 40	15 90

*Accepted.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, November* 10, 1847.

E.—Continued.

Abstract of proposals for "small stores," to be delivered at the navy yard, Boston, Mass., during the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1848, under an advertisement of the navy agent, by direction of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.

Articles.	William Lang.*	W. P. Walker.	Geo. Simmons.	A. H. Bangs.
Brushes, shaving, each	$0 04	$0 08	$0 07	$0 04
Brushes, scrubbing, each	19	36	15	32
Brushes, shoe, each	18	17	13	16
Brushes, clothes, each	10	10	25	19¾
Buttons, navy, vest, gross	1 90	20	1 70	1 95
Buttons, navy, coat, gross	1 00	30	4 00	50
Buttons, dead-eye, gross	15	30	20	15
Blacking, boxes of, dozen	50	60	38	50
Bees-wax, in ¼-pound cakes, pound	18	12	37	36
Combs, coarse, dozen	90	65	35	61
Combs, fine, dozen	56	50	80	96
Cotton, spools of, doxen	33	2	45	21
Grass, for hats, 100 bands	2 20	6	2 12	3 00
Handkerchiefs, cotton, each	5	2	14	7
Handkerchiefs, silk, fancy colors, each	25	20	50	38
Jacknives, each	19	20	19	18¾
Looking-glasses, each	4	15	10	5
Needles, sewing, 1,000	1 50	10	1 00	25
Razors, in single cases, each	30	35	35	28
Razor-strops, each	14	15	12	5
Ribbon, hat, piece	75	65	57	50
Soap, salt-water, pound	5¾	20	6	5
Soap, shaving, in cakes, dozen	50	19	24	12
Silk, sewing, pound	1 25	20	5 50	2 50
Scissors, each	14	15	13	13
Spoons, each	3	6	2	2
Thread, pound	60	60	74	55
Tape, dozen	30	20	25	14
Thimbles, each	1	4	1½	1

*Accepted

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, Nov. 10, 1847.

E—Continued.

Abstract of proposals for "small stores," to be delivered at the navy yard at New York during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1848, under an advertisement of the navy agent, by direction of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing

Articles.	Alpheus Fobes.	William Lang.*	George Adams.	Browning & Pomeroy.	William Wilson.	Abner Davis.	D. C. Hyde & Co.	William Brown.
Brushes, shaving..........each..	$0 05	$0 08	$0 10	$0 07½	$0 08½	$0 16	$0 07	$0 10
Brushes, scrubbing.........do...	14	20	15	18¾	17½	25	17½	23
Brushes, shoe..............do...	12	13	18	16	20½	25	15	15
Brushes, clothes...........do...	18	15	25	29	44½	37½	25	35
Buttons, navy vest.....per gross..	75	1 50	1 50	3 25	......	4 50	3 00	4 25
Buttons, navy coat........do.....	1 10	1 50	6 00	8 50	......	9 00	7 50	5 45
Buttons, dead-eye.........do.....	14	17	10	22	......	75	21	29
Blacking, boxes of.......per doz..	49	50	60	50	......	1 50	50	1 10
Beeswax, in ¼ lb. cakes...per lb..	31	80	30	34	37	60	31¼	35
Combs, coarse..........per doz..	74	36	37½	54	......	75	50	37
Combs, fine...............do....	80	1 00	90	1 10	......	1 50	1 05	1 28
Cotton, spools of...........do....	16	30	20	46	......	62½	45	35
Grass, for hats....per 100 hands...	3 80	2 25	2 00	2 15	......	2 50	2 25	2 58
Handkerchiefs, cotton........each	8	10	6	14	11½	25	14½	88
Handkerchiefs, silk, fancy colors do.	61	37	45	54	73½	81	54	1 19
Jacknives...................do.	18	19	17	21	16½	34	20	25
Looking-glasses ....do.	10	5	25	15	......	25	12½	15
Mustard seed ....per lb..	8	6½	6¾	9	......	15	8½	13
Needles, sewing.......per 1,000..	74	1 00	1 50	1 25	......	2 00	1 12½	1 20
Pepper, black............per lb..	9	7	7¼	8	......	12½	8	10
Pepper, red................do...	8	13	20	15	......	50	16	30
Razors, in single cases.....each..	20	29	37½	30	37½	44	27½	35
Razor strops...............do...	8	14	18	27	16¼	25	25	15
Riband, hat...........per piece..	50	60	55	65	......	87½	69	6
Soap, saltwater ....per lb..	6	5¾	5¾	8	......	18¾	7½	8
Soap, shaving, in cakes....per doz.	18	50	29	33	......	50	29	26
Silk, sewing..............per lb..	1 00	1 25	1 50	9 15	......	8 00	7 00	8 00
Scissors..................each..	16	14	22	21	28	25	18	20
Spoons ....do...	3	3	3¾	4½	3½	9	4¼	4
Thread, black, white, blue..per lb..	69	55	60	90	......	1 12½	94	90
Tape, black and white...per doz..	31	20	20	24	......	18¾	26	62
Thimbles ....each..	2	1	1¼	1½	......	2	1	2

* Accepted.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, November* 10, 1847.

E.—Continued.

Abstract of proposals for "small stores," to be delivered at the navy yard, at Norfolk, Va., during the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1848, under an advertisement of the navy agent, by direction of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.

Articles.	E. J. Higgins & Bro.	Henry B. Reardon.*
Brushes, shaving, each	$0 05	$0 03
Brushes, scrubbing, each	10	15
Brushes, shoe, each	9	10
Brushes, clothes, each	2	2
Buttons, navy, vest, gross	1 00	1 00
Buttons navy, coat, gross	1 00	1
Buttons, dead-eye, gross	16	15
Blacking, boxes of, gross	50	75
Bees-wax, in ¼-pound cakes, pound	25	32¼
Combs, coarse, dozen	60	75
Combs, fine, dozen	1 00	1 00
Cotton, spools of, dozen	45	15
Grass, for hats, 100 hands	2 00	2 00
Handkerchiefs, cotton, each	8	1
Handkerchiefs, silk, fancy colors, each	70	69
Jacknives, each	25	27
Looking-glasses, each	18	4
Needles, sewing, 1,000	1 50	40
Razors, in single cases, each	16	25
Razor-strops, each	16	5
Ribbon, hat, piece	1 60	55
Soap, salt-water, pound	6½	6¾
Soap, shaving, in cakes, dozen	25	25
Silk, sewing, pound	5 00	35
Scissors, each	10	30
Spoons, each	3	3
Thread, black, white, and blue, pound	60	68
Tape, dozen	20	15
Thimbles, each	1	

*Accepted.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, Nov. 10, 1847.

E—Continued.

Abstract of proposals for "small stores," to be delivered at the navy yard at Pensacola, Florida, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1848, under an advertisement of the navy agent, by direction of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.

Articles.	J. D. Williams.	C. P. Knapp.*	B. F. Magee.	George G. Pattison.	H. F. Ingraham.	J. R. Brooks, No. 1.	J. R. Brooks, No. 2.
Brushes, shaving....................each..	$0 09	$0 07	$0 08	$0 07	$0 20	$0 08	$0 08
Brushes, scrubbing....................do...	20	20	20	22	30	19	19
Brushes, shoe....................do...	18¾	14	14	12	20	13	13
Brushes, clothes....................do...	20	20	20	25	40	18	18
Buttons, navy vest..........per gross..	2 00	75	5 00	4 00	4 00	......	4 00
Buttons, navy coat..............do.....	3 00	50	7 00	7 50	6 00	......	7 50
Buttons, dead-eye..............do.....	37½	25	25	20	40	22	22
Blacking, boxes of...........per doz..	75	75	37½	45	75	40	40
Beeswax, in ¼ lb. cakes........per lb..	35	31	35	25	40	32	32
Combs, coarse...............per doz..	1 00	70	60	70	1 00	75	75
Combs, fine....................do....	1 00	50	1 00	80	1 00	96	96
Cotton, spools of..............do....	20	40	25	40	40	......	55
Grass, for hats.........per 100 hands..	5 00	4 00	3 00	4 60	5 00	5 00	5 00
Handkerchiefs, cotton...........each..	10	75	10	8	15	9	9
Handkerchiefs, silk, fancy colors...do...	20	20	25	28	50	......	50
Jacknives....................do...	16⅔	15	15	15	20	13	13
Looking-glasses...................do...	20	20	25	25	25	25	25
Needles, sewing...........per 1,000..	60	50	50	1 00	1 00	......	1 25
Razors, in single cases..........each..	50	25	25	28	50	25	25
Razor strops....................do...	20	20	25	18	25	25	25
Riband, hat................per piece..	95	85	85	85	1 00	92	92
Soap, saltwater................per lb..	8	10	7	6¼	8½	7½	7½
Soap, shaving, in cakes.......per doz..	45	20	37½	60	75	45	45
Silk, sewing....................per lb..	5 00	1 50	5 00	7 00	5 50	......	7 50
Scissors....................each..	20	10	12½	12	25	18	18
Spoons....................do...	6	3	2½	3	4	5	5
Thread, black, white, blue.....per lb..	1 10	1 00	90	1 00	1 25	85	85
Tape, black and white.......per doz..	15	10	25	12	20	35	35
Thimbles....................each..	1	4	½	3	3	1	1

* Accepted.

Navy Department, *Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, November* 10, 1847.

E.—Continued.

Abstract of proposals received for the transportation of stores from Brooklyn, New York, to Monterey, Pacific, under an advertisement of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, dated August 17, 1827.

Names.	Name of vessel.	Price per barrel.
Sherwood & Stark*	Not stated	$2 00
Ed. S. Innes & Co.	Panama	2 37½
E. P. Moore†	Cynthia	1 60
G. M. Weld	Not stated	2 95
J. S. Oakford	do	2 45
Gurdon & Talbot	Lebanon	2 50
H. A. Peirce	Not stated	2 37½
A. Kintzing, Dwight & Co.	(Proposal informal.)	
Minot & Hooper	Not stated	4 00
Coffin & Weld	do	2 89
Sampson Tappan	do	2 98
W. H. Bigelow	do	2 20
Isaac Clapp	do	2 73
T. M. Braine	do	2 35
E. D. Davison	do	2 48
Hollister & Johnson	do	2 24
A. G. Benson & Co.	do	2 40
J. S. Alexander	do	2 23

* Accepted.　　† Did not pass inspection.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, November 10, 1847.

E.—Continued.

Abstract of proposals received for the transportation of stores from Gosport, Va., to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, under an advertisement of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, dated August 17, 1847.

Names.	Name of vessel.	Price per barrel.
Coffin & Weld*	Not stated	$0 79
G. M. Weld	Do	89
Benj. Richards	Bark Ellen Augusta, and schooner Col. Blum	1 12½
J. S. Oakford	Not stated	97
J. Baker & Co	Do	1 30
R. G. Shaw	Do	98

* Accepted.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, November 10, 1847.

E—Continued.

Abstract of proposals received for furnishing "navy supplies" at the navy yard Boston, Massachusetts, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1848, *under an advertisement of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, dated March* 19, 1847.

Names.	Residence.	Flour, per barrel.	Biscuit.		Whiskey, per gal.	Sugar, per lb.	Tea, per lb.	Rice, per 100 lbs.	Butter, per lb.
			Tight casks, per 100 lbs.	Flour barrels, per 100 lbs.					
Peter Kernand	Baltimore	....	$4 80	$4 60					
William Numsen	Baltimore								
Thomas Brown	Georgetown, D. C	$6 96	4 62	3 94					
Peter Hewett	Alexandria Va	....	5 98	5 47					
Gurdon K. Tyler	Baltimore	....	4 95	4 45					
William Yeaton	Alexandria, Va	7 35	....	....	....	$0 8½	$0 55	$5 20	
James D. Dardin	Baltimore								
Poitiaux Robinson	Richmond, Va								
J. A. Sprigg	Baltimore								
William Hindman	Baltimore	7 50	4 70	4 40	$0 33				
John F. Pickrell	Washington, D. C	....	....	....	29⅞	....	38¾	4 87	
Robert Ritchie	Philadelphia								
Esau Pickrell	Washington, D. C	6 87½							
John Wilson & Co	New York								
Wells, Miller, & Provost	New York								
John K. Graham	Philadelphia	6 87½	....	....	39¾	7.99	42½	4 99	
John Acosta	New York	7 10	....	....	35½	7.90	43½	5 30	$0 24
John Doughty	Philadelphia								
James C. Woodward	New York	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	26

E.—Continued.

Names.	Residence.	Molasses, per gal.	Beans, per bush.	Vinegar, per gal.	Pickles, per lb.	Raisins, per lb.	Dried apples, per pound.	Tobacco, per lb.
Peter Kernan	Baltimore							
William Numsen	Baltimore			$0 20				
Thomas Brown	Georgetown, D. C							
Peter Hewitt	Alexandria, Va							
Gurdon K. Tyler	Baltimore							
William Yeaton	Alexandria, Va	$0 40	$2 20				$0 5	
James D. Dardin	Baltimore		1 75					15 15–16
Poitiaux Robinson	Richmond, Va							20
J. A. Sprigg	Baltimore							18
William Hindman	Baltimore							
John F. Pickrell	Washington, D. C	39¾						18.95
Robert Ritchie	Philadelphia			15				
Esau Pickrell	Washington, D. C							
John Wilson & Co	New York							17⅛
Wells, Miller, & Provost	New York			9¼	$0 03⅜			
John K. Graham	Philadelphia	40¾	1 95	9.99	3.99		5.95	
John Acosta	New York	34½	1 74	10½		$0 10⅛	5.45	
John Doughty	Philadelphia				*2.98&3.93			
James C. Woodward	New York		2 25				6	

* Accepted.

E.—Continued.

Names.	Residence.	Flour, per barrel.	Biscuits. Tight casks, per 100 lbs.	Biscuits. Flour barrels, per 100 lbs.	Whiskey, per gal.	Sugar, per lb.	Tea, per lb.	Rice, per 100 lbs.	Butter, per lb.
E. J. Higgins & Bro	Norfolk	$7 20	....	....	$0 36	$0 8½	$0 50	$5 00	
A. D. Baker	New York								
Hyatt & Stump	Baltimore	8 20	....	....	37	7¾	37½	4 75	$ 21
C. V. S. Gibbs	New York	*5 85	$6 00	$6 00	*29 8-17	7¾	41 8-17	4 75	19
Joseph Hillsman	Troy, N. Y	7 43	....	....	....	8½	51	....	21
George W. Shaw	Boston	6 60	....	....	32¾	7.36	37	*4 15	18½
Fortune C. Parsons	Fayetteville, N. Y	7 53	4 67	4 37	29⅞	8	42	4 88	16
Henry M. Boswick	New York	....	....	....	31¼	8¼	43	5 00	20
Robert A. Mayo	Richmond, Va								
W. H. Winder	Philadelphia	....	4 81	4 50					
James S. Sturges	New York	....	....	....	....	7.94			
Wildes P. Walker	Boston	7 50	....	....	30	7.95	38½	4 74	20
George Schnabel	Lewisburg, Pa	8 14	....	....	34½	8¾	....	5 05	
Nickerson & Co	Boston	7 00	....	....	....	8	....	5 25	
Lewis Timberlake	New York								
David Townsend	Boston								
Elliott & Brother	New York								
Thomas Robinson	Boston								
William Lang	Boston	6 48	....	....	30	*6.98	*36	5 50	*15¾
Nathaniel Hamlin	Boston	7 50 & 6 25	*4 50 *& 3 75	*4 50 *& 3 75	....	8	65	4 75	

* Accepted.

E.—Continued.

Names.	Residence.	Molasses, per gal.	Beans, per bush.	Vinegar, per gal.	Pickles, per lb.	Raisins, per lb.	Dried apples, per pound.	Tobacco, per lb.
E. J. Higgins & Bro.	Norfolk	$0 38	$1 80	....	$0 05	$0 12	$0 05	$0 *13.24
A. D. Baker	New York	....	....	$0 07½				
Hyatt & Stump	Baltimore	35	1 60	14	....	9	....	18
C. V. S. Gibbs	New York	33¾	1 50	7.99	4	9 8-17	6	25
Joseph Hillman	Troy, N. Y	39	1 85	12½	....	10	5	
George W. Shaw	Boston	27½	1 55½	10½	3½	8⅛	*4⅝	
Fortune C. Parsons	Fayetteville, N. Y	38	1 87	8½	3.60	10½	4⅞	16
Henry M. Bostwick	New York	36½	1 37½	12½	....	10⅛	6¾	
Robert A. Mayo	Richmond, Va	....	....	....	....	....	....	14½
W. H. Winder	Philadelphia							
James S. Sturges	New York	....	2 36					
Wildes P. Walker	Boston	26	....	10	....	9	4.73	15.95
George Schnabel	Lewisburg, Pa	41½	2 25	....	....	16¾		
Nickerson & Co.	Boston	....	1 87½	12				
Lewis Timberlake	New York	....	....	....	....	....	....	15¾
David Townsend	Boston	....	1 80	14	5			
Elliott & Brother	New York	....	....	....	....	....	....	28
Thomas Robinson	Boston	....	1 65					
William Lang	Boston	*23	*1 35	10¾	5	*8	6	17
Nathaniel Hamlin	Boston	32	1 85	....	....	9	6	

* Accepted.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, November 10, 1847.

E.—Continued.

Abstract of proposals received for furnishing "navy supplies" at the navy yard, New York, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1848, under an advertisement of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing dated March 19, 1847.

Names.	Residence.	Flour, per barrel.	Biscuit.		Whiskey, per gallon.	Sugar, per pound.	Tea, per pound.	Coffee, per pound.	Cocoa, per pound.	Rice, per 100 lbs
			Tight casks, per 100 lbs.	Flour barrels, per 100 lbs.						
Peter Kernan	Baltimore	....	$4 60	$4 40						
William Numsen	Do									
Thomas Brown	Georgetown, D. C.	$6 90	4 44	3 74						
Peter Hewitt	Alexandria, Va.	....	5 99	5 48						
Gurdon K. Tyler	Baltimore	....	4 95	4 45						
William Yeaton	Alexandria, Va.	7 35	....	....	....	$0 08½	$0 55	$0 08.40	$0 17	$5 25
Jos. L. Sanford	New York	....	5 00	4 50						
Wilson G. Hunt	Do									
Jas. D. Dardin	Washington, D. C.									
William Wilson	Brooklyn, N. Y.	....	4 87½	4 87½	....	....	47½	7¾	....	4-95
Poitiaux Robinson	Richmond, Va.									
J. A. Sprig	Baltimore									
William Hindman	Do	7 20	4 65	4 46	$0 33					
John F. Pickrell	Washington, D. C.	....	....	....	29⅞	....	38¾	....	....	4 87½
Robert Ritchie	Philadelphia									
Esau Pickrell	Washington, D. C.	6 87½								
John Wilson & Co.	New York									
Wells, Miller, & Provost.	Do									
John K. Graham	Philadelphia	6 62½	....	....	30¾	7.99	42½	8¼	....	4 99
John Acosta	New York	6 87½	....	....	32½	7¾	41¾	7⅞	....	5 20
John Doughty	Philadelphia									
Jas. C. Woodward	New York									
E. J. Higgins & Brother.	Norfolk, Va.	6 90	....	....	32¼	7.75	42	7.98	11.74	4 70

E.—Continued.

Names.	Residence.	Butter, per pound.	Molasses, per gallon.	Beans, per bushel.	Vinegar, per gallon.	Pickles, per pound.	Raisins, per pound.	Dried apples, per pound.	Tobacco, per pound.
Peter Kernan	Baltimore								
William Numsen	Do				$0 20				
Thomas Brown	Georgetown, D. C.								
Peter Hewitt	Alexandria, Va.								
Gurdon K. Tyler	Baltimore								
William Yeaton	Alexandria, Va.		$0 40	$2 20				$0 05	
Jos. L. Sanford	New York								
Wilson G. Hunt	Do							6½	
Jas. D. Dardin	Washington, D. C.			1 75					$0 15 15-16
William Wilson	Brooklyn, N. Y.	$0 23					$0 08¼	4⅞	
Poitiaux Robinson	Richmond, Va.								20
J. A. Sprigg	Baltimore								18
William Hindman	Do								
John F. Pickrell	Washington, D. C.		39¾						18.95
Robert Ritchie	Philadelphia				14				
[illegible] Pickrell	Washington, D. C.								
John Wilson & Co.	New York								17⅛
Wells, Miller, & Provost	Do				8¼	*$0 03¼			
John K. Graham	Philadelphia		40¾	1 95	9.99	3.99		5.95	
John Acosta	New York	22	33½	1 60	8.95		$0 09 15-16	5⅜	
John Doughty	Philadelphia					3⅜			
Jas. C. Woodward	New York	25		2 15				5½	
E. J. Higgins & Brother	Norfolk, Va.	23	35	1 36	10	5	12	* 4.29	* 13.24

* Accepted.

E.—Continued.

Names.	Residence.	Flour, per barrel.	Biscuit.		Whiskey, per gallon.	Sugar, per pound.	Tea, per pound.	Coffee, per pound.	Cocoa, per pound.	Rice, per 100 lbs.
			Tight casks, per 100 lbs.	Flour barrels, per 100 lbs.						
A. D. Baker	New York									
Hyatt & Stump*	Baltimore	$7 95	....	....	$0 36	$0 07¾	$0 37½	$0 08	....	$4 60
C. V. S. Gibbs	New York	†5 85	$5 75	$5 75	† 28 15-16	7.74	.41 7-16	† 7 12-17	$0 11.69	4 87½
Joseph H. Hillman	Troy, N. Y	7 43	....	....	....	8½	49¾	8½		
George W. Shaw	Boston	6 40	....	....	31¼	† 7.72	41½	7⅞	....	†4 37½
Fortune C. Parsons	Fayetteville, N. Y.	7 47	4 63	4 33	29⅞	7.95	43	8¼	11¾	4 87
Henry M. Bostwick	New York	....	....	....	30¾	8⅛	41½	8	11¾	5 00
Robert A. Mayo	Richmond, Va									
W. H. Winder	Philadelphia	....	4 50	4 00						
James S. Sturgis	New York	....	....	....	....	7.93				
E. P. Holden	Baltimore	....	5 84	5 37						
G. Schnabel	Lewisburg, Pa	8 10	....	....	34	8¾	....	9½	15¼	5 00
Lewis Timberlake	New York									
David Townsend	Boston									
Elliott & Brothers	New York									
Ezra Wheeler	Do	....	....	....	....	8¼	49	8¼		
Nathaniel Hamlin	Boston	7 50 & 6 25	†4 50 & †3 75	†4 50 & †3 75	....	8	65	8¼	† 8	4 75

* Withdrawn.

† Accepted.

E.—Continued.

Names.	Residence.	Butter, per pound.	Molasses, per gallon.	Beans, per bushel.	Vinegar, per gallon.	Pickles, per pound.	Raisins, per pound.	Dried apples, per pound.	Tobacco, per pound.
A. D. Baker	New York	....	....	....	*$0 07⅜				
Hyatt & Stump†	Baltimore	$0 20	$0 35	$1 55	12½	....	$0 09	$0 05	$0 18
C. V. S. Gibbs	New York	18¾	32¾	1 49	7 15-16	$0 04	* 8 15-16	5 7-16	25
Joseph H. Hillman	Troy, N. Y	20	39	1 85	12½	....	10	5	
George W. Shaw	Boston	18¾	* 29½	1 45	11	3⅜	10	4.60	
Fortune C. Parsons	Fayetteville, N. Y	15½	38	1 80	8½	3.45	10¼	4⅞	16
Henry M. Bostwick	New York	* 17¾	35¼	* 1 35	10	....	9¾	6½	
Robert A. Mayo	Richmond, Va	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14½
W. H. Winder	Philadelphia								
James S. Sturgis	New York	....	....	2 36					
E. P. Holden	Baltimore								
G. Schnabel	Lewisburg, Pa	....	41	2 23	26	....	16¾		
Lewis Timberlake	New York	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15¾
David Townsend	Boston	....	....	1 80	14	5			
Elliott & Brothers	New York	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	28
Ezra Wheeler	Do								
Nathaniel Hamlin	Boston	....	32	1 85	....	....	9	6	

* Accepted. † Withdrawn.

Navy Department, *Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, November* 10, 1847.

E—Continued.

Abstract of proposals received for furnishing "navy supplies" at the navy yard, Norfolk, Virginia, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1848, *under an advertisement of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, dated March* 19, 1847.

Names.	Residence.	Flour, bbl.	Biscuit.		Whiskey, gallon.	Sugar, lb.	Tea, lb.	Rice, 100 lbs.
			Tight casks, 100 lbs. *	Flour bbls., 100 lbs.				
Peter Kernan	Baltimore		$4 40	$4 20				
William Numsen	Do							
Thomas Brown	Georgetown, D. C.	$6 74	4 14	3 60				
Peter Hewitt	Alexandria, Va		5 49	4 98				
Gurdon K. Tyler	Baltimore		4 75	4 21				
William Yeaton	Alexandria, Va	7 25				8½	55	$5 20
Jas. D. Dardin	Washington							
Poitiaux Robinson	Richmond, Va							
J. A. Sprigg	Baltimore							
William Hindman	Do	7 00	4 60	4 20	32			
Jno. F. Pickrell	Washington, D. C.				29⅞		* 38¾	4 87½
Robert Ritchie	Philadelphia							
Esau Pickrell	Washington, D. C.	6 87½						
John Wilson & Co	New York							
Wells, Miller, and Provost	Do							
John K. Graham	Philadelphia	6 62½			30¾	7 99-100	42½	4 99
John Acosta	New York	6 87½			32½	7 95-100	44¾	5 33⅓
John Doughty	Philadelphia							
E. J. Higgins & Bro	Norfolk	6 20			30	* 7 4-9	43	4 36
A. D. Baker	New York							
Hyatt & Stump	Baltimore	7 90			36	8	39	4 60

* Accepted.

E—*Abstract of proposals*—Continued.

Names.	Residence.	Butter, lbs.	Molasses, gals.	Beans, bush.	Vinegar, gal.	Pickles, lb.	Raisins, lb.	Dried apples, lb.	Tobacco, lb.
Peter Kernan	Baltimore								
William Numsen	Do				$0 20				
Thomas Brown	Georgetown, D. C.								
Peter Hewitt	Alexandria, Va.								
Gurdon K. Tyler	Baltimore								
William Yeaton	Alexandria, Va.		$0 40	$2 20				$0 5¼	
Jas. D. Dardin	Washington			1 75					$0 15 15-16
Poitiaux Robinson	Richmond, Va.								20
J. A. Sprigg	Baltimore								18
William Hindman	Do								
John F. Pickrell	Washington, D. C.		39¾						18 95-100
Robert Richie	Philadelphia				16				
Esau Pickrell	Washington, D. C.								
John Wilson & Co.	New York								17⅓
Wells, Miller, & Provost	Do				9¼	$0 3⅜			
John K. Graham	Philadelphia		40¾	1 95	9 99-100	3 99-100		5 95-100	
John Acosta	New York	$0 24	35	1 74	9⅞		$0 10½	5 45-100	
John Doughty	Philadelphia					3 7-16			
E. J. Higgins & Bro.	Norfolk	23	32	* 1 34	10	5	11⅞	* 4	* 13 24-100
A. D. Baker	New York				* 7½				
Hyatt & Stump	Baltimore	20	36	1 60	12½		10		18

* Accepted.

E.—*Abstract of proposals*—Continued.

Names.	Residence.	Flour, bbl.	Biscuit.		Whiskey, gal.	Sugar, lb.	Tea, lb.	Rice, 100 lbs.
			Tight casks, 100 lbs.	Flour bbls., 100 lbs.				
C. V. S. Gibbs	New York	*$5 85	$5 75	$5 75	*$0 29 8-17	$0 7 6-8	$0 41 8-17	$4 75
Joseph Hillman	Troy, N. Y.	7 55	....	....	....	8¾	52	
George W. Shaw	Boston	6 24	....	....	31	7 7-8	39⅞	* 4 11
Fortune C. Parsons	Fayetteville, N. Y.	7 39	4 60	4 33	29¼	7 95-100	45	4 90
Henry M. Bostwick	New York	....	....	....	31¼	8¼	43	5 00
Robert A. Mayo	Richmond, Va.							
W. H. Winder	Philadelphia	....	4 50	4 00				
James S. Sturgis	New York	....	....	....	....	7 93-100		
G. Schnabel	Lewisburg, Pa.	8 15	....	....	36	9	....	5 10
Lewis Timberlake	New York							
Elliott & Bro.	Do.							
Elliott O. D. Poor	Baltimore	....	....	....	....	....	42 7-16	
Nathaniel Hamlin	Boston	$7 50 & $6 25	* $4 50 & $3 75	* $4 50 & $3 75	....	8	65	4 75

* Accepted.

E.—*Abstract of proposals*—Continued.

Names.	Residence.	Butter, lb.	Molasses, gal.	Beans, bush.	Vinegar, gal.	P .	Raisins, lb.	Dried apples, lb.	Tobacco, lb.
C. V. S. Gibbs	New York	* $0 19	$0 34 8-17	$1 50	$0 7 99-100	$0 4	$0 9 8-17	$0 6	$0 25
Joseph Hillman	Troy, N. Y.	22	40	1 87	12½	....	11	5¼	
George W. Shaw	Boston	19¼	* [illegible]	1 50	11½	3 45-100	9 87-100	4⅞	
Fortune C. Parsons	Fayetteville, N. Y.	16½	38	1 87	9	3 46-100	10½	5	16
Henry M. Bostwick	New York	20	36½	1 37½	12½	....	10⅛	6¾	
Robert A. Mayo	Richmond, Va.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14½
W. H. Winder	Philadelphia								
James S. Sturgis	New York	....	....	2 36					
G. Schnabel	Lewisburg, Pa.	....	43	2 35	....	....	17¾		
Lewis Timberlake	New York	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15¾
Elliott & Bro	Do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	23
Elliott O. D. Poor	Baltimore								
Nathaniel Hamlin	Boston	....	32	1 85	....	....	* 9	6	

* Accepted.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, November 10, 1847.

F.

Statement showing the value, &c., of shipments made by the bureau to the respective squadrons on foreign stations since November 18, 1846, the date of the last report.

Station.	Date.	Value of provisions.	Value of clothing.	Value of small stores.	Freight per barrel.
African squadron	Feb'y, 1847	$8,596 45	$2,370 24	$437 05	$1 56¼
Do	April, 1847	8,525 69	2,339 26	867 81	1 50
Do	Oct., 1847	15,957 24	6,546 34	1,156 87	1 20
Brazil squadron	Dec'r, 1846	17,616 87	1,646 57	1,543 79	89
Do	Oct., 1847	23,248 31	7,284 19	1,845 61	79
Pacific squadron	Feb'y, 1847	*24,020 53			
Do	June, 1847	28,654 44	....	4,460 37	2 75
Do	Oct., 1847	37,836 07	12,341 27	2,698 13	2 00
Gulf squadron	Dec'r, 1846	10,070 50	5,746 43	3,175 11	62½
Do	Jan'y, 1847	15,844 81	1,389 25	....	1 25
Do	Feb'y, 1847	9,137 07	3,580 00	....	70
Do	March, 1847	14,260 22	5,502 13	....	75
Do	July, 1847	948 44	....	....	1 00
Do	Sept., 1847	26,695 26	....	1,546 00	80

* Per United States store-ship Southampton.

NAVY DEPARMENT, *Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, November* 10, 1847.

G.

Statement showing the value of provisions, clothing, and small stores on hand at the last dates received from the different United States naval stations at home and abroad.

Station.	ate.	Provisions.	Clothing.	Small stores.
	1847.			
Portsmouth, N. H	Oct. 1	$10 80		
Boston, Mass	do	26,363 39	$74,990 18	$7,049 10
New York, N. Y	do	111,280 35	93,751 70	7,465 12
Philadelphia, Pa	do	43 76	1,291 91	225 31
Washington	do	107 46		
Norfolk, Va	do	55,583 74	73,023 42	6,723 56
Pensacola, Florida	do	17,048 46	18,825 34	1,393 77
Macao, China	April 1	23,192 69	61,636 23	3,465 60
Porto Praya	Oct. —	5,171 94	9,933 43	1,685 39
Monrovia, Africa	April —	2,347 90	1,647 22	815 33
Mahon, Minorca	Aug. 1	1,913 49	....	1,089 60
Rio de Janeiro	July 1	11,602 35	14,650 20	2,141 04
	1846.			
Honolulu, Sandwich Islands	Oct. 1	4,090 10	22,932 02	814 52
Total	....	258,756 43	372,681 65	32,868 34

MENT, *Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, November* 10, 1847.

H.

Statement of contracts made by the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, for and in behalf of the Navy Department, for supplies for the navy, to be delivered during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1848: *prepared in obedience to the acts of Congress approved April* 21, 1808, *and March* 3, 1809.

Contractors' names.	Date of contract.	Articles contracted for.	At what price.	Where to be delivered.
John F. Pickrell	May 3, 1847	Tea	$0 38¾ per pound	New York and Norfolk.
Cornelius V. S. Gibbs	May 3, 1847	Raisins	8 15-16 do.	New York.
		Coffee	7 16-17 do.	Do
		Butter	19 do.	Norfolk.
		Whiskey	29 8-17 do.	Boston and Norfolk.
		Do	28 15-16 do.	New York.
		Flour	5 85 per barrel	Boston, New York, and Norfolk.
E. J. Higgins & Brother	May 4, 1847	Beans	1 34 per bushel	Norfolk.
		Tobacco	13 24-100 per pound	Boston, New York, and Norfolk.
		Sugar	7 4-9 do.	Norfolk.
		Dried apples	4 29-100 do.	New York.
		Do	4 do.	Norfolk.
Nathaniel Hamlin	May 4, 1847	Raisins	9 do.	Do
		Cocoa	8 do.	New York.
John Doughty	May 4, 1847	Pickles	2 98-100 and 3 93-100 per pound	Boston.
Wells, Miller, & Provost	May 4, 1847	Do	3¼ per pound	New York.
		Do	3⅜ do.	Norfolk.
George W. Shaw	Ma 4, 1847	Rice	4 15-100 do.	Boston.
		Do	4⅜ do.	New York.
		Do	4 11-100 do.	Norfolk.
		Molasses	29½ per gallon	New York.
		Do	30½ do.	Norfolk.
		Sugar	7 72½-100 per pound	New York.
		Dried apples	4⅝ do.	Boston.
Augustus D. Baker	May 5, 1847	Vinegar	7½ per gallon	Roston and Norfolk.
		Do	7⅜ do	New York.
Nathaniel Hamlin	May 7, 1847	Biscuit	$4 50 & $3 75 per 100 lbs.	Boston, New York, and Norfolk.

H.—*Statement of contracts made by the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing*—Continued.

Contractors' names.	Date of contract.	Articles contracted for.	At what price.	Where to be delivered.
William Lang	May 7, 1847	Butter	$0 15¾ per pound	Boston.
		Sugar	6 95-100 do	Do
		Raisins	8 do	Do
		Beans	1 35 per bushel	Do
		Tea	36 per pound	Do
		Molasses	23 per gallon	Do
Henry M. Bostwick	May 13, 1847	Butter	17¾ per pound	New York.
		Beans	1 35 per bushel	Do
Nahum Chapin	May 21, 1847	Fresh beef	5 8-10 per pound	Boston.
		Vegetables	1 do	Do
William Ward	May 25, 1847	Fresh beef	7½ do	Norfolk.
		Vegetables	2½ do	Do
George W. Pappler	May 28, 1847	Fresh beef	5 do	Baltimore.
		Vegetables	1½ do	Do
Thomas Currier	May 28, 1847	Fresh beef	7 do	Portsmouth, N. H.
		Vegetables	¾ do	Do
Peter Valentine	June 11, 1847	Fresh beef	5 do	New York.
		Vegetables	1½ do	Do
Samuel J. Little	July 7, 1847	Fresh beef	5 98-100 do	Washington, D. C.
		Vegetables	2¼ do	Do
David Woelpper	June 29, 1847	Fresh beef	9 do	Philadelphia.
		Vegetables	3 do	Do
John Ghent	June 10, 1347	Fresh beef	4½ do	Pensacola, Flor.
		Vegetables	2½ do	Do
		Small stores, viz:		
William Lang	May 20, 1847	Brushes, shaving	4 each	Boston.
		Brushes, scrubbing	19 do	Do
		Brushes, shoe	18 do	Do
		Brushes, clothes	10 do	Do
		Buttons, navy, vest	1 90 per gross	Do
		Buttons, navy, coat	1 00 do	Do
		Buttons, deadeye	15 do	Do
		Blacking, boxes of	50 per dozen	Do
		Beeswax	18 per pound	Do

William Lang	May 26, 1847	Combs, coarse	90	per dozen	Do
		Combs, fine	56	do	Do
		Cotton, spools of	33	do	Do
		Grass, for hats	2 20	per 100 hands	Do
		Handkerchiefs, cotton	5	each	Do
		Handkerchiefs, silk	25	do	Do
		Jacknives	19	do	Do
		Looking glasses	4	do	Do
		Needles	1 50	per 1,000	Do
		Razors	30	each	Do
		Razor strops	14	do	Do
		Ribbon, hat	75	per piece	Do
		Soap, salt water	5¾	per pound	Do
		Soap, shaving	50	per dozen	Do
		Silk, sewing	1 25	per pound	Do
		Scissors	14	each	Do
		Spoons	3	do	Do
		Thread	60	per pound	Do
		Tape	30	per dozen	Do
		Thimbles	1	each	Do
		Brushes, shaving	8	do	New York.
		Brushes, scrubbing	20	do	Do
		Brushes, shoe	13	do	Do
		Brushes, clothes	15	do	Do
		Buttons, navy, vest	1 50	per gross	Do
		Buttons, navy, coat	1 50	do	Do
		Buttons, deadeye	17	do	Do
		Blacking, boxes of	50	per dozen	Do
		Beeswax	30	per pound	Do
		Combs, coarse	36	per dozen	Do
		Combs, fine	1 00	do	Do
		Cotton, spools of	30	do	Do
		Grass, for hats	2 25	per 100 hands	Do
		Handkerchiefs, cotton	10	each	Do
		Handkerchiefs, silk	37	do	Do
		Jacknives	19	do	Do
		Looking glasses	5	do	Do
		Mustard seed	6½	per pound	Do
		Needles	1 00	per 1,000	Do
		Pepper, black	7	per pound	Do
		Pepper, red	13	do	Do

H.—*Statement of contracts made by the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing*—Continued.

Contractors names.	Date of contract.	Articles contracted for.	At what price.	Where to be delivered.
William Lang—continued	May 26, 1847	Razors	$0 29 each	New York.
		Razor straps	14 do.	Do
		Ribbon, hat	60 per piece	Do
		Soap, salt water	5¾ per pound	Do
		Soap, shaving	50 per dozen	Do
		Silk, sewing	1 25 per pound	Do
		Scissors	14 each	Do
		Spoons	3 do.	Do
		Thread	55 per pound	Do
		Tape	20 per dozen	Do
		Thimbles	1 each	Do
		Small stores, viz:		
Henry B. Reardon	May 26, 1347	Brushes, shaving	3 do.	Norfolk.
		Brushes, scrubbing	15 do.	Do
		Brushes, shoe	10 do.	Do
		Brushes, clothes	2 do.	Do
		Buttons, navy vest	1 00 per gross	Do
		Buttons, navy coat	1 do.	Do
		Buttons, deadeye	15 do.	Do
		Blacking, boxes of	75 per dozen	Do
		Beeswax	32½ per pound	Do
		Combs, coarse	75 per dozen	Do
		Combs, fine	1 00 do.	Do
		Cotton, spools of	15 do.	Do
		Grass, for hats	2 00 per 100 hands	Do
		Handkerchiefs, cotton	1 each	Do
		Handkerchiefs, silk	69 do.	Do
		Jacknives	27 do.	Do
		Looking glasses	4 do.	Do
		Needles	40 per 1,000	Do
		Razors	25 each	Do
		Razor strops	5 do.	Do
		Ribbon, hat	55 per piece	Do
		Soap, saltwater	6¾ per pound	Do

		Soap, shaving	25 per dozen	Do
		Silk, sewing	35 per pound	Do
		Scissors	30 each	Do
		Spoons	3 do	Do
		Thread	68 per pound	Do
		Tape	15 per dozen	Do
		Thimbles	1 each	Do
Gilbert Davis*	April 28, 1847	160,000 pounds navy butter	25 per pound	Boston, New York, & Norfolk.
Frederick Griffing*	May 6, 1847	40,000 pounds navy butter	24 do	Do do
Gilbert Davis*	May 3, 1847	200,000 pounds navy cheese	17 do	Do do
William Starr*	May 10, 1847	40,000 pounds navy cheese	13¾ do	Do do
Orvin Brown*	May 10, 1847	40,000 pounds navy cheese	14 do	Do do
H. Burrell & Co.*	June 5, 1847	40,000 pounds navy cheese	15 do	Do do
Eli L. Corbin*	May 26, 1847	40,000 pounds navy butter	22 do	Do do
Chester P. Knapp	June —, 1847	Brushes, shaving	7 each	Pensacola, Fla.
		Brushes, scrubbing	20 do	Do
		Brushes, shoe	14 do	Do
		Brushes, clothes	20 do	Do
		Buttons, navy vest	75 per gross	Do
		Buttons, navy coat	50 do	Do
		Buttons, deadeye	25 do	Do
		Blacking, boxes of	75 per dozen	Do
		Beeswax	31 per pound	Do
		Combs, coarse	70 per dozen	Do
		Combs, fine	50 do	Do
		Cotton, spools of	40 do	Do
		Grass, for hats	4 00 per 100 hands	Do
		Handkerchiefs, cotton	6¼ each	Do
		Handkerchiefs, silk	20 do	Do
		Jacknives	15 do	Do
		Looking glasses	20 do	Do
		Needles	50 per 1,000	Do
		Razors	25 each	Do
		Razor strops	20 do	Do
		Ribbon, hat	85 per piece	Do
		Soap, saltwater	10 per pound	Do
		Soap, shaving	20 per dozen	Do
		Silk, sewing	1 50 per pound	Do
		Scissors	10 each	Do
		Spoons	3 do	Do

* These contracts continue for four years; one-fourth the quantities specified in each to be delivered annually.

H.—*Statement of contracts made by the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing*—Continued.

Contractors names.	Date of contract.	Articles contracted for.	At what price.	Where to be delivered.
Chester P. Knapp—Continued	June —, 1847	Thread	$1 00 per pound	Pensacola, Fla.
		Tape	10 per dozen	Do
		Thimbles	4 each	Do
Aaron Jones	June 1, 1847	Yarn stockings	4 50 per dozen pair	Boston, New York, & Norfolk.
		Yarn socks	2 75 do	Do do
George W. Simmons	June 5, 1847	Barnsley sheeting	60 per yard	Do do
		Canvas duck	34 do	Do do
		Dungaree	11 do	Do do
James Parsons	June 8, 1847	Shoes	1 15 per pair	Do do
		Pumps	88 do	Do do
Caleb Jones	June 12, 1847	Blue flannel	33 87-100 per yard	Do do
Sumner Flagg	June 12, 1847	Matresses	4 55 each	Do do
Lewis Timberlake	June 12, 1847	Blue cloth pea jackets	6 40 do	Do do
		Blue cloth monkey jackets	5 70 do	Do do
		Blue cloth trowsers	3 00 do	Do do
		Blue flannel shirts	1 45 do	Do do
		Blue flannel undershirts	80 do	Do do
		Blue flannel drawers	80 do	Do do
Grant & Barton	June 11, 1847	Blankets	1 60 do	Do do
Jacob Sleeper	June 12, 1847	Barnsley sheeting frocks	90 do	Do do
		Canvas duck trowsers	1 12 do	Do do
Lewis Timberlake	June 24, 1847	Black silk handkerchiefs	92 do	Do do
Brawley, Howard, & Davis	Aug. 9, 1847	900 barrels navy beef	9 93 per barrel	Charlestown, Mass.
Joseph Hillman	Aug. 9, 1847	900 barrels navy beef	10 00 do	Do
Brawley, Howard, & Davis	Aug. 9, 1847	900 barrels navy beef	10 21 do	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Joseph Hillman	Aug. 9, 1847	900 barrels navy beef	10 00 do	Do
Brawley, Howard, & Davis	Aug. 9, 1847	900 barrels navy beef	10 17 do	Gosport, Va.
Joseph Hillman	Aug. 9, 1847	900 barrels navy beef	10 50 do	Do
Brawley, Howard, & Davis	Aug. 9, 1847	800 barrels navy pork	13 00 do	Do
Joseph Hillman	Aug. 9, 1847	800 barrels navy pork	12 90 do	Do
James G. Stebbins	Aug. 16, 1847	1,600 barrels navy pork	12 24 & 12 30 per barrel	Charlestown, Mass.
James G. Stebbins	Aug. 16, 1847	1,600 barrels navy pork	11 86 & 12 05 do	Brooklyn, N. Y.

Charter parties.				
Bark Marietta	April 17, 1847	Freight of stores	1 50 per barrel	**If delivered at Porto Praya.**
			2 00 do	If delivered on the coast of Africa.
Bark Maid of Orleans	April 29, 1847	Freight of stores	1 25 per barrel, $50 each adult passenger, & $25 each child or servant	From Port Mahon, Minorca, to the navy yard at Brooklyn, New York.
Ship Charles	May 4, 1847	Freight of stores	2 75 per barrel	Coast of California, Pacific.
Bark "Z. D."	Sept. 10, 1847	Freight of stores	79 do	To Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
Ship Matilda	Sept. 17, 1847	Freight of stores	2 00 do	To Monterey, W. coast of America.
Ship Joseph Meigs	Sept. 27, 1847	Freight of stores	1 20 do	To Porto Praya, Cape de Verds.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, *November* 10, 1847.

REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Nov. 4, 1847.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, herewith, my annual report of the fiscal condition of this bureau, and the usual statements of such affairs as appropriately come under its cognizance.

Amount of appropriation for "surgeon's necessaries and appliances," for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1847, remaining on hand at that date..................	$12,589 68
Amount appropriated by act of Congress, approved March 3d, 1847..................................	40,200 00
Aggregate............................	52,789 68

Balance in the treasury of the United States, November 1st, 1847....................................	$41,939 09
Amount of "naval hospital fund" in the treasury of the United States, November 1st, 1847...........	200,510 70
"Medicines, arrearages," in the treasury of the United States, November 1st, 1847......................	10,238 31
Amount required for "surgeons' necessaries and appliances," for the naval service for the fiscal year commencing July 1st, 1848, (as estimated in table A,) is....................................	42,650 00
Amount required for the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, for the next fiscal year, (as estimated in table B,) is...	7,670 00

The naval hospitals and the naval asylum are not included in the estimate marked A; being supported from the naval hospital fund.

The unusual activity of this branch of the service, demanded by the exigencies of the past year, has imposed a most unequal burden of duty upon the medical officers; and suggests the importance of an increase of the corps, not only as an act of justice to its members, but to those most dependant upon their faithful and unwearied attentions. Unremitting and devoted in their labors, during the prevalence of a malignant epidemic, several of the most distinguished have been sacrificed; when a prompt relief might have spared them from exposure at a moment of peculiar susceptibility engendered by long and arduous employment. Too high a compliment cannot be paid to the memory of their professional and patriotic zeal. Many have returned, enfeebled by climate and exhausted by contact with disease; while others still remain abroad with urgent claims to indulgence which it has been impossible to afford. Even the pressing wants of sea-going ships have not been met, without in some instances, doing injustice to those who required and well deserved a temporary reprieve.

The accompanying statement, marked C, exhibits the actual number of medical officers demanded for the posts entitled to their services. This number, so nearly equal to the whole force of this corps, cannot possibly be detailed when due allowance has been made for those attending the examining boards and engaged in preparatory study; for those on leave of absence, for the illness of others, and such transient casualities as may always be expected to occur. Under these circumstances, I most earnestly recommend an addition of five to the grade of surgeons, and the same number to that of assistant surgeons, with the assurance that such an increase would relieve the department of much embarrassment, enabling it to equalize with justice the duties of the grade, and insuring a more active and faithful professional service to the navy at large.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

THO. HARRIS,
Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

Hon. John Y. Mason,
Secretary of the Navy.

A.

Estimate from the Bureau of Medicine aud Surgery, for the naval service of the ensuing year, so far as coming under its cognizance, October, 1847.

Ships of the Line (2.)

Columbus	$3,000	
Ohio	3,000	
		$6,000
Razee Independence		$1,400

Frigates (7.)

United States	$1,200	
Columbia	1,200	
Congress	1,200	
Brandywine	1,200	
Cumberland	1,200	
Two frigates	2,000	
		$8,000

Sloops of War (12.)

Saratoga	$800	
John Adams	800	
Albany	800	
Germantown	800	
Portsmouth	800	
Jamestown	800	
Warren	800	
Cyane	800	
Decatur	750	
Preble	750	
Dale	750	
Marion	750	
		$9,400

Brigs (5.)

Boxer	$600	
Dolphin	600	
Bainbridge	600	
Perry	600	
Porpoise	600	
		$3,000

Schooners (6.)

Flirt	$250	
Bonita	250	
Petrel	250	
Reefer	250	
Onkahyee	250	
Taney	250	
		$1,500

Bomb-vessels (4.)

Vesuvius	$250	
Hecla	250	
Ætna	250	
Stromboli	250	
		$1,000

Steamers (10.)

Mississippi	$700	
Princeton	600	
Michigan	300	
Alleghany	700	
Spitfire	300	
Vixen	300	
Scourge	300	
Scorpion	300	
Water Witch	300	
Iris	300	
		$4,100

Storeships (7)

Erie	$250	
Lexington	250	
Southampton	250	
Relief	250	
Supply	250	
Fredonia	150	
Electra	150	
		$1,550

Receiving-vessels, &c.

3 Receiving-vessels, at $500 each	$1,500	
3 do. do. $200 each	400	
1 Surveying brig	300	
3 Surveying schooners, at $200 each	600	
		$2,800

Nnvy Yards (8.)

Portsmouth	$350	
Boston	350	
New York	350	
Philadelphia	550	
Norfolk	350	
Pensacola	350	
Washington	350	
Marine Barracks	350	
		$3,000

Naval Stations, &c.

Memphis	$350	
Naval School at Annapolis	550	
		900

Recapitulation.

2 Ships-of-the-Line	$6,000
1 Razee	1,400
7 Frigates	8,000
12 Sloops	9,400
5 Brigs	3,000
6 Schooners	1,500
4 Bomb-vessels	1,000
10 Steamers	4,100
7 Storeships	1,550
3 Receiving-vessels	1,500
2 Receiving-vessels	400
1 Surveying Brig	300
3 Surveying Schooners	600
8 Navy Yards	3,000
2 Naval Stations	900
Total estimated	$42,650

THO. HARRIS,
Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

B.

Estimate of the sum required for the support of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the year commencing July 1, 1848, *under an act of Congress, approved August* 31, 1842.

Salary of Chief of the Bureau		$2,500	
Salary of assistant to Chief		1,400	
Salary of one clerk, at		$1,200	
Salary of one clerk, at	$800	1,000	
Increased by sec. 1, act 3d March, 1847	200		
Salary of messenger		700	
			$6,800

Contingent Expenses.

Labor	$120	
Blank books and stationery	500	
Miscellaneous items	250	
		870
Total required		$7,670

THO. HARRIS,
Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

C.

Statement showing the number of Medical Officers required for duty the ensuing year.

	Surgeons.	Assistant Surgeons.	Total.
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery	1	1	2
2 Line-of-battle ships	2	6	8
1 Razee	1	2	3
7 Frigates	7	14	21
12 Sloops	12	12	24
5 Brigs	....	5	5
6 Schooners	....	6	6
4 Bomb-vessels	....	4	4
10 Steamers	3	13	16
7 Storeships	....	7	7
1 Surveying brig	....	1	1
3 Surveying schooners	....	3	3
	26	74	100
Navy Yards.			
Portsmouth, N. H	1	....	1
Boston	1	1	2
New York	1	1	2
Philadelphia	1	1	2
Washington	2	....	2
Norfolk	1	1	2
Pensacola	1	1	2
	8	5	13
Receiving Ships.			
Boston	1	1	2
New York	1	1	2
Baltimore	1	....	1
Norfolk	1	1	2
New Orleans	1	....	1
	5	3	8
Rendezvous.			
Boston	1	....	1
New York	1	....	1
Philadelphia	1	....	1
Baltimore	1	....	1
Norfolk	1	....	1
	5	....	5

C.—Continued.

	Surgeons.	Assistant Surgeons.	Total.
Naval Hospitals.			
Boston	1	1	2
New York	1	2	3
Norfolk	1	2	3
Pensacola	1	2	3
	4	7	11
Naval Asylum.			
At Philadelphia	1	1	2
Naval Stations.			
Memphis	1	....	1
Naval School at Annapolis	1	....	1
	2	....	2
Marine Detatchment.			
In Mexico	1	2	3
Total number of Medical Officers required for duty during the ensuing year.			
For Bureau of Medicine and Surgery	1	1	2
For sea service	25	73	98
For navy yards	8	5	13
For receiving ships	5	3	8
For rendezvous	5	....	5
For naval hospitals	4	7	11
For Naval Asylum	1	1	2
For naval stations	2	....	2
For marine detachment in Mexico	1	2	3
	52	92	144

Total number of surgeons required for duty	52
Total number of assistant surgeons required for duty	92
Total of both grades	144

THO. HARRIS,
Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

No. 5.—*Detail estimate of pay and subsistence of officers, pay of non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of the United States marine corps, and pay for undrawn clothing, from the 1st of July, 1848, to the 30th of June, 1849, inclusive.*

Rank and grade.	Number.	Pay. Pay per month.	Pay. Extra day per month.	Pay. No. of servants at $7 per month.	Pay. No. of servants at $8 per month.	Pay. Total.	Subsistence. No. of rations per day, at 20 cts. per ration.	Subsistence. No. of extra or double rations per day, at 20 cents per ration.	Subsistence. Total.	Aggregate.
Brigadier general commandant	1	75		2		$1,068 00	6	6	$876 00	$1,944 00
Lieutenant colonel	1	60		2		888 00	5	5	730 00	1,618 00
Majors	4	50		2		3,072 00	4	4	2,336 00	5,408 00
Adjutant and inspector, paymaster and quartermaster	3	60			2	2,736 00	4		876 00	3,612 00
Assistant quartermaster	1	50			1	696 00	4		292 00	988 00
Captains commanding posts and at sea	8	50		1		5,472 00	4	4	4,672 00	10,144 00
Captains commanding companies	6	50		1		4,104 00	4		1,752 00	5,856 00
Captains	3	40		1		1,692 00	4		876 00	2,568 00
First lieutenants commanding guards at sea	6	40		1		3,384 00	4		1,752 00	5,136 00
First lieutenants	18	30		1		7,992 00	4		5,256 00	13,248 00
Second lieutenants	24	25		1		9,216 00	4		7,008 00	16,224 00
Sergeant major and quartermaster sergeant	2	17				408 00				408 00
Drum and fife majors	2	16				384 00				384 00
Orderly sergeants and sergeants of guards at sea	34	16				6,528 00				6,528 00
Sergeants	71	13				11,076 00				11,076 00
Corporals	105	9				11,340 00				11,340 00
Drummers and fifers	110	8				10,560 00				10,560 00
Privates	2,000	7				168,000 00				168,000 00
Clerks to brigadier general, adjutant and inspector, paymaster, quartermaster, and assistant quartermaster	9					5,737 16				5,737 16
Hospital steward	1	30				360 00	1		73 00	433 00

No. 5.—*Detail estimate of pay and subsistence of officers, &c.*—Continued.

Rank and grade.	Number.	Pay.					Subsistence.			Aggregate.
		Pay per month.	Extra pay per month.	No. of servants at $7 per month.	No. of servants at $8 per month.	Total.	No. of rations per day, at 20 cts. per ration.	No. of extra or double rations per day, at 20 cents per ration.	Total.	
Additional rations to officers for five years' service							188		$13,724 00	$13,724 00
Bounty for re-enlistment	125					$1,750 00				1,750 00
Two months' pay for unexpired time of former enlistment	125					1,750 00				1,750 00
Two months' rations for unexpired time of former enlistment	125						*1			1,448 75
Two months' clothing for unexpired time of former enlistment	125								625 00	625 00
Officers' servants at $8 50 per month for rations and clothing	81								8,262 00	8,262 00
Undrawn clothing and rations									6,000 00	6,000 00
Messenger to assistant quartermaster	1					365 00				365 00
Clerk in clothing bureau at Norfolk	1					283 28				283 28
Messenger and hospital nurse at headquarters	2					679 56				679 56
						260,044 00			56,558 75	316,602 75

* At 19 cents.

Headquarters Marine Corps, *Paymaster's Office, November* 4, 1847.

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. W. WALKER, *P. M. M. C.*

Estimate of the expenses of the Quartermaster's Department of the marine corps, for one year from July 1, 1848, *to June* 30, 1849.

There will be required for the Quartermaster's department of the marine corps, for one year, commencing July 1, 1848, in addition to the balances remaining on hand, the sum of $223,133 80.

1.	For provisions	$71,948 80
2.	For clothing	81,492 00
3.	For fuel	21,693 00
4.	For military stores, pay of armorers, repair of arms, accoutrements, ordnance stores, flags, drums, fifes, and other instruments	8,000 00
5.	For transportation of officers and troops, and for expenses of recruiting	12,000 00
6.	For repair of barracks, and rent of temporary barracks, and offices for commanding officers	6,000 00
7.	For contingencies, viz: freight, ferriage, toll, cartage, wharfage, compensation to judges advocate, per diem for attending courts martial, courts of inquiry, and for constant labor, house-rent, in lieu of quarters, burial of deceased marines, printing, stationery, forage, postage, pursuit of deserters, candles, oil, straw, furniture, bed sacks, spades, axes, shovels, picks, carpenters' tools, keep of a horse for the messenger, pay of the matron, washerwoman, and porter at hospital head-quarters	22,000 00
		$223,133 80

Respectfully submitted.

AUG. A. NICHOLSON,
Quartermaster Marine Corps.

PROVISIONS.

For whom required.	Enlisted men.	Washerwomen.	Matron.	Total.	Rations per day, at 16 cents.	Amount.
Non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, matron, and washerwomen	1,163	68	1	1,232	1	$71,948 80

CLOTHING.

For whom required.	Enlisted men.	Amount.
Non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, at $33 per annum	2,324	$76,692 50
600 watch coats, at $8 each	....	4,800 00
		$81,492 00

FUEL.

For whom required.	Number.	Cords.	Feet.	Inches.	Cords.	Feet.	Inches.
Commandant	1	36	4		36	4	
Lieutenant colonel	1	26			26		
Majors	4	26			104		
Staff majors	3	26			78		
Staff captains	1	21	2		21	2	
Captains	9	21	2		191	2	
First and second lieutenants	24	16	4		396		
Non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, servants, and washerwomen	1,283	1	4		1,924	4	
Matron to hospital headquarters	1	1	4		1	4	
Hospital headquarters	1	33			33		
Hospitals	5	16	4		82	4	
Armory at headquarters	1	30			30		
Mess rooms	6	3	4		21		
Offices of the commandant, staff and commanding officers of posts	11	7			77		
Guard rooms at barracks	6	21			126		
Guard rooms at navy yards	3	21			63		
Clothing stores	3	5			15		
					3,226	4	
One-fourth additional on 1,556 cords, the quantity supposed to be required for stations north of latitude 39 degrees					389		
Total cords required					3,615	4	
Which, at $6 per cord, is $21,693.							

Estimate of the expenses of the Quartermaster's department of the marine corps, for the increase under the act of March 2, 1847, to the 30th June, 1848.

There will be required for the Quartermaster's department of the marine corps, from March 2, 1847, to June 30, 1848, in addition to the usual appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1848, the sum of $70,681.

1. For provisions	$16,104 00
2. For clothing	36,300 00
3. For fuel	3,777 00
4. For military stores	3,500 00
5. For transportation and the expenses of recruiting	5,000 00
6. For contingencies, viz: the same as in estimate for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1849	6,000 00
	$70,681 00

Respectfully submitted.

AUG. A. NICHOLSON,
Quartermaster Marine Corps.

PROVISIONS.

For whom required.	Enlisted men.	Washerwomen.	Matron.	Total.	Rations per day, at 16 cents.	Amount.
Non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, (the increase authorized being 1,100—one-fourth that number supposed to be on shore)............	275	......	......	275	1	$16,104 00

CLOTHING.

For whom required.	Enlisted men.	Amount.
Non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, at $33 each...	1,100	$36,300 00

FUEL.

For whom required.	Number.	Cords.	Feet.	Inches.	Cords.	Feet.	Inches.
Captains	4	21	4	......	85		
Lieutenants..........................	8	16	4	......	132		
Non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates..........................	275	1	4	......	412	4	
Making..............................	......	......	......	......	629	4	
Which, at $6 per cord, is $3,777.							

No. 6.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS.

Pension Office, *November* 27, 1847.

Sir: In obedience to the provisions of the third section of the act of Congress of the 10th of April, 1812, entitled "An act for the regulation of the navy and privateer pension and navy hospital funds," I have prepared, and, herewith, transmit the following lists:

1. A list of persons who have been placed on the invalid pension list in consequence of having been disabled while in the line of their duty in the United States navy;

2. A list of persons who draw pensions on account of wounds or other injuries received while serving on board of private armed vessels;

3. A list of widows of officers, seamen and marines, who were killed or died while in the United States navy, and who now draw pensions under the acts of June 30, 1834, and June 15, 1844, granting five years' pensions to widows in certain cases;

4. A list of widows whose pensions have been renewed under the supplementary provisions of the act of March 3, 1847, and of those whose pensions have been renewed under the act of March [illegible], 1845, since the last annual report, and have expired; and

5. A list of those widows who are now drawing pensions under the act of March 3, 1847, authorizing the renewal of pensions for five years.

I also enclose an estimate of the amount of funds which will be required to pay invalid, privateer, and widows' pensions, for the fiscal year, ending on the 30th June, 1849.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

J. L. EDWARDS,
Commissioner of Pensions.

Hon. John Y. Mason,
Secretary of the Navy.

An estimate of the amount required to pay navy pensions in the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1849.

To pay navy invalid pensions during the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1849, the sum of $38,000 will be required..............................	$38,000 00
To pay the pensions of widows of officers, seamen and marines, for the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1849..	41,000 00
To pay the pensions of invalids who were wounded on board of private armed vessels during the late war..................................	3,000 00
Total amount required............	$82,000 00

J. L. EDWARDS,
Commissioner of Pensions.

Pension Office, *November* 27, 1847.

Alphabetical list of invalid navy pensioners, complete to November 17, 1847.

Names of pensioners.	Rank.	Commencement of pension.	Monthly allowance.	Act of Congress under which allowed.
Samuel Abbott	Seaman	Mar. 1, 1815	$5 00	April 23, 1800
Zephaniah Allen	Marine	Mar. 1, 1801	3 00	do
George Adams	Quarter gunner	Dec. 31, 1836	5 62½	do
George Alexander	Ordinary seaman	July 19, 1814	8 00	do
William Adams	Seaman	July 25, 1838	3 00	do
Joseph Ashley	Ordinary seaman	Dec. 18, 1835	2 50	do
James Allcom	Sailingmaster	Jan. 1, 1815	20 00	do
Robert Andrews	Quarter gunner	Aug. 1, 1829	4 50	do
Thomas Austin	Yeoman	Dec. 7, 1838	7 50	do
John Adams	Seaman	Feb. 17, 1836	6 00	do
Alexander Adams	Seaman	Oct. 6, 1812	3 00	do
Gabriel Anderson	Seaman	Aug. 19, 1835	1 50	do
John Anderson	Captain of hold	Oct. 21, 1841	1 87½	do
James Allen	Seaman	June 2, 1843	4 00	do
William Allen	Seaman	Jan. 1, 1839	5 00	Mar. 1, 1843
Samuel T. Anderson	Chaplain	July 1, 1844	20 00	April 23, 1800
John Alexander	Ordinary seaman	Oct. 8, 1846	5 00	do
Frederick Aggers	Quarter gunner	Sept. 19, 1845	3 75	do
Lewis Anderson	Seaman	May 8, 1847	3 00	do
Nathan Burr	Quarter gunner	Dec. 30, 1814	4 50	do
Samuel Bryant	Seaman	Mar. 5, 1830	3 00	do
John Brown	Seaman	July 1, 1829	6 00	do
Peter Barnard	Ordinary seaman	Dec. 1, 1814	4 00	do
John Brannan	Seaman	June 28, 1815	5 00	do
John Beatty	Marine	June 1, 1830	4 00	do
Luke Brown	Seaman	July 5, 1834	3 00	do
John Bevins	Quarter gunner	Feb. 24, 1837	7 50	do
Isaac Bassett	Ordinary seaman	May 15, 1814	5 00	do
John Bostrom	Quarter gunner	May 30, 1834	3 00	do
Frederick Boyer	Serg't marine corps	Sept. 5, 1834	2 25	do
James Bird	Seaman	Nov. 7, 1828	6 00	do
John Burnham	Master's mate	Dec. 10, 1813	9 00	do
John Butler	Seaman	Nov. 22, 1815	5 00	do
John Berry	Master-at-arms	Mar. 18, 1835	4 50	do
John Brown, 4th	Seaman	Aug. 31, 1825	3 00	do
Edward Berry	Seaman	July 4, 1837	4 50	do
James Bantam	Ordinary seaman	July 5, 1833	4 00	do
James Bell	Seaman	Aug. 23, 1823	6 00	do
Godfrey Bowman	Seaman	Sept. 10, 1813	6 00	do
Jonathan Bulkley	Midshipman	June 17, 1834	9 00	do
Edward Barker	Marine	May 18, 1836	3 50	do
John Baxter	Seaman	Feb. 28, 1819	6 00	do
Peter Borge	Captain's steward	May 19, 1834	6 00	do
John Brumley	Seaman	Sept. 1, 1826	6 00	do
William Barker	Marine	July 1, 1802	6 00	do
William Baggs	Marine	Mar. 1, 1814	3 00	do
George Boyle	Seaman	Nov. 21, 1837	4 00	do
John Bruce	Quarter gunner	Nov. 1, 1826	9 00	do
William Bain	Quarter gunner	Oct. 22, 1833	3 50	do
David C. Bunnell	Seamen	Apr. 27, 1813	3 00	do
Thomas Bowden	Quartermaster	Dec. 7, 1837	4 00	do
Henry S. Baker	Seaman	Dec. 11, 1838	4 50	do
Robert Berry	Seaman	June 22, 1829	6 00	do
Joseph Barrett	Quarter gunner	Apr. 17, 1813	9 00	do
John Bennett	Seaman	Dec. 14, 1814	6 00	do
James Blake	Ordinary seaman	July 26, 1822	5 00	do
Alfred Batts	Ordinary seaman	Oct. 24, 1833	5 00	do
George Bennett	Ordinary seaman	Sept. 16, 1839	2 50	do
Lemuel Bryant	Ordinary seaman	Aug. 1, 1814	8 00	do
Samuel Bosworth	Seaman	July 3, 1823	6 00	do

Alphabetical list of invalid navy pensioners—Continued.

Names of pensioners.	Rank.	Commencement of pension.	Monthly allowance.	Act of Congress under which allowed.
James Barker	Quartermaster	April 20, 1836	$8 00	April 23, 1800
Thomas Bartlett	Seaman	Nov. 24, 1834	6 00	do
Edmund Brett	Marine	June 12, 1815	3 00	do
Robert Butler	Quarter gunner	April 30, 1835	3 75	do
Robert Blair	Seaman	Jan. 1, 1832	6 00	do
Samuel Butler	Quarter gunner	Aug. 28, 1815	8 00	do
Thomas Buchanan	Marine	June 4, 1829	3 00	do
John Benson	Cook	Jan. 20, 1844	9 00	do
Thomas Butler	Captain foretop	Aug. 11, 1844	5 62½	do
Patrick Byrnes	Private marine corps	May 6, 1843	2 62½	do
John Burns	Ordinary seaman	Oct. 29, 1844	5 00	do
Ebenezer Ballard	Seaman	Jan. 1. 1846	8 00	Aug. 6, 1846
John Brady	Seaman	June 8, 1846	6 00	April 23, 1800
William Bent	Quartermaster	May 15, 1844	4 00	do
John W. Baker	Seaman	Sept. 26, 1845	3 00	do
Archibald R. Bogardus	Midshipman	Ap'l 6, 1847	4 75	do
James Badgeley	Captain's mate	June 20, 1847	4 75	do
Charles Brown	Private of marines	Aug. 21, 1847	3 50	do
Martin Bullen	Quartermaster	Nov. 21, 1846	9 00	do
John Bullock	Captain forecastle	Oct. 9, 1846	7 50	do
Richard Breckell	Seaman	Feb. 23, 1847	6 00	do
Thomas J. Clark	Carpenter's mate	Ap'l 27, 1839	2 37½	do
Horace Carter	Landsman	Feb. 26, 1837	2 00	do
John Clark	Boatswain's mate	Jan. 15, 1838	7 12½	do
Robert Carson	Ordinary seaman	June 26, 1821	5 00	do
Leonard Chase	Ordinary seaman	Aug. 1, 1828	5 00	do
John Clements	Seaman	Dec. 29, 1812	6 00	do
Michael Collins	Seaman	Ap'l 22, 1834	4 50	do
Abraham Caswell	Ordinary seaman	Sept. 30, 1838	2 50	do
Daniel H. Cole	Marine	Dec. 27, 1833	3 00	do
William Cook	Cabin cook	June 30, 1836	4 50	do
James Cole	Seaman	May 1, 1823	5 00	do
John Conklin	Seaman	Dec. 31, 1837	3 00	do
David Christie	Marine	Jan. 1, 1841	4 00	do
Enos B. Childs	Midshipman	Ap'l 2, 1823	9 50	do
Nathaniel Covil	Quarter gunner	Jan. 1, 1832	9 00	do
Nathaniel Chapman	Quarter gunner	June 10, 1815	9 00	do
George Cornell	Carpenter's mate	Sept. 10, 1813	9 00	do
John C. Champlin	Seaman	May 21, 1831	6 00	do
John Clark	Seaman	May 31, 1825	3 00	do
Thomas R. Clark	Ordinary seaman	Feb. 18, 1823	3 75	do
John Cole	Ordinary seaman	Feb. 6, 1832	5 00	do
Edward Cardevan	Seaman	Feb. 28, 1836	3 00	do
Francis Covenhaven	Ordinary seaman	June 22, 1807	3 75	do
Robert Cathcart	Seaman	Sept. 20, 1816	6 25	do
John Collins	Seaman	Feb. 9, 1813	6 00	do
George Coomes	Seaman	July 1, 1825	8 00	do
William Cantrill	Marine	Ap'l 8, 1830	2 00	do
Edward Carr	Seaman	May 13, 1835	6 00	do
William Clark	Ordinary seaman	Aug. 29, 1842	5 00	do
John Conklin	Ordinary seaman	Aug. 8, 1840	5 00	do
John Carrick	Landsman	Sept. 16, 1842	4 00	do
John Collins	Seaman	Feb. 28, 1839	3 00	do
William Chappell	Boatswain's mate	June 7, 1843	9 50	do
Thomas Cummins	Ordinary seaman	July 12, 1843	5 00	do
James Cummings	Ordinary seaman	May 16, 1844	2 50	do
John Clar	Profes. mathematics	July 31, 1845	20 00	do
William Dunbar	Seaman	May 31, 1840	4 50	do
Richard Dunn	Seaman	Jan. 1, 1829	6 00	do
James Dixon	Seaman	Nov. 11, 1835	3 00	do
Daniel Danvers	Marine	Oct. 22, 1835	3 00	do
Stillman Dodge	Ordinary seaman	May 1, 1831	3 33⅓	do

Alphabetical list of invalid navy pensioners—Continued.

Names of pensioners.	Rank.	Commencement of pension.	Monthly allowance.	Act of Congress under which allowed.
Timothy Donigan	Ordinary seaman	Ap'l 27, 1837	$2 50	April 23, 1800.
William Dunn	Gunner	Oct. 8, 1835	10 00	do
Joseph Dalrymple	Seaman	Feb. 24, 1814	4 50	do
Owen Deddolph	Gunner	June 25, 1814	5 00	do
Matthias Douglass	Seaman	Ap'l 23, 1814	10 00	do
James Dunham	Gunner	July 4, 1828	5 00	do
John Daniels	Quartermaster	Sept. 7, 1816	9 00	do
John Dunn	Marine	July 1, 1818	3 00	do
John Davidson	Lieutenant	Mar. 1, 1801	20 00	do
Samuel Daykin	Marine	Oct. 22, 1834	3 00	do
John Diragen	Seaman	Dec. 22, 1815	5 00	do
James Darley	Ordinary seaman	Mar. 1, 1838	5 00	do
William Darrington	Yeoman	Oct. 18, 1841	3 75	do
Jesse D. Davis	Ordinary seaman	Sept. 2, 1843	5 00	do
James Duffy	Seaman	Dec. 1, 1842	2 50	Feb. 13, 1845.
Joseph Dumell	Quartermaster	May 10, 1845	3 00	April 23, 1800.
Benjamin F. Darling	1st class apprentice	Oct. 22, 1844	2 00	do
Edwin J. Dodge	Seaman	May 18, 1846	3 00	do
John Duncan	Landsman	Ap'l 6, 1846	4 00	do
William Dickson	Seaman	Ap'l 8, 1847	3 00	do
Archibald Douglass	Marine	Aug. 21, 1846	3 50	do
Thomas Edwards	Quartermaster	Jan. 1, 1823	9 00	do
Standish F. Edwards	Seaman	May 11, 1837	3 00	do
Francis Elliott	Marine	Ap'l 20, 1838	3 50	do
Ebenezer Evans	Seaman	Mar. 2, 1813	6 00	do
Jesse Elam	Marine	Aug. 1, 1828	6 00	do
William Evans	Marine	May 1, 1827	3 00	do
Abner Enos	Master's mate	June 4, 1830	6 00	do
Gardner Edmonds	Ordinary seaman	June 4, 1814	5 00	do
James Eddo	Captain forecastle	Jan. 16, 1835	1 75	do
Thomas English	Ordinary seaman	May 14, 1832	5 00	do
George Edwards	1st class boy	May 21, 1837	4 00	do
Henry Edgar	Boatswain's mate	Sept. 19, 1843	9 50	do
Nicholas F. Farrell	Marine	May 10, 1830	3 00	do
William Farrell	Seaman	June 4, 1829	6 00	do
Alfred Fisher	Seaman	May 15, 1835	5 00	do
Warren Fogg	Marine	June 1, 1813	87½	do
Jack Flood	Seaman	July 7, 1837	6 00	do
Andrew W. Fleming	Seaman	Dec. 20, 1839	4 50	do
Robert Forsaith	Marine	May 18, 1799	3 00	do
William Flagg	Lieutenant	Oct. 31, 1800	18 75	do
John Fallerhee	Landsman	Aug. 1, 1827	4 00	do
George Fitzgerald	Seaman	Oct. 11, 1838	2 00	do
Michael Fitzpatrick	Master-at-arms	June 4, 1829	9 00	do
Moses French	Seaman	April 14, 1834	6 00	do
Peter Foley	Marine	June 27, 1837	3 50	do
William Fitzgerald	Seaman	Dec. 31, 1836	6 00	do
John Falvey	Seaman	Aug. 29, 1842	3 00	do
Henry Fry	Purser	Jan. 1, 1838	20 00	Aug. 29, 1842
George Fields	Gunner's mate	Jan. 28, 1841	4 75	April 23, 1800
L. C. F. Fatio	Midshipman	Mar. 25, 1825	2 37½	do
Benjamin Franklin	Seaman	Jan. 1, 1840	6 00	June 1, 1842
James Frazier	Seaman	Mar. 19, 1844	6 00	April 23, 1800
Robert Finney	Ordinary seaman	Oct. 21, 1844	3 75	do
Louis Francis	Ordinary seaman	July 14, 1846	3 75	do
Augustus Finn	Landsman	May 31, 1845	4 00	do
James Farragut	Ordinary seaman	Jan. 8, 1846	3 75	do
William Flick	Captain of hold	May 10, 1845	3 75	do
Ezekiel Fowler	Quartermaster	Jan. 29, 1847	8 00	do
Edward Francis	Officer's cook	Oct. 15, 1846	7 50	do
William M. Goodshall	Seaman	July 15, 1825	6 00	do
Chester Goodell	Ordinary seaman	Dec. 12, 1834	3 00	do

Alphabetical list of invalid navy pensioners—Continued.

Names of Pensioners.	Rank.	Commencement of pension.	Monthly allowance.	Act of Congress under which allowed.
James Good	Seaman	Jan. 1, 1829	$12 00	April 23, 1800
Anthony Gerome	Seaman	Jan. 1, 1832	6 00	do
William Gregory	Marine	May 28, 1830	4 00	do
Samuel H. Green	Quartermaster	Jan. 1, 1819	9 00	do
John Geyer	Seaman	April 6, 1815	6 00	April 2, 1816
Daniel Gardner	Ordinary seaman	Mar. 28, 1814	2 50	April 23, 1800
John Grant	Seaman	May 20, 1813	6 00	do
William Gunnison	Ordinary seaman	Nov. 24, 1833	5 00	do
James Glass	Serg't marine corps	Oct. 24, 1836	3 25	do
James Grant	Seaman	April 9, 1829	8 00	do
John Grandso	Captain main top	Mar. 3, 1838	3 50	do
Peter Green	Seaman	April 3, 1827	5 00	do
William Gillon	Seaman	Jan. 1, 1832	6 00	do
Jeremiah Gardner	Ordinary seaman	Jan. 14, 1818	5 00	do
Richard Gilbody	Ordinary seaman	Jan. 14, 1826	4 00	do
Amaziah Goodwin	Seaman	Jan. 1, 1840	6 00	do
Joseph H. Goodwin	Seaman	Nov. 13, 1843	6 00	do
William Gebhardt	Seaman	Oct. 14, 1844	6 00	do
John Grant	Ordinary seaman	July 1, 1831	4 00	do
John A. Golding	Serg't marine corps	Nov. 6, 1845	6 50	do
James Green	Seaman	Sept. 23, 1847	6 00	do
Henry Gale	Quarter gunner	Sept. 24, 1847	1 87½	do
James Hatch	Quarter gunner	July 1, 1814	12 00	do
William Herringbrook	Seaman	Feb. 18, 1814	6 00	do
John Hogan	Seaman	Mar. 4, 1830	3 00	do
John J. Hardy	Seaman	June 25, 1813	6 00	do
John Harris	Quarter gunner	Aug. 1, 1827	4 50	do
John Hussey	Ordinary seaman	Jan. 1, 1832	5 00	do
Simeon Hillman	Ordinary seaman	July 3, 1815	4 00	do
Elijah L. Harris	Marine	Sept. 25, 1833	3 00	do
John Hamilton	Seaman	May 1, 1827	6 00	do
John Hoxie	Seaman	Aug. 15, 1800	8 50	do
Samuel F. Holbrook	Carpenter	Sept. 30, 1820	5 00	do
Isaac Harding	Seaman	May 9, 1834	5 00	do
Garret Hendricks	Seaman	Aug. 9, 1834	6 00	do
Uriah Hanscomb	Ordinary seaman	Oct. 16, 1799	6 00	do
John Hall	Quartermaster	Oct. 20, 1830	4 50	do
Roswell Hale	Ordinary seaman	Dec. 25, 1819	5 00	do
Thomas Huntley	Seaman	Aug. 31, 1837	3 00	do
Ephraim Hathaway	Landsman	June 15, 1838	4 00	do
Alexander Hamilton	Boatswain's mate	May 31, 1838	7 12½	do
William Hamilton	Seaman	July 1, 1829	6 00	do
Joshua Howell	Ordinary seaman	June 30, 1836	5 00	do
Elias Hughes	Ordinary seaman	Aug. 28, 1837	5 00	do
Robert Hazlett	Musician M. C.	Dec. 12, 1836	2 00	do
Henry Hampton	Ordinary seaman	June 14, 1840	1 66⅔	do
John Hamilton	Seaman	Oct. 5, 1837	6 00	do
William Hampson	Marine	Aug. 29, 1842	2 62½	do
Martin Higgins	Coal heaver	Dec. 14, 1842	2 50	do
Charles Hays	Seaman	July 17, 1843	4 50	do
Samuel Hatton	Sailmaker's mate	Jan. 3, 1845	4 75	do
Henry H. Holm, alias Charles Holm	Ordinary seaman	Aug. 16, 1845	2 50	do
John Henry	Ordinary seaman	July 3, 1845	2 50	do
George Harris	Seaman	Mar. 11, 1846	6 00	do
Charles B. Haas	Ordinary seaman	Oct. 14, 1846	5 00	do
Michael Johnson	Seaman	Jan. 31, 1812	3 00	do
David Jenkins	Seaman	Aug. 1, 1828	6 00	do
Richworth Jordan	Seaman	Mar. 15, 1836	6 00	do
Gilbert Jones	Ordinary seaman	June 30, 1815	2 50	do
James Jackson	Seaman	Mar. 4, 1816	5 00	do
William Jones	Boy	Aug. 24, 1814	2 25	do
Thomas Irwin	Private M. C.	Jan. 31, 1837	1 75	March 3, 1837

Alphabetical list of invalid navy pensioners—Continued.

Names of pensioners.	Rank.	Commencement of pension.	Monthly allowance.	Act of Congress under which allowed.
Lewis Jones	Seaman	Oct. 27, 1835	$6 00	April 23, 1800.
John Joyce	Ordinary seaman	Aug. 30, 1839	3 75	do
Ichabod Jackson	Seaman	Jan. 25, 1837	4 50	do
John Johnson	Seaman	Mar. 28, 1814	6 00	do
Joseph Jackson	Cook	Oct. 29, 1839	4 50	do
Joseph Jennett	Captain mizentop	June 12, 1838	2 33⅓	do
Thomas Jackson, 2d	Quartermaster	June 1, 1813	9 00	do
Sylvester Jameson	Seaman	Aug. 1, 1828	6 00	do
Edward Ingram	Boatswain	April 1, 1831	5 00	do
James Jeffers	Ordinary seaman	Dec. 7, 1805	6 00	do
Henry Jackson	Captain foretop	Sept. 20, 1836	3 75	do
Henry Irwin	Marine	Feb. 20, 1837	1 75	do
John Jones	Seaman	Sept. 16, 1842	3 00	do
Jacob Johnson	Quarter gunner	Nov. 22, 1843	3 75	do
James Jones	Seaman	April 20, 1844	6 00	do
John Johnson	Seaman	May 9, 1845	6 00	do
John Johnson, 3d	Seaman	Mar. 21, 1845	6 00	do
James Jones, 2d	Seaman	Sept. 18, 1845	6 00	do
James Jones	Blacksmith	June 2, 1841	12 00	Mar. 3, 1847.
James Jones	Seaman	Oct. 16, 1846	6 00	April 23, 1800.
Edward Johnson	Seaman	Dec. 3, 1846	6 00	do
Nicholas Kline	Serg't marine corps	Jan. 1, 1832	5 00	do
William C. Keene	Master-at-arms	Sept. 10, 1813	9 00	do
Daniel Kleiss	Ordinary seaman	May 6, 1829	5 00	do
Andrew Key	Boatswain's mate	July 9, 1839	19 00	do
James Kelly	Marine	Aug. 24, 1814	4 50	do
John Kiggan	Ordinary seaman	April 30, 1838	2 50	do
John Kenney	Quarter gunner	July 1, 1825	4 50	do
George Kensinger	Master-at-arms	May 22, 1819	9 00	do
Thomas Kelly	Seaman	April 25, 1815	4 00	do
Joseph Kelly	Seaman	Oct. 31, 1835	4 50	do
John Keegan	Quartermaster	Mar. 27, 1830	6 00	do
John F. Kidder	Apprentice	Mar. 1, 1842	1 75	do
Thomas Kean	Seaman	Jan. 13, 1847	3 00	do
John Luscomb	Ordinary seaman	Jan. 15, 1838	2 50	do
John Lang	Seaman	July 27, 1837	6 00	do
Edward Libbis	Ordinary seaman	June 11, 1836	1 66⅔	do
John Lewis	Boatswain's mate	Jan. 1, 1832	9 00	do
John Lovely	Seaman	April 23, 1835	6 00	do
James Lloyd	Marine	April 5, 1834	2 00	do
Isaac Langley	Ordinary seaman	Dec. 1, 1814	5 00	do
John Lloyd	Marine	June 8, 1819	3 00	do
John Lagrange	Seaman	Nov. 30, 1834	4 50	do
Robert Lewis	Steward	Sept. 5, 1830	6 75	do
Richard Lee	Quartermaster	July 1, 1820	6 00	do
Timothy Lane	Cook	Mar. 25, 1816	8 00	do
Peter Lewis	Ordinary seaman	July 30, 1837	5 00	do
John Leonard	Seaman	July 1, 1829	9 00	do
John G. Lanman	Quarter gunner	June 20, 1836	7 50	do
Joyn Lynch	Quartermaster	Dec. 7, 1838	18 00	do
Nathaniel Lord	Quartermaster	Feb. 26, 1843	4 50	do
James Low	Seaman	Jan. 1, 1846	6 00	Aug. 4, 1846.
Thomas Locusson	Ordinary seaman	Sept. 4, 1846	3 75	Ap'l 23, 1800.
James Lewis	Hospital steward	Dec. 2, 1845	9 00	do
William Ludlow	Quarter gunner	Sept. 24, 1847	7 50	do
William Lord	Seaman	May 9, 1847	6 00	do
Levin Lawson	Seaman	Sept. 23, 1847	6 00	do
Edward Martin	Seaman	Mar. 3, 1837	3 00	do
Jacob Marks	Marine	June 30, 1810	43¾	do
Richard Merchant	Marine	June 30, 1824	1 75	do
James Mount	Serg't marine corps	June 7, 1837	4 87½	do
James Moses	Purser's steward	Ap'l 23, 1816	9 00	do

Alphabetical list of invalid navy pensioners—Continued.

Names of pensioners.	Rank.	Commencement of pension.	Monthly allowance.	Act of Congress under which allowed.
Joseph Marks	Seaman	May 1, 1827	$6 00	April 23, 1800.
Edward Myers	Seaman	May 27, 1837	3 00	do
Thomas Murdock	Seaman	June 30, 1836	6 00	do
William McKeever	Ordinary seaman	Oct. 14, 1835	2 50	do
John Munroe	Seaman	July 22, 1835	4 50	do
James McDonald	Corp'l marine corps.	Dec. 31, 1814	2 25	do
John Meigs	Seaman	July 1, 1819	10 00	do
John McGarr	Steward	Nov. 11, 1832	4 50	do
Archibald Moffatt	Ordinary seaman	June 1, 1832	5 00	do
Enoch M. Miley	Quarter gunner	Mar. 28, 1814	8 00	do
Peter McMahon	Ordinary seaman	Nov. 2, 1807	6 00	do
Samuel Meade	Seaman	Oct. 19, 1837	3 00	do
Andrew Mattison	Seaman	Sept. 10, 1813	5 00	do
Patrick Murphy	Ordinary seaman	Oct. 19, 1836	5 00	do
Giles Manchester	Ordinary seaman	May 1, 1827	5 00	do
James Merrill	Ordinary seaman	Oct. 23, 1819	5 00	do
Colton Murray	Boatswain's mate	Aug. 1, 1831	9 00	do
John McMahon	Ordinary seaman	July 9, 1836	5 00	do
George Marshall	Gunner	Mar. 31, 1825	2 50	do
Matthias McGill	Seaman	May 28, 1814	8 00	do
John Myrick	Gunner	Aug. 7, 1837	5 00	do
John Metzer	Seaman	Feb. 26, 1839	3 00	do
John Moore	Seaman	Jan. 9, 1838	4 50	do
James McDonald	Seaman	Dec. 31, 1826	3 00	do
John Malprine	Landsman	Feb. 1, 1839	3 00	do
Patrick McLaughlin	Ordinary seaman	Nov. 1, 1815	5 00	do
John Myers	Seaman	Nov. 1, 1828	6 00	do
Samuel McIsaacs	Boy	July 30, 1814	5 00	do
William Moran	Seaman	Dec. 5, 1815	6 00	do
Enos Marks	Ordinary seaman	Feb. 16, 1815	5 00	do
John H. McNeale	Seaman	June 1, 1832	3 00	do
John Mitchell	Quartermaster	June 11, 1832	8 00	do
Matthew McMurray	Seaman	Sept. 1, 1827	6 00	do
Thomas Miller	Seaman	Oct. 23, 1829	4 00	do
John Moore	Seaman	Dec. 4, 1817	6 00	do
William Middleton	Seaman	Jan. 1, 1837	8 00	do
Henry J. Mercier	Ordinary seaman	May 20, 1837	1 25	do
John McLaughlin	Quarter gunner	Oct. 3, 1842	7 50	do
Joseph Millet	Boatswain's mate	July 20, 1823	4 75	do
William McCann	Ordinary seaman	July 9, 1844	5 00	do
James Mitchell	Seaman	June 12, 1844	3 00	do
John Murray	1st class boy	Aug. 16, 1845	87½	do
Daniel McKeever	Seaman	Dec. 10, 1844	3 00	do
Augustus Myers	Seaman	Oct. 14, 1844	3 00	do
John McKenzie	Seaman	Oct. 4, 1844	3 00	do
John A. McDowell	Seaman	Mar. 19, 1845	6 00	do
Chas. Mear, *alias* Myers.	Landsman	Dec. 11, 1845	2 00	do
John McMullin	Ordinary seaman	Dec. 8, 1845	5 00	do
James Morgan	Quartermaster	May 9, 1847	9 00	do
John Moore, 2d	Ordinary seaman	Oct. 10, 1846	5 00	do
William Mayo	Ordinary seaman	Feb. 25, 1846	5 00	do
James Nickerson	Seaman	Jan. 15, 1815	6 00	do
James Nagle	Seaman	June 30, 1834	5 00	do
John F. Noyer	Marine	July 1, 1826	5 00	do
John Nugent	Seaman	Aug. 14, 1813	6 00	do
Francis B. Nichols	Midshipman	June 1, 1818	4 75	do
William Napier	Corp'l marine corps.	July 1, 1826	4 00	do
David Newbury	Ordinary seaman	Ap'l 15, 1836	2 00	do
William Newton	Ordinary seaman	Sept. 11, 1814	1 25	do
John Neilson	Quarter gunner	Jan. 1, 1832	9 00	do
John Nicholson	Ordinary seaman	Aug. 30, 1842	5 00	do
Josiah Needham	Quarter gunner	May 4, 1842	7 50	do

Alphabetical list of invalid navy pensioners—Continued.

Names of pensioners.	Rank.	Commencement of pension.	Monthly allowance.	Act of Congress under which allowed.
John Nelson	Seaman	July 8, 1845	$4 80	April 23, 1800
Samuel Odiorne, jr	Seaman	Dec. 24, 1825	6 00	do
Isaac Omans	Seaman	June 26, 1821	6 00	do
Patrick O'Mally	Ordinary seaman	Oct. 10, 1842	2 50	do
John Oatman	Landsman	April 3, 1844	4 00	do
Stephen Phyfer	Ordinary seaman	April 4, 1825	7 00	do
Peter Pierson	Seaman	Mar. 20, 1836	6 00	do
James Perry	Ship's corporal	Sept. 1, 1827	9 00	do
William Perry	Seaman	April 9, 1825	6 00	do
Charles Pasture	Seaman	Mar. 4, 1815	5 00	do
Neal Patterson	Seaman	July 1, 1820	8 00	do
John Peterson	Ordinary seaman	Sept. 10, 1813	5 00	do
Edward Power	Ordinary seaman	May 27, 1834	5 00	do
Henry Powell	Seaman	Feb. 10, 1840	3 00	do
Ushur Parsons	Surgeon	Feb. 7, 1816	12 50	do
Thomas B. Parsons	Seaman	Sept. 1, 1808	9 00	do
Payne Perry	Seaman	April 6, 1815	6 00	April 2, 1816
Joseph Peck	Seaman	Oct. 19, 1836	2 50	April 23, 1800
Charles Perry	Seaman	Nov. 30, 1837	4 50	do
John Price	Seaman	May 11, 1835	6 00	do
John Piner	Ordinary seaman	Nov. 6, 1828	5 00	do
Daniel Peck	Seaman	July 1, 1829	6 00	do
John Price	Seaman	Aug. 30, 1842	6 00	do
Richard Parker	Seaman	July 31, 1842	6 00	do
Nathaniel Phillips	Ordinary seaman	Jan. 1, 1845	4 00	do
Thomas Peterson	Seaman	Mar. 25, 1846	3 00	do
John Peterson	Quarter gunner	Aug. 6, 1847	3 75	do
George Pearce	Seaman	Jan. 8, 1847	6 00	do
Henry Pickering	Landsman	Mar. 3, 1847	4 00	do
David Quill	Quartermaster	Feb. 20, 1815	5 90	do
Henry Quinnell	Seaman	Sept. 26, 1845	2 00	do
John Randall	Marine	Sept. 2, 1805	3 00	do
John Roberts	Seaman	June 1, 1813	3 00	do
John Robinson	Master's mate	Jan. 31, 1813	1 25	do
James Reid	Ordinary seaman	Jan. 14, 1838	5 00	do
Thomas Ritchie	Seaman	May 14, 1839	3 00	do
James Roberts	Quarter gunner	April 14, 1832	1 87½	do
Jasper Read	Seaman	Mar. 28, 1814	3 00	do
John Rogers	Captain's yeoman	May 18, 1832	4 50	do
John Romeo	Ordinary seaman	April 6, 1838	5 00	do
John Revel	Ordinary seaman	Aug. 20, 1833	2 50	do
Burnet Ragan	Landsman	June 6, 1838	2 00	do
James Rankin	Seaman	June 8, 1839	4 50	do
James Rogers	Sailingmaster	July 27, 1815	15 00	do
James C. Reed	Ordinary seaman	May 5, 1837	2 50	do
Alonzo Rowley	Ordinary seaman	Mar. 15, 1836	5 00	do
Edward Ross	Boy	Jan. 1, 1827	3 00	do
Edward Rowland	Ordinary seaman	Sept. 11, 1814	5 00	do
Rosnanti Rhodes	Seaman	Dec. 5, 1815	6 00	do
Samuel Riddle	Seaman	June 30, 1836	3 00	do
B. S. Randolph	Midshipman	Oct. 7, 1815	6 00	do
Daniel Riggs	Ordinary seaman	May 18, 1836	3 75	do
Samuel Rose	Seaman	May 24, 1836	4 50	do
Nathan Rolfe	Seaman	Dec. 14, 1813	6 00	do
John Rice	Seaman	July 19, 1830	6 00	do
William Robinson	Marine	June 15, 1817	6 00	do
John Riley	Marine	July 1, 1831	3 00	do
John Richards	Quarter gunner	Oct. 20, 1829	9 00	do
Benjamin Richardson	Master's mate	Oct. 8, 1829	10 00	do
John Richmond	Marine	July 31, 1816	1 75	do
Stephen B. Roath	Gunner's mate	Aug. 22, 1842	4 75	
Robert Ramsey	Steward	Dec. 30, 1837	5 00	March 3, 1843

Alphabetical list of invalid navy pensioners—Continued.

Names of pensioners.	Rank.	Commencement of pension.	Monthly allowance.	Act of Congress under which allowed.
Lewis Reinburg	Private marine corps	Jan. 28, 1843	$1 75	April 23, 1800
John Reddington	Armorer	Jan. 30, 1843	4 50	do
Michael Romaine	Seaman	Jan. 20, 1845	3 00	do
John Robinson	Captain forecastle	April 2, 1845	9 00	do
Edward Rundlett	Private marine corps	July 29, 1845	2 62½	do
Charles Rugg	Private marine corps	July 3, 1845	3 50	do
John W. Ross	Seaman	June 8, 1846	6 00	do
John Rounin or Rowan	Seaman	Oct. 16, 1837	6 00	do
William Rogson	Ordinary seaman	Sept. 6, 1847	1 25	do
Nathaniel Staples	Seaman	May 1, 1833	3 00	do
Patrick Scanton	Ordinary seaman	Jan. 1, 1810	6 00	do
Benjamin Stevens	Master's mate	June 27, 1814	10 00	do
Stephen Simpson	Marine	Nov. 16, 1835	3 50	do
William Smith	Ordinary seaman	June 1, 1837	5 00	do
Eli Stenard	Master's mate	May 20, 1814	7 00	do
Harmon Sutton	Seaman	July 1, 1829	3 00	do
Thomas J. Still	Marine	Jan. 1, 1832	3 00	do
Charles Sheeter	Boatswain's mate	Nov. 1, 1832	6 00	do
Thomas Smith	Seaman	April 5, 1839	2 00	do
Joseph Smith	Boatswain	Dec. 31, 1837	5 00	do
Alfred Smith	Ordinary seaman	Sept. 27, 1837	2 50	do
John Stevens	Quartermaster	May 21, 1831	4 50	do
Jeremiah Sullivan	Seaman	June 30, 1837	6 00	do
Thomas Smith	Boatswain	April 6, 1815	20 00	April 2, 1816
Aaron Smith	Ordinary seaman	Aug. 1, 1828	2 50	April 23, 1800
William Stockdale	Marine	July 26, 1816	6 00	do
William Smart	Ordinary seaman	July 1, 1829	5 00	do
John Smith	Seaman	Aug. 31, 1834	3 00	do
James Smith	Ordinary seaman	Dec. 2, 1837	2 50	do
James Shanklin	Ordinary seaman	June 1, 1813	2 50	do
Robert Speddin	Lieutenant	Dec. 5. 1823	25 00	do
William Smith	Serg't marine corps	Jan. 7, 1841	6 50	March 3, 1837
John Strain	Seaman	Feb. 28, 1837	4 50	April 23, 1800
James Spiers	Ordinary seaman	May 5, 1837	3 75	do
John Smith	Boatswain	Dec. 31, 1827	5 00	do
John Scriver	Seaman	April 10, 1811	5 00	do
John Schrouder	Seaman	June 29, 1819	6 00	do
Otis Sage	Corp'l marine corps	Nov. 16, 1835	4 50	do
Samuel Spooner	Ordinary seaman	Oct. 15, 1838	1 66⅔	do
Jonas A. Stone	Seaman	April 4, 1829	9 00	do
Alexander Smith	Seaman	July 26, 1836	3 00	do
Thomas Stallings	Ordinary seaman	Nov. 7, 1826	2 50	do
Leonard Stevens	Serg't marine corps	Jan. 27, 1837	3 25	do
R. S. Suter	Midshipman	Dec. 16, 1814	9 50	do
James Stockwell	Seaman	Feb. 28, 1829	4 50	do
Charles Smith, 3d	Seaman	Aug. 19, 1841	3 00	do
Frederick Smith	Captain forecastle	June 14, 1842	7 00	do
Russell Smith	Carpenter's mate	Aug. 2, 1842	7 12½	do
Charles Staunton	Boatswain's mate	Feb. 19, 1838	9 50	do
Samuel Stevens	Seaman	Aug. 15, 1843	1 50	do
Nehemiah Shockley	Seaman	Sept. 18, 1843	6 00	do
Thomas Smith	Ordinary seaman	Jan. 23, 1843	3 33⅓	do
James Seawell	Seaman	Aug. 31, 1843	4 50	do
Isaac Swann	Ordinary seaman	Aug. 12, 1843	2 50	do
John B. Smith	Seaman	May 13, 1844	6 00	do
Charles Stewart	Gunner's mate	April 30, 1844	9 50	do
Reuben Sharp, *alias*	Quarter gunner	Jan. 13, 1845	5 62½	do
Robert Gray				do
Edward Smith	Ordinary seaman	Feb. 25, 1845	2 50	do
Jason L. Sawtell	Coal heaver	Sept. 22, 1846	4 50	do
Walter Spicer	Ordinary seaman	Oct. 19, 1845	5 00	do
Lewis Thomas	Marine	May 11, 1839	2 66⅔	do

Alphabetical list of invalid navy pensioners—Continued.

Names of pensioners.	Rank.	Commencement of pension.	Monthly allowance.	Act of Congress under which allowed.
John Tarlton	Ordinary seaman	May 8, 1833	4 00	April 23, 1800
James Turnbull	Ordinary seaman	April 6, 1815	5 00	April 2, 1816
Owen Taylor	Seaman	Aug. 19, 1812	6 00	April 23, 1800
Thomas Tindley	Seaman	April 6, 1815	3 00	April 2, 181
John Taylor	Quarter gunner	May 31, 1839	8 00	April 23, 1800
Jacob Tonkin	Marine	May 31, 1840	3 50	do
Samuel Taylor	Ordinary seaman	Nov. 30, 1839	5 00	March 3, 1837
George Tunstall	Seaman	April 14, 1836	3 00	April 23, 1800
Isaac Thomas	Marine	Oct. 30, 1826	6 00	do
William Thompson	Ordinary seaman	May 20, 1826	7 50	do
James Thompson	Seaman	June 30, 1836	6 00	do
Julius Terry	Ordinary seaman	Aug. 31, 1812	5 00	do
James Tull	Serg't marine corps	June 29, 1816	5 00	do
Henry Townsend	Ordinary seaman	Dec. 18, 1814	5 00	do
David Thomas	Marine	Jan. 1, 1806	3 00	do
Philip Tulley	Seaman	Jan. 10, 1816	6 00	do
Peter Tooley	Marine	Jan. 27, 1837	3 50	do
George Turry	Boatswain	Aug. 9, 1839	3 33⅓	do
John Thompson	Quartermaster	May 23, 1844	2 00	do
George Taylor	1st class boy	Jan. 22, 1844	3 50	do
John Tollom	Seaman	May 14, 1845	3 00	do
James Thomas	Quartermaster	Dec. 12, 1844	6 00	do
William Taylor	Ordinary seaman	Feb. 27, 1845	3 75	do
William Taylor	Seaman	April 8, 1846	6 00	do
Benjamin Underwood	Ordinary seaman	April 24, 1815	5 00	do
George Upham	Marine	July 12, 1816	3 00	do
John Underwood	Carpenter's mate	Aug, 16, 1844	9 50	do
Gabriel Van Horn	Marine	Dec. 23, 1837	3 55	do
William Venable	Boatswain's mate	May 2, 1834	4 75	do
John S. Vincent	Captain of hold	Ap'l 5, 1843	1 75	do
Edward Verry	Ordinary seaman	June 22, 1842	5 00	do
William Whitney	Seaman	Nov. 1, 1818	8 00	do
John A. Webster	Sailing master	Sept. 13, 1814	20 00	June 30, 1834.
Peter Woodbury	Quartermaster	Mar. 18, 1813	9 00	April 23, 1800.
Robert Woods	Seaman	Dec. 31, 1836	3 00	do
Charles W. White	Ordinary seaman	Feb. 17, 1837	5 00	do
Reuben Wright	Carpenter's mate	Aug. 30, 1814	8 00	do
Caleb J. Wiggins	Ordinary seaman	May 23, 1814	3 00	do
Henry R. Williams	Yeoman	Aug. 2, 1840	7 50	March 3, 1837
John Williams	Seaman	July 1, 1818	6 00	April 23, 1800.
Joseph Ward	Seaman	July 1, 1818	6 00	do
William Williams	Marine	July 9, 1838	3 50	do
William S. Welsh	Seaman	May 1, 1827	6 00	do
James Wilson	Quartermaster	July 1, 1817	9 00	do
James B. Wright	Quartermaster	May 1, 1831	9 00	do
Charles Weeks	Seaman	Feb. 23, 1830	6 00	do
Francis Williams	Landsman	Jan. 15, 1838	1 00	do
George Wiley	Seaman	Mar. 1, 1837	3 00	do
John Waters	Seaman	Sept. 30, 1838	3 00	do
James Woodhouse	Seaman	Mar. 17, 1836	6 00	do
George Wilson	Seaman	Mar. 23, 1838	6 00	do
John Williams	Captain foretop	Sept. 9, 1836	1 87½	do
Jack Williams	Seaman	Mar. 22, 1828	6 00	do
Daniel Watson	Carpenter's mate	May 10, 1838	4 75	do
Charles Wheeler	Seaman	Oct. 3, 1836	3 00	do
Henry Ward	Quarter gunner	May 27, 1833	9 00	do
Henry Walpole	Seaman	Oct. 2, 1820	3 00	do
Henry Williams	Ordinary seaman	Mar. 3, 1838	5 00	do
Solomon White	Seaman	Feb. 29, 1812	4 00	do
Thomas Ward	Captain foretop	Jan. 14, 1835	7 50	do
William Ward	Seaman	Aug. 1, 1832	6 00	do
William Welsh	Ordinary seaman	Jan. 1, 1822	2 50	do

Alphabetical list of invalid navy pensioners—Continued.

Names of pensioners.	Rank.	Commencement of pensions.	Monthly allowance.	Act of Congress under which allowed.
John Wright, 2d	Ordinary seaman	May 1, 1822	5 00	April 23, 1800.
William A. Weaver	Midshipman	June 1, 1813	9 50	do
James Williamson	Armorer	Sept. 1, 1831	6 00	do
John Wright	Quarter gunner	Nov. 7, 1836	5 62½	do
John Waters	Ordinary seaman	Ap'l 24, 1824	5 00	do
James Wines	Seaman	Mar. 28, 1824	6 00	do
William Wicks	Ordinary seaman	Aug. 4, 1813	4 00	do
Elias Wiley	Ordinary seaman	Sept. 10, 1813	2 50	do
William Wright	Seaman	Aug. 31, 1832	3 00	do
Thomas Welsh	Quarter gunner	Feb. 26, 1820	12 00	do
Samuel Williams	Quartermaster	Sept. 1, 1827	6 00	do
William Wagner	Quarter gunner	Dec. 3, 1819	9 00	do
Daniel Whitehorn	Quarter gunner	June 21, 1842	7 50	do
John Williams	Ordinary seaman	May 1, 1343	2 50	do
Joshua Wyman	Seaman	Nov. 29, 1842	6 00	do
John Wolfenden	Seaman	Mar. 3, 1843	8 58⅓	do
Charles Williams	Ordinary seaman	Aug. 4, 1840	3 75	do
Charles L. Williamson	Commander	June 18, 1844	30 00	de
John White	Seaman	May 30, 1845	4 50	do
John W. West	Lieutenant	Nov. 21, 1844	5 62½	do
John Wentworth	Seaman	May 16, 1846	3 00	do
John White, 2d	Seaman	Oct. 3, 1845	6 00	do
Robert L. Wiley	Ordinary seaman	May 4, 1846	5 00	do
Thomas Ward	Ordinary seaman	Nov. 5, 1845	5 00	do
John Wales	Seaman	Jan. 25, 1847	1 50	do
John Wood	Seaman	Oct. 8, 1846	2 33⅓	do
James Williams	Seaman	Jan. 9, 1847	6 00	do
Richard G. York	Seaman	Jan. 13, 1839	3 00	do

The number of invalid pensioners is 585; annual sum to pay them, $37,069 84.

Pension Office, *November* 27, 1847.

J. L. EDWARDS, *Commissioner of Pensions.*

List of persons restored to the roll of Privateer Pensioners, complete to November 17, 1847.

Names of Pensioners.	Rank.	Commencement of pension.	Monthly pension.	Act of Congress u which allowed.
George Albree	Cabin boy	July 1, 1837	$3 00	June 15, 1844.
William Austin	Commander	do	15 00	do
David Boomer	Seaman	do	3 00	do
James Barr, jr	Capt.'s clerk.	do	8 00	do
John Balstar	Seaman	do	2 00	do
John Baker	Qr. master	do	2 00	do
Benjamin K. Churchill	Captain	Jan. 1, 1837.	20 00	do
John Cook	Seaman	July 1, 1837	6 00	do
Edward Cole	Seaman	Jan. 1, 1836	4 00	do
John Carlow	Pilot	July 1, 1837	4 00	do
Lewis De Motte	Seaman	do	6 00	do
John Edwards	Lieutenant	do	9 00	do
Samuel Elwell	Seaman	do	5 00	do
James Foot	Prize master	do	9 00	do
Henry Fletcher	Seaman	do	4 00	do
Joshua Gamage, jr	Seaman	do	3 00	
Isaac Goodwin	Seaman	do	5 00	do
Empson Hamilton	Marine	Jan. 1, 1837	6 00	do
Edward Hurn	Boatswain	July 1, 1837	10 00	do
James Miller	Seaman	do	6 00	do
John Nants	Lieutenant	do	12 00	do
Daniel Pickering	Carp'r's mate.	Jan. 1, 1837	6 00	do
James Rowe	Prize master	July 1, 1837	3 33⅓	do
James Sawyer	Prize master	Jan. 1, 1837	10 00	do
Thomas Taylor	Gunner's mate	July 1, 1837	6 00	do
Benjamin Upton	Commander	do	10 00	do
Richard Van Vorst	Qu'r. gunner	Jan. 1, 1837	5 00	do
Nathaniel Weston	Seaman	July 1, 1837	3 00	do

28 pensioners; amount required to pay them, $2,224.

J. L. EDWARDS,
Commissioner of Pensions.

PENSION OFFICE, *November* 27, 1847.

Alphabetical list of widows who are now on the pension roll, under the acts of June 30, 1834, and June 15, 1844, granting five years' pensions; complete to the 17th November, 1847.

Names of the widows.	Names of their husbands.	Their husbands' rank.	Monthly allowance.	Time to which they are to be paid.
Adee, Amelia K........	Alvey A..........	Surgeon	$30 00	Commencing February 22, 1844, and ending February 22, 1849.
Adden, Alice B........	Charles H........	Chaplain...........	20 00	Commencing September 24, 1846, and ending September 24, 1851.
Bowie, Cecile..........	James K..........	Lieutenant	25 00	Commencing December 25, 1843, and ending December 25, 1848.
Baab, Christine........	Philip	Marine.............	3 50	Commencing December 6, 1843, and ending December 6, 1848.
Boggs, Margaret M....	David	Serg't marine corps.	8 00	Commencing April 17, 1845, and ending April 17, 1850.
Breese, Lucy..........	Thomas..........	Purser.............	20 00	Commencing October 11, 1846, and ending October 11, 1851.
Bright, Eliza...........	Washington.......	Gunner	10 00	Commencing October 17, 1846, and ending October 17, 1851.
Beverly, Harriette B...	William B........	Lieutenant..........	25 00	Commencing October 30, 1846, and ending October 30, 1851.
Busvine, Elizabeth A...	Edward J........	Surgeon's steward..	9 00	Commencing August 22, 1843, and ending August 22, 1848.
Bache, Eliza C.........	George M........	Lieutenant..........	25 00	Commencing September 8, 1846, and ending September 8, 1851.
Boyd, Rosanna.........	David............	Marine.............	3 50	Commencing November 19, 1846, and ending November 19, 1851.
Cox, Emma M..........	John W..........	Lieutenant	25 00	Commencing December 7, 1842, and ending December 7, 1847.
Collison, Catharine.....	Francis	Seaman............	6 00	Commencing September 29, 1843, and ending September 29, 1848.
Conway, Fanny S......	Edwin	Assistant surgeon..	17 50	Commencing March 20, 1843, and ending March 20, 1848.
Crow, Margaret A.....	Benjamin.........	Sailmaker..........	10 00	Commencing March 31, 1845, and ending March 31, 1850.
Clark, Margaret T.....	James H..........	Purser.............	20 00	Commencing September 19, 1844, and ending September 19, 1849.
Cooper, Jane A........	Grenville C.......	Purser.............	20 00	Commencing March 2, 1844, and ending March 2, 1849.
Catalano, Martha......	Salvadore........	Master.............	20 00	Commencing January 4, 1846, and ending January 4, 1851.
Casted, Lucinda........	Anthony	Seaman	6 00	Commencing April 1, 1846, and ending April 1, 1851.
Cushley, Mary.........	John.............	Serg't marine corps.	6 50	Commencing October 3, 1847, and ending October 3, 1852.
Downs, Martha L......	Albert E..........	Lieutenant	25 00	Commencing March 20, 1843, and ending March 20, 1848.
Dallas, Mary B........	Alexander J......	Captain............	50 00	Commencing June 3, 1844, and ending June 3, 1849.
Dennison, Susan.......	John.............	Serg't marine corps.	6 50	Commencing December 9, 1844, and ending December 9, 1849.
Doye, Margaret........	Marmaduke.......	Master	20 00	Commencing July 3, 1846, and ending July 3, 1851.
Day, Hannah..........	Isaac............	Serg't marine corps.	8 00	Commencing June 3, 1846, and ending June 3, 1851.
Elliott, Frances C......	Jesse D..........	Captain............	50 00	Commencing December 10, 1845, and ending December 10, 1850.
Forrest, Ann H........	Andrew	Serg't marine corps.	8 00	Commencing February 18, 1844, and ending February 18, 1849.
Fishbowme, Maria......	John.............	Quartermaster......	8 00	Commencing September 8, 1846, and ending September 8, 1851.
Griffith, Cornelia M....	Alberto...........	Lieutenant	25 00	Commencing December 20, 1842, and ending December 20, 1847.
Hull, Ann M. H........	Isaac.............	Captain	50 00	Commencing February 13, 1843, and ending February 13, 1848.
Hofford, Mary.........	Lawrence........	Quartermaster......	8 00	Commencing November 16, 1842, and ending November 16, 1847.

Alphabetical list of widows, &c.—Continued.

Names of the widows.	Names of their husbands.	Their husbands' rank.	Monthly allowance.	Time to which they are to be paid.
Hooe, Elizabeth M. A. G.	George M.	Lieutenant	$25 00	Commencing April 10, 1845, and ending April 10, 1850.
Huston, Pamelia	James G.	Yeoman	12 50	Commencing December 21, 1844, and ending December 21, 1849.
Hawkins, Jane	Samuel V.	Sailmaker	10 00	Commencing July 27, 1844, and ending July 27, 1849.
Heckle, Emily	John	Sailmaker	10 00	Commencing January 15, 1847, and ending January 15, 1852.
Jones, Emily	Richard A.	Commander	30 00	Commencing April 16, 1846, and ending April 16, 1851.
Jones, Sarah V.	Alonzo	Carpenter	10 00	Commencing January 17, 1843, and ending January 17, 1848.
Jordan, Louisa	William	Carpenter	10 00	Commencing June 5, 1845, and ending June 5, 1850.
Kennedy, Mary E.	Edmund P.	Captain	50 00	Commencing March 28, 1844, and ending March 28, 1849.
Kennon, Britania W.	Beverly	Captain	50 00	Commencing February 28, 1844, and ending February 28, 1849.
Keith, Eliza M.	Lewis G.	Lieutenant	25 00	Commencing May 1, 1846, and ending May 1, 1851.
Kearney, Mary M.	John A.	Surgeon	35 00	Commencing August 27, 1847, and ending August 27, 1852.
Larramee, Abby	Benjamin, alias John Brown	Boatswain	10 00	Commencing June 1, 1844, and ending June 1, 1849.
Lockert, Margaret	James M.	Lieutenant	25 00	Commencing April 10, 1845, and ending April 10, 1850.
Lemon, Martha	Neal C.	Boatswain's mate	9 50	Commencing August 14, 1845, and ending August 14, 1850.
Latham, Lucy T.	George W.	Chaplain	20 00	Commencing January 27, 1847, and ending January 27, 1852.
Lavis, Catharine E.	Thomas	Gunner's mate	9 50	Commencing January 9, 1846, and ending January 9, 1851.
Mack, Catharine	Jeremiah	Gunner	10 00	Commencing December 17, 1842, and ending December 17, 1847.
McCreery, Matilda	George M.	Lieutenant	25 00	Commencing March 20, 1843, and ending March 20, 1848.
Marbury, Mary B.	Alexander H.	Lieutenant	25 00	Commencing December 6, 1843, and ending December 6, 1848.
Morrison, Mary A.	Jesse	Carpenter	10 00	Commencing April 16, 1846, and ending April 16, 1851.
Mercereau, Sarah	Lewis	Yeoman	7 50	Commencing May 11, 1844, and ending May 11, 1849.
Morris, Caroline D.	Charles W.	Lieutenant	25 00	Commencing November 1, 1846, and ending November 1, 1851.
Miller, Sarah	William	Master	20 00	Commencing May 19, 1847, and ending May 19, 1852.
McLaughlin, Salvadora	John T.	Lieutenant	25 00	Commencing July 6, 1847, and ending July 6, 1852.
Mahon, Maria	John	Marine	3 50	Commencing January 7, 1847, and ending January 7, 1852.
Newman, Meriam S.	William D.	Commander	30 00	Commencing October 9, 1844, and ending October 9, 1849.
Nugent, Jane	John	Private marine corps	3 50	Commencing August 12, 1845, and ending August 12, 1850.
Overman, Elizabeth	John	Carpenter	10 00	Commencing March 19, 1845, and ending March 19, 1850.
O'Neal, Jennett	Robert H.	Boatswain	10 00	Commencing August 4, 1847, and ending August 4, 1852.
Pinkham, Lydia H.	Alexander B.	Commander	30 00	Commencing July 23, 1843, and ending July 23, 1848.
Palmer, Cornelia	Morris	Drummer M. C.	4 00	Commencing February 28, 1845, and ending February 28, 1850.

Peed, Frances M.	Nathaniel B.	Sailmaker	10 00	Commencing May 9, 1846, and ending May 9, 1851.
Pettengill, Eliza E.	Joseph	Marine	3 50	Commencing October 11, 1846, and ending October 11, 1851.
Piercy, Henrietta	William P.	Commander	30 00	Commencing July 14, 1847, and ending July 14, 1852.
Riley, Esther	Thomas	Gunner	10 00	Commencing March 14, 1845, and ending March 14, 1850.
Rice, Eliza M.	Christopher C.	Purser	20 00	Commencing March 5, 1846, and ending March 5, 1851.
Ryan, Mary	John	Captain of foretop	7 50	Commencing March 20, 1843, and ending March 20, 1848.
Smith, Delilah	Loman	Carpenter	10 00	Commencing May 31, 1844, and ending May 31, 1849.
Shubrick, Esther M.	Edward R.	Captain	50 00	Commencing March 12, 1844, and ending March 12, 1849.
Shroeder, Rosanna	Henry	Sailmaker's mate	7 50	Commencing September 8, 1846, and ending September 8, 1851.
Stephenson, Maria T.	Alexander	Gunner	10 00	Commencing May 9, 1847, and ending May 9, 1852.
Thomas, Margaret M.	Richard	Carpenter	10 00	Commencing December 20, 1842, and ending December 20, 1847.
Tatem, Mary A.	Robert S.	Master	20 00	Commencing January 3, 1844, and ending January 3, 1849.
Tewksbury, Elizabeth	James	Master	20 00	Commencing August 31, 1843, and ending August 31, 1848.
Tyrrell, Ann	Ebenezer	Boatswain's mate	9 50	Commencing December 8, 1846, and ending December 8, 1851.
* Vanderford, Elizabeth	Benjamin	Master's mate	10 00	Commencing March 22, 1842, and ending March 22, 1847.
Warren, Martha	Nahum	Master	20 00	Commencing June 10, 1843, and ending June 10, 1848.
Wood, Mary	John	Quarter gunner	7 50	Commencing December 23, 1842, and ending December 23, 1847.
Wood, Elizabeth	Owen	Marine	3 50	Commencing May 9, 1843, and ending May 9, 1848.
White, Mary Ann	Samuel	Carpenter	10 00	Commencing August 20, 1843, and ending August 20, 1848.
Ward, Harriet	Joseph	Gunner	9 50	Commencing January 1, 1846, and ending January 1, 1851. (Act August 6, 1846.)
Wetmore, Susan M.	William C.	Commander	30 00	Commencing August 8, 1846, and ending August 8, 1851.
Whipple, Ann	Joseph	Marine	3 50	Commencing October 13, 1846, and ending October 13, 1851.
Wurts, Matilda	William A.	Lieutenant	25 00	Commencing February 6, 1847, and ending February 6, 1852.

* This pension has expired, but the claim was allowed since the last annual report was made.

Number of widows 85; annual amount required to pay them $17,826.

PENSION OFFICE, *November* 27, 1847.

J. L. EDWARDS,
Commissioner of Pensions.

Alphabetical list of widows who are now on the pension rolls under the act of March 3, 1845, and of those who were pensioned under that act since the last annual report, but whose pensions for five years have expired.

Names of the widows.	Names of their husbands.	Their husbands' rank.	Monthly allowance.	Time to which they are to be paid.
Anderson, Emma	James	Passed midshipman.	$12 50	Commencing December 29, 1845, and ending December 29, 1850.
Archer, Mary P.	William	Seaman	6 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and ending September 1, 1847.
Boyd, Mary A.	Thomas J.	Surgeon	30 00	Commencing March 26, 1844, and ending March 26, 1849.
Beers, Catharine M.	Augustin P.	Surgeon	25 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and ending September 1, 1847.
Bennett, Huldah	Cornelius	Sailingmaster	20 00	Do do do do
Beggs, Sarah	John	Sailmaker	10 00	Do do do do
Bradlee, Eliza	Thomas	Serg't marine corps.	6 50	Do do do do
Chauncey, Catharine	Isaac	Captain	50 00	Commencing January 28, 1845, and ending January 28, 1850.
Cope, Isabella	John	Seaman	6 00	Commencing January 31, 1845, and ending January 31, 1850.
Cox, Eleanor	William W.	Marine	3 50	Commencing September 1, 1842, and ending September 1, 1847.
Conrad, Ann	Thomas J.	Landsman	4 00	Do do do do
Curraei, Eleanor	Antonia	Gunner	10 00	Do do do do
Drew, Sarah	John	Sailingmaster	20 00	Do do do do
Eaton, Susan	David	Gunner	10 00	Commencing February 22, 1845, and ending February 22, 1850.
Eldridge, Abigal	William	Seaman	6 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and ending September 1, 1847.
Goodrum, Dionysia	James	Lieutenant	25 00	Do do do do
Green, Ann T.	John R.	Purser	20 00	Do do do do
Hanna, Mary	Edward	Gunner	10 00	Do do do do
McCauley, Mary	James	Captain of marines.	20 00	Commencing March 5, 1844, and ending March 5, 1849.
Mix, Ann	Marine P.	Commander	30 00	Commencing February 8, 1844, and ending February 8, 1849.
McCulloh, Susan	George B.	Lieutenant	25 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and ending September 1, 1847.
Monteath, Caroline	Walter N.	Lieutenant	25 00	Do do do do
O'Hare, Elizabeth	Richard	Carpenter's mate	9 50	Do do do do
Patterson, George Ann.	Daniel T.	Captain	50 00	Commencing August 25, 1844, and ending August 25, 1849.
Prentiss, Eleanor H.	John E.	Lieutenant	25 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and ending September 1, 1847.
Rogers, Minerva	John	Captain	50 00	Commencing August 1, 1843, and ending August 1, 1848.
Read, Catharine C.	Benjamin F.	Lieutenant	25 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and ending September 1, 1847.
Ridgeway, Maria	Ebenezer	Commander	30 00	Commencing November 1, 1846, and ending November 1, 1851.
Stinger, Rebecca S.	John	Landsman	4 00	Commencing July 15, 1844, and ending July 15, 1849.

Stivers, Ann M.	Stephen D.	Landsman	4 00	Commencing April 22, 1844, and ending April 22, 1849.
Steele, Rachel	Peter	Sergeant of marines	8 00	Commencing September 1, 1842, and ending September 1, 1847.
Stallings, Elizabeth L.	Joseph	Lieutenant	25 00	Do do do do
Stockton, Mary H.	Samuel W.	Lieutenant	25 00	Do do do do
Weed, Julia	Elijah J.	Quartermaster	30 00	Commencing March 5, 1843, and ending March 5, 1848.

Number of widows 34. Annual amount required to pay them $7,920.

Pension Office, *November 27*, 1847.

J. L. EDWARDS, *Commissioner of Pensions.*

Alphabetical list of widows who are now on the pension rolls under the act of March 3, 1847, granting five years pensions.

Names of the widows.	Names of their husbands.	Husband's rank.	Monthly allowance.	Time to which they are to be paid.
Adams, Elizabeth	William H.	Passed midshipman.	$12 50	Commencing November 8, 1842, and ending November 8, 1847.
Achmuty, Louisa	Henry J.	Lieutenant	25 00	Commencing September 1, 1847, and ending September 1, 1852.
Brum, Susan	Philip	Sailingmaster	20 00	Commencing June 1, 1843, and to continue during life—(special act of March 3, 1847.
Brown, Lydia	James	Carpenter	10 00	Commencing September 1, 1847, and ending September 1, 1852.
Broom, Mary E.	Charles R.	Major marine corps	25 00	Do do do do
Bennett, Huldah	Cornelius	Sailingmaster	20 00	Do do do do
Berry, Sarah	William.	Boatswain.	10 00	Do do do do
Beers, Catharine M.	Augustin P.	Surgeon	25 00	Do do do do
Chandler, Elizabeth E.	John R.	Surgeon	30 00	Commencing July 28, 1846, and ending July 28, 1851.
Claxton, Rodolphine	Alexander.	Captain	50 00	Commencing March 7, 1846, and ending March 7, 1851.
Crawford, Mary	David R.	Lieutenant	25 00	Commencing July 26, 1846, and ending July 26, 1851.
Cash, Elizabeth	George	Seaman	6 00	Commencing September 1, 1847, and ending September 1, 1852.
Cox, Eleanor	William	Marine	3 50	Do do do do
Cuvillier, Maria J.	John B.	Musician	4 00	Do do do do
Covington, Caroline L.	John R.	Gunner	10 00	Do do do do
Caldwell, Elizabeth J.	Charles H.	Lieutenant	25 00	Do do do do
Cloud, Eliza M	Caleb W.	Assistant surgeon	15 00	Do do do do
Cocke, Eliza H.	William H.	Lieutenant	25 00	Do do do do
Dill, Lamatie	Eli	Boatswain	10 00	Do do do do
Dix. Ellen	John	Surgeon	27 50	Do do do do
Ev[illegible], Dorothy M.	James	Boatswain	10 00	Do do do do
[illegible]ett, Hannah	James	Chaplain	20 00	Do do do do
Freemody, Catharine	Erie	Ordinary seaman	5 00	Do do do do
Ford, Mary	Daniel	Carpenter	9 00	Do do do do
Green, Ann T.	John R.	Purser	20 00	Do do do do
Goodwin, Joan	John	Seaman	6 00	Do do do do
Gamble, Hannah L.	John M.	Major of marine corps.	25 00	Do do do do
Griffin, Mary	Larkin	Surgeon	30 00	Do do do do
Gardner, Ann	Francis	Gunner	10 00	Do do do do
Green, Margaret F.	Elliott	Carpenter	10 00	Do do do do

Halsey, Eliza	James M	Purser	20 00	Do do do do
Hamersley, Phebe	George W	Lieutenant	25 00	Do do do do
Hixon, Henrietta	Samuel C	Master	20 00	Do do do do
Henley, Eliza	John D	Captain	50 00	Do do do do
Hoffman, Therese	John	Musician	4 00	Do do do do
Horsley, Mary A	Samuel	Surgeon	27 50	Do do do do
Hartnett, Mary A	Maurice	Carpenter	10 00	Do do do do
Kitchen, Abigal	George	Seaman	6 00	Do do do do
King, Catharine C	George	Sergeant marine corps	6 50	Do do do do
Kissam, Harriet J	Benjamin P	Surgeon	30 00	Do do do do
Lyne, Elizabeth B	William B.	Lieutenant	25 00	Commencing May 1, 1846, and ending May 1, 1851.
Low, Lydia	Thomas.	Yeoman	7 50	Commencing September 1, 1847, and ending September 1, 1852.
Lent, Sarah A	Abraham	Sailmaker	9 50	Do do do do
Morrice, Mary A	Davis F.	Ship's steward	9 00	Commencing August 2, 1846, and ending August 2, 1851.
Monteath, Caroline	Walter N	Lieutenant	25 00	Commencing September 1, 1847, and ending September 1, 1852.
McGee, Rebecca	John	Marine	3 50	Do do do do
Montgomery, Phebe	Alexander M	Surgeon	25 00	Do do do do
Moulton, Jane	William.	Seaman	6 00	Do do do do
McCullough, Ann G.	Alexander.	Sailingmaster	20 00	Do do do do
Nicholson, Laura C	Joseph J	Captain	50 00	Do do do do
Navarro, Margaret	David.	Sailmaker	10 00	Do do do do
Newcomb, Rhoda	Henry S	Lieutenant	25 00	Do do do do
O'Hare, Elizabeth	Richard.	Carpenter's mate.	9 50	Do do do do
Palmer, Ann	Morris	Sergeant marine corps.	8 00	Commencing October 13, 1846, and ending October 13, 1851.
Potts, Sarah	James B	Sailingmaster	20 00	Commencing September 1, 1847, and ending September 1, 1852.
Patch, Nancy	Nicholas	Seaman	6 00	Do do do do
Perry, Elizabeth C	Oliver H	Captain	50 00	Do do do do
Prentiss, Eleanor H	John E	Lieutenant	25 00	Do do do do
Parsells, Margaret	George	Sailmaker	10 00	Do do do do
Read, Catharine C	Benjamin F	Lieutenant	25 00	Do do do do
Rinker, Catharine	Samuel	Sailingmaster	20 00	Do do do do
Ross, Ann J	Andrew	Lieutenant of marines.	15 00	Do do do do
Sproston, Jane	George S	Surgeon	35 00	Do do do do
Stephens, Eliza	Thomas H.	Captain	50 00	Commencing January 21, 1846, and ending January 21, 1851.
Stallings, Elizabeth L.	Joseph	Lieutenant	25 00	Commencing September 1, 1847, and ending September 1, 1852.
Stephenson, Ann	William	Sailingmaster	20 00	Do do do do
Sherburne, Louisa	Jonathan W	Lieutenant	25 00	Do do do do
Stockton, Mary H	Samuel W	Lieutenant	25 00	Do do do do
Thompson, Emma C. B.	Charles C. B	Captain	50 00	Do do do do
Tingey, Ann E	Thomas	Captain	50 00	Do do do do
Trenchard, Elizabeth	Edward	Captain	50 00	Do do do do

Alphbetical list of widows, &c.—Continued.

Names of the widows.	Names of their husbands.	Husband's rank.	Monhtly allowance.	Time to which they are to be paid.
Tilden, Ann	John	Seaman	$6 00	Commencing September 1, 1847, and ending September 1, 1852.
Underwood	Joseph A.	Lieutenant	25 00	Commencing July 24, 1845, and ending July 24, 1850.
Woolsey, Ellen	William G.	Lieutenant	25 00	Commencing October 25, 1845, and ending October 25, 1850.
Wainwright, Maria M	Robert D.	Lt. col. marine corps.	30 00	Commencing October 6, 1846, and ending October 6, 1851.
Worth, Margaret C.	Algernon S.	Lieutenant	25 00	Commencing September 1, 1847, and ending September 1, 1852.

Number of widows	76
Annual amount required to pay them	$18,804

Pension Office, *November 27, 1847.*

J. L. EDWARDS, *Commissioner of Pensions.*

No. 7.

A statement showing the receipts and expenditures on account of the privateer pension fund for the year ending September 30, 1847, and its condition at that date.

I. Balance in the treasury on the 1st of October, 1846	$1,000 82	
Balances due from pension agents, including advances to same date	1,787 40	
Total amount on hand		$2,788 22
II. Amount received into the treasury since 1st of October, 1846, viz:		
Appropriation by Congress, March 3, 1847		3,000 00
Total amount of balances on hand and receipts		5,788 22
III. Expenditures on account of the fund per settlements made from 1st October, 1846, to 30th September, 1847, inclusive, viz:		
Oct. 16, 1846, by S. D. Patterson, for payments to pensioners	204 00	
Oct. 29, by Exchange Bank, Pittsburg, for payments to pensioners	18 00	
Nov. 3, by Greenberry Dorsey, for payments to pensioners	36 00	
Nov. 10, by George Loyall, for payments to pensioners	36 00	
Nov. 24, by P. M. Wetmore, for payments to pensioners	156 00	
March 23, 1847, by Joseph White, for payments to pensioners	72 00	
March 26, by S. D. Patterson, for payments to pensioners	12 00	
March 29, by Isaac P. Davis, for payments to pensioners	628 20	
March 29, by Merchants' Bank, Portland, for payments to pensioners	66 00	
March 30, by Savings Institution, Louisville, Kentucky, for payments to pensioners	36 00	
April 13, by Mechanics' Bank, New York, for payments to pensioners	360 00	
April 29, by George Loyall, for payments to pensioners	36 00	
May 3, by Exchange Bank, Pittsburg, for payments to pensioners	18 00	
May 14, by P. M. Wetmore, for payments to pensioners	156 00	
June 14, by Greenberry Dorsey, for payments to pensioners	36 00	
July 22, by Joseph White, for payments to pensioners	72 00	

August 4, by S. D. Patterson, for payments to pensioners	$12 00	
August 5, by Merchants' Bank, Portland, for payments to pensioners	66 00	
Sept. 24, by S. P. Davis, for payments to pensioners	436 00	
Total amount of expenditures	$2,456 20	
IV. Balances due by pension agents, per last settlement of their accounts, and including advances to 1st of October, 1847, viz:		
J. Vincent Browne, late pension agent at Boston	$30 00	
P. M. Wetmore, New York	838 00	
S. D. Patterson, Philadelphia	34 00	
Merchants' Bank, Portland	182 40	
Savings Institution, Louisville, Kentucky	105 00	
Joseph White, Baltimore	72 00	
Total amount of balances due from agents		$1,261 40
V. Balances in the treasury to the credit of the fund, October 1, 1847		2,632 07

Recapitulation.

1. Balance in the treasury, October 1, 1846	$1,000 82	
Balances due from pension agents, per set-settlements	1,787 40	
		2,788 22
2. Amount received into the treasury since October 1, 1846, viz:		
Appropriation by Congress, March 3, 1847.		3,000 00
Total amount of receipts and balances on hand		5,788 22
3 Expenditures on account of the fund, per settlements to 1st of October, 1847		2,456 20
4. Balances due from pension agents, per last settlements of their accounts, and including advances to 1st October, 1847	1,261 40	
5. Balance in the treasury to the credit of the fund, October 1, 1847	2,632 07	
Total amount to the credit of the fund, October 1, 1847		3,893 47

Note—The balance to the credit of the fund will be reduced about $500 by transfer requisitions, which were passing through the accounting offices, but did not appear on the books of the treasury at that date.

A. O. DAYTON.

Treasury Department,
Fourth Auditor's Office, December 6, 1847.

No. 8.

NATIONAL OBSERVATORY,
Washington, Nov. 12th, 1847.

SIR: The sum of $2,279 20 was paid in June last, out of the appropriation for the support of this office for the year ending June 30th, 1847, to the collector in Baltimore, that being the amount of duties levied on certain instruments imported by this office for the use of the government.

In preparing the estimates for the year ending June 30th, 1847, no estimate was made for any such purpose, for, at the time the estimates were submitted, the law exempted from duty all articles imported for the use of the government.

The office has need of the money so paid, and as there are outstanding claims against it for liabilities incurred during the fiscal year, 1846–1847, I beg leave to bring the subject to your notice, with the hope that the duties may be refunded.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. F. MAURY,
Lieutenant U. S. Navy.

Com. L. WARRINGTON,
Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography.

No. 9.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *December* 24, 1846.

SIR: With his letter to the department of the 28th August last, Commodore Stockton transmitted a copy of a paper which he had made public, giving notice of his intention to subject to a vigorous blockade "all the ports, harbors, bays, outlets, and inlets, on the west coast of Mexico, south of San Diego," to be absolute except against armed vessels of neutrals. In giving to "all neutral merchant vessels found in any of the bays and harbors on said coast, on the arrival of the blockading force, twenty days to leave," it is very obvious that Commodore Stockton did not regard the extensive coast embraced within the limits specified as placed under blockade by the published notice, or that any particular port would be in a state of blockade, until a sufficient blockading force was actually present to enforce it.

In authorizing conquest, or blockade on the west coast, the President has desired to subject neutral commerce to the least possible inconvenience or obstruction compatible with the exercise of the belligerent rights necessary to the success of our military operations.

The generality of the language employed by Commodore Stockton, in his notice of intended blockade, it seems has excited alarm with neutrals in regard to shipments to Mexican ports, and may have prevented their being made, and as it is desirable to avoid any such interference in their commercial adventures in articles not contraband, I invite your attention to the subject, and desire you to take the necessary measures to correct any erroneous impression which may have been produced. You will employ the forces under your command in the active prosecution of the war, and establish and maintain the blockade of such of the enemy's ports as you may deem proper in the execution of your orders, giving to neutral vessels in such ports twenty days to leave. But a lawful maratime blockade requires the actual presence of a sufficient force stationed at the entrance of the port, sufficiently near to prevent communication. The only exception to this rule, which requires the actual presence of an adequate force to constitute a lawful blockade, arises out of the circumstances of the occasional temporary absence of the blockading squadron, produced by accident, as in the case of a storm, which does not suspend the legal operation of a blockade. The law considers an attempt to take advantage of such an accidental removal, a fraudulent attempt to break the blockade.

The United States have at all times, maintained these principles on the subject of blockade—and you will take care not to attempt the application of penalties for a breach of blockade, except in cases where your right is justified by these rules. You should give public notice that under Commodore Stockton's general notification, no port on the west coast of Mexico is regarded as blockaded, unless there is a sufficient American force to maintain it actually present, or temporarily driven from such actual presence by stress of weather, intending to return.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. Y. MASON.

To the Commanding Officers
of the United States Naval service in the Pacific ocean.

No. 10.

Extract from a despatch addressed to Commandant J. Ap C. Jones, appointed to command the Pacific squadron, dated

Navy Department, *October* 28, 1847.

Sir:

* * * * * * *

The policy of our government has been from the beginning of the war with Mexico to interfere, in as small a degree as possible, with neutral commerce. The interests of the inhabitants of California, present aud prospective, will be promoted by a liberal encouragement of trade in her ports occupied by us; while the best service which the navy can render is by lawful blockade to exclude from Mexican ports, not so occupied by us, all foreign supplies, and especially of munitions and articles contraband, which will enable the enemy to protract the war. No present advantage, however, should induce us to depart from that liberal interpretation of the laws of nations which we have always contended for as protecting the interests of neutrals against the violent claims of belligerents. For the views of the department on the law of blockade, I refer you to my letter to the commander of the Pacific squadron, of the 24th of December last.

An interesting question has arisen, and will probably again occur, in regard to the property afloat belonging to subjects of neutral nations, domiciled and carrying on trade in Mexico. Commodore Biddle, in a despatch under date of the 12th of April, 1847, thus states his view of the law of nations in regard to the character of such property and its liability to capture. "It is an established principle of international law, that if a merchant goes into a foreign country, settles there, and has commercial transactions there, he becomes *ipso facto* a subject of that foreign country, so far as respects his commercial transactions. If, therefore, a British merchant settles in Mexico, and there engages in commerce, he is deemed and considered a Mexican citizen in respect to his commercial dealings, and his property afloat during the existing war is liable to seizure and condemnation in the same manner as that of any other citizen of Mexico." This view of the law of prize is fully sustained by the decisions of the supreme court of the United States, and of the British Admiralty courts. "As the person who has a commercial inhabitancy in the hostile country has the benefits of his situation, so also he must take its disadvantages." In such questions of residence or domicile, there is generally considerable difficulty; the fact of domicile depending on a great variety of circumstances, hardly capable of being defined by any general precise rules. Although the decision of these questions properly belongs to the prize court, actuated by a sincere desire to treat with the utmost liberality the rights of neutral commerce, and wishing that in your seizures for adjudication, you shall extend the same liberal indulgence, except in clear cases of lawful capture, I will add, that the *time* of arrival and of residence, as well as the nature of the business in which the owner is engaged, are important subjects to be taken into consideration. "If a man comes into a belligerent country at or before the beginning of the war, it is reasonable not to bind him too soon to an acquired character, and to allow him a fair time to disentangle himself; but if he continue to reside during a good part of the war, contributing by payment of taxes and other means to the strength of that country, he could not plead his special purpose with any effect against the rights of hostility." In Mr. Wheaton's treatise on the subject of the law of maritime captures and prizes, you will find much valuable information on this subject, very clearly and fairly stated. A prize court has been organized in California, by the military governor, at the request of Com. Biddle. It is believed to be a justifiable proceeding, and that the court has competent jurisdiction. But, in case of condemnation and sale by that court, you will not distribute the prize-money until a copy of the record shall have been sent to the department, and orders in relation to it received.

* * * * * * * *

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. Y. MASON.

Commodore T. Ap C. Jones,
Appointed to command U. S. naval forces in the Pacific.

No. 11.

Washington, *October* 16, 1847.

Sir: In obedience to your order of this date, directing the undersigned to attend the experiments to be this day made, under the direction of Mr. Uriah Brown, for the purpose of testing the efficient properties of a liquid fire, and the practical utility of a shot-proof steamship (the invention of said Brown) for "coast and harbor defence," they have the honor to report that the experiments with the "liquid fire" were executed by Mr. Brown, in their presence, at the appointed time; and that no preparations whatever had been made by said Brown to experiment with or test the practical utility of his proposed shot-proof steamship.

The experiment with the "liquid fire" was made at the western terminus of the city canal; the position, time, and preparations therefor, having been chosen *solely* by the projector.

The preperations for the test were as follows: a large scow, sixty-six feet long, and fourteen feet wide, afloat in the canal, held the apparatus; the scow had been made fire-proof, by an outside covering of zinc plates and sand, to the depth of one inch on the deck; the machinery being all secured upon deck; a small steam-engine, of six horse-power, was set up in the after part of the scow for the working power of a double-action forcing-pump, which occupied the forward section of the boat; between these two machines, and in connection with both by pipes, stood a copper cylinder, forty-eight inches by forty. The reservoir or cistern, containing the "liquid fire;" the interior of the cylinders was in part, occupied by a copper worm, injected with steam, for the purpose of raising the temperature of the surrounding inflammable matter to the desired point; an escape-pipe led from the steam worm over the side into the water; the forcing-pump, which drew its supply of "liquid fire" from the cistern, was of the usual construction, and needs no description. A band connected the pumps with the steam engine, and, when at work, impelled the liquid through an eduction pipe leading to the adjutape pipe, which was manipulated by the inventor in the ordinary manner practised with fire-engines; close to the nose of the adjutape pipe, a cut-off was placed to contest the issue of the liquid, and, along the length of the adjutape, was secured a leaden pipe, which passed into a smaller cistern on deck, said to contain one of the agents necessary to the ignition of the liquid, and which was set on the main stream at its exit from the adjutape and first issue into the open air. The inventor declined stating to the undersigned the nature of either of the agents employed in the production of his "liquid fire." The inventor proceeded to the experiment with reluctance, as he announced an accident to the steam-worm, which had ruptured, whereby the steam had escaped into, and impaired the properties of his liquid.

However, all being in readiness, at 4.20, p. m., the adjutape pipe was directed at the butt, and the machinery put in motion. The scow was hauled to within sixty feet of a mast, estimated to be 133 feet in height, to which empty tar barrels had been nailed along the entire length; and the liquid stream, in a strong jet, from a ⅝ inch issue in the pipe, directed to a third of its elevation. The stream struck the spar about thirty feet from the ground, but did not ignite; when, after several fruitless efforts, the inventor shut off the liquid. He, however, proceeded to a second trial, and, without resorting to the agent employed in the first instance, contained in the smaller cistern, applied a blazing port-fire to the muzzle of his pipe, and, in an instant, the jet itself, and a body of surrounding vapor, (before invisible,) enveloped the mast in a cloud of fire, apparently irresistible and inextinguishable. Though the jet did not reach above thirty feet from the foot of the mast, the inflamed vapor ascended instantly, and set fire to the barrels on the upper half of the topmast; a dense smoke and prodigious heat accompanied the jet of the liquid, which appeared rather to explode than to take fire by degrees. When once lodged upon a combustible building, to approach or extinguish the flame would seem to be impracticable. At 5, p. m., the topmast, 50 feet above the ground, had burned off and fell, having been destroyed by the flame in less than 30 minutes.

The agents employed by the inventor to produce combustion, except by the application of a burning port-fire to the liquid as it left the pipe, are unknown to the undersigned; and, as he failed in the first instance in the production of fire, by the admixture of what he termed his chemical agents, this experiment cannot be said to have succeeded; but it is believed that, if the fire be once fairly lodged upon combustible material, destruction to it would be inevitable.

Estimating the range to which this destructive agent can be thrown by powerful engines, at a maximum of 200 feet only, so greatly within that of the offensive means employed in modern warfare, and viewing its questionable safety in use, arising, independently of its inherent qualities, from a dissipation of the column of flame, produced by any slight disturbance of the atmosphere, thereby reverting it upon the operator, and involving the certain destruction of all on board, the undersigned are of opinion that, so far as they can judge from this experiment, the practical difficulties just referred to, in the way of the application of the "liquid fire" to "coast and harbor defence," are conclusive against its practical utility.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN S. CHAUNCEY.
Com. United States Navy.
J. N. POWELL,
Com. United States Navy.
E. B. BOUTWELL,
Lieut. United States Navy.

Hon. J. Y. Mason,
Secretary of the Navy.

No. 12.

Washington City, *November* 27, 1847.

Sir: The report of the Board of Officers, directed by you to attend the experiment for testing the efficient properties of the "liquid fire," discovered by me, requires some notice; and before I approach the subject, permit me to express, through you, my sincere thanks to those gentlemen for their plain and frank statement of what they saw on that occasion.

Whilst I admit that a disappointment and momentary delay was experienced, "in the first instance in the production of fire," in consequence of the defective quality of a portion of the machinery employed, as stated in the report, it must, at the same time, be conceded, by every candid mind, that, for all the essential purposes necessary to establish the fire as a most formidable element of war, the admissions made in the report, in reference to the "second trial," are conclusive in favor of its efficiency. What, sir, are the facts? A volume of liquid fire was produced, the effect of which, in the opinion of thousands of spectators, was awfully destructive; and, in the language of the report, "in an instant, the jet itself, and a body of surrounding vapor, (before invisible,) enveloped the mast in a cloud of fire, apparently irresistible and inextinguishable." "When once lodged upon a combustable building, to approach or extinguish the flame would seem to be impracticable. At 5, p. m., the topmast, 50 feet above the ground, had burned off, and fell, having been destroyed by the flame in less than thirty minutes." What stronger evidence could be adduced to prove the terrible efficacy of this liquid fire, or the utter practicability of its being made a projectile of the most destructive nature? Had the engine been of the proper power, the element could have been thrown 200 feet—a fact admitted in the report. As it was, however, the power applied projected the liquid from the scow, stationed 75 feet from the mast, to the height of more than 50 feet up the mast—(according to measurement)—a distance sufficient, had the experiment been made with machinery adapted to a vessel so constructed as to resist shot, (as contemplated by me,) to have insured the destruction of the most formidable ship-of-war. With such evidence in its favor, I will respectfully submit to the wisdom and candor of the Secretary, whether the conclusions arrived at in the report, viz: "As the inventor failed in the first instance in the production of fire, by the admixture of what he termed his chemical agents, this experiment cannot be said to have succeeded," ought to weigh as an objection to the feasibility of the invention. Suppose the liquid had ignited on the first trial, would that have removed any objection to its "practicability?"—or would it have established its practicalness? Again, to show that the objection as to the mode of ignition is of no moment, the effect is the same, fire it as you may. It might then well be asked, of what consequence is it how the element is ignited, so that such deplorable results to a foe are produced? If such an element cannot be made of "practical utility, by means of a steam-ship, built on the principle of inclined planes, so masked with iron as to reflect shot at any and every angle, and covering the machinery and crew from all danger, then, indeed, has mathematical science failed, and the effect of shot, as calculated in the science of gunnery, proved a mere delusion.

That such a vessel can, however, be constructed, is, in the opinion of scientific men of high repute, who have thoroughly investigated the subject, entirely practicable, as shown by the papers accompanying the report of the Committee on Naval Affairs, House of Representatives, 2d session, 29th Congress, No. 36.

I will here remark that the plan and drawings of my proposed vessel were submitted to, and left in possession of the officers who attended the experiment, immediately after it transpired; but, owing perhaps to the press of more important matters, were, I must presume, never sufficiently investigated to enable them to form a proper estimate of the merits of the plan. Otherwise, it is difficult to conceive how they could have arrived at the remarkable inference expressed in the closing paragraph of the report, apparently conveying the idea that they were impressed with the belief that I proposed to use, for effective service, an open vessel, (in lieu of a shot-proof steamer,) from the deck of which—as in the case of the late experiment—is to be projected the "liquid fire," and where the mahinery and crew are alike exposed to the shot of an enemy, and to the effects of the burning element itself, subject, in the language of the report, "to be reverted upon the operators," &c., "from any slight disturbance of the atmosphere." Hence, reasoning from these mistaken premises, if such be the fact, it is not surprising they should come to the conclusion "that, in so far as they can judge from this experiment, the practical difficulties, just referred to, in the way of the application of the 'liquid fire' to 'coast and harbor defence,' are conclusive against its practical utility."

Now, sir, it seems to me evident that it is from a misapprehension of these gentlemen in reference to this last point alone—the means of conveying the inflammable element safely to the object of intended destruction—that there exists in their minds any real difficulty "in the way of the successful application of the 'liquid fire' to 'coast and harbor defence.'" In reference to the idea of testing by experiment the capability of a vessel to resist shot, I have to observe that such test would be gratifying to me; but those who procured the passage of the law appropriating money to test the liquid, and for which purpose alone an estimate was submitted, as will appear by consulting the report of the committee, had no doubt as to the practicability of constructing such a vessel. The only doubt on their minds, if any, was as to the invention of the liquid fire, and my ability to throw it.

In conclusion, I respectfully solicit the Secretary to let this explanatory letter accompany his communication on the subject to Congress.

With sentiments of high respect, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

URIAH BROWN.

Hon. John Y. Mason,
Secretary of the Navy.

REPORT

OF

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
December 6, 1847.

SIR: On the 30th of June last, the post routes in operation in the United States were 153,818 miles in extent, and the annual transportation of the mails over them was 38,887,899 miles, as follows:

On railroads, 4,170,403 miles, at a cost of	$597,475
On steamboats, 3,914,519 miles, at a cost of	246,745
In coaches, 15,209,005 miles, at a cost of	912,462
By other modes of inferior grade, 15,593,972 miles, at a cost of	650,166
	2,406,848

The increase in the extent of the routes since the 1st of July, 1845, is 9,878 miles, and of transportation 3,253,630 miles.

Since the 1st of July last, new routes have been put in operation 8,239 miles in extent, at an additional cost of $42,943 per annum.

The number of mail contractors in the service during the last year was 3,659; of route agents, local agents, and mail messengers connected with the mail service on railroads and steamboats, 186.

At the lettings in the southern section during the last spring, in the States of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, the service was taken at greatly reduced prices. There will be saved in that section about $108,697 per annum; a reduction of about 19 per cent. from the former prices. This result has been produced by that provision of the act of 1845, which directs that the lowest bidder shall be accepted, without regard to the former contractor or the stock which he may have had employed upon the road. The service in that section has been increased.

A detail of this branch of the service will be found in the tables of the First Assistant Postmaster General which accompany this report, marked A and B, 1 to 7.

The number of post offices in the United States, on the 1st of July last, was 15,146, showing an increase, since the 1st of July, 1845, of 963. The number established during the year was 829, and 284 discontinued.

The changes of postmasters during the year were 3,450. Of this number 2,153 were appointed in consequence of the death or resignation of the former postmasters; 249 in consequence of changing the sites of the offices; 829 by the establishment of new offices; 216 were removed; and of 3, whose terms of service had expired, the commissions were not renewed. The report of the Second Assistant Postmaster General, marked C, accompanies this.

Resignations have been less frequent since the passage of the act of the 1st of March, 1847, which directed an allowance of increased rates of commissions, and restored to the postmasters in the smaller offices the franking privilege, although the actual increase of compensation is not so great as was expected or probably intended by Congress, at the time of its passage, or as the increased business of the offices, under the reduced rates of postage, would have justified.

The 14th section of the act of 1825 authorized the allowance of commissions, not exceeding the rates therein specified, "*on the amount received in any one quarter.*" The act of 1847 directed their allowance "*on the amount received in any one year,*" at the higher rates. This change in the mode of computing the commissions has had the effect of slightly increasing the compensation of the postmasters whose offices yielded less than $1,133 25, the increase being gradual up to $600, and on that sum the increase is only $40; whilst there is a gradual decrease from that sum of about 7½ per cent. until the sum of $1,133 25 is attained, and upon offices yielding that sum the compensation to postmasters under both laws is the same.

In the offices yielding from the sum of $1,133 25 to $4,511 25, the compensation allowed by the act of 1825 exceeds that allowed by the late law, making a gradual decrease until the sum of $2,400 is reached, when the loss of compensation amounts to $95. The loss of compensation is gradually diminished until the sum of $4,511 25 is reached, and at that point the compensation under both laws is the same. At offices yielding over that sum, the compensation to the postmasters is regularly increased 4½ per cent.

It is believed that if the mode of computing the commissions by the quarter, as prescribed by the act of 1825, had been retained in the act of 1847, the increased rates would have been satisfactory, and would not have afforded a larger compensation than the additional duties of the postmasters or the increased business in their offices would require. If the commissions were computed by the quarter, the increase of compensation to the postmasters—

In offices yielding		$10	would be	$1
Do	do	100	do	9
Do	do	1,000	do	95
Do	do	10,000	do	577
Do	do	40,000	do	1,927

From the best estimates which can be made, the number of letters and papers passing through the United States mail during the last year may be stated as follows:

Paid and unpaid single rates of 5 cents	36,152,556
Do do 10 do	12,851,532
Ship and steamboat letters, at 6 cents	427,800

Ship and steamboat letters forwarded in the mails from foreign countries, 2 cents added to the regular postage	$850,980
Dropped letters	865,308
Printed circular letters	1,025,304
	$52,173,480

The free letters sent by persons entitled to the franking privilege, and those sent free to the army, cannot be ascertained with any degree of accuracy, but, it is believed, would not fall short of 5,000,000.

The newspapers passing through the mails annually are estimated at 55,000,000. Pamphlets and magazines at 2,000,000. The number of transient newspapers, paying 3 cents each, cannot be ascertained with any accuracy, as the postage is usually returned with that on letters. The dead letters passing through the offices and returned to the department, as nearly as can be ascertained, number annually about 1,800,000, which, calculated at an intermediate point between the two rates of postage, would make an annual loss to the department of $135,000. The newspapers, circulars, advertisements, and other printed sheets sent to the offices, and not taken out nor returned to the department, will not, probably, fall short of the number of dead letters returned.

The great labor required of postmasters in the reception and distribution of such a number of letters and newspapers, in addition to the reasons before assigned, would make it just and proper that the former mode of computing their commissions should be restored.

The revenues of the department for the year ending the 30th of June last, including $65,555 55 due from the United States treasury for the postages of the government, appropriated by the 12th section of the act of the 3d of March, 1847, and not drawn from the treasury, amounted to $3,945,893 31; exceeding those of the preceding year by the sum of $458,693 96, being an increase of the last over the preceding year of 13 15-100ths per cent., and falling short of the annual average revenues of the nine years preceding the 1st of July, 1845, by the sum of $418,731 34.

Of this sum there was derived from letter postage, including the sum yet due from the treasury for the government postages, the sum of $3,254,512 98, which exceeds the amount of letter postage of the preceding year $372,815 24, making an increase of 12 93-100ths per cent.; whilst it falls short of the annual average revenues from the same source, for the nine years preceding the 1st of July, 1845, by the sum of $553,479 91.

In the same time, there was derived from the postages on newspapers, pamphlets, &c., $643,160 59, making an increase over the preceding year of $81,018 10, and an increase over the annual average of the nine preceding years of $114,181 61.

This statement includes the sum of $35,609 25, paid by the British government for the transportation of her closed mails from

Boston to Canada, part of which properly belongs to the revenues of preceding years, but was not paid until within the last year.

The returns for the quarter ending the 30th September last have not been received and adjusted in the auditor's office, so as to enable me to make a precise statement of its revenues. A comparison of the returns from a number of the larger offices with those from the same offices for the corresponding quarter of the preceding year, indicates an increase of about 17 per cent. The expenses incurred in conducting the smaller offices are so much more than in the larger ones, in proportion to their revenues, that the increase should not be estimated at more than 11 or 12 per cent.; nor would it be safe to estimate the revenues of the current fiscal year by those of the first quarter—they depend so much upon the activity in the trade and business of our citizens, which is always more or less affected by the condition of other countries, that it would not be safe, taking into view the commercial embarrassments which exist in England and some other nations of Europe, to estimate the increase of the present year at so high a rate as that of the last, or to such an amount as the revenues of the first quarter would indicate. I, therefore, estimate the probable increase of the present year at 6 per cent. If this increase is realized, that, together with the $200,000 appropriated by the 12th section of the act of the 3d of March, 1847, for the postages of the United States, will make the revenues of the current year amount to $4,313,157, which will exceed the annual average revenues of the nine years before the reduction of postage, $51,467 65, and only fall short of the annual average expenditures for the same period $186,436 88, and will exceed the expenditures of the last year $333,587. The expenditures for the year ending the 30th of June, 1847, amounted to $3,979,570 63, making only $33,677 32 more than the revenues.

The expenditures of the present year will exceed those of the last by the following sums:

For the mail steamer Washington	$100,000
For the steamer Hermann, for 7 months	58,333
For cost of the mail routes established by the act of the 3d of March, 1847	50,000
Add for contingencies	20,000
	228,333

From this sum may be deducted the savings which were made in the southern section at the lettings in the spring, amounting to $108,697.

The means of the department for the present year are estimated at	$4,313,157
Expenditures estimated for the same time	4,099,206
Leaving a surplus of	213,951

It is gratifying to find that within so short a period, after the great reduction of the rates of postage, the revenues of the department have increased much beyond the expectations of the friends of the cheap postage system, while the expenditures for the same time have diminished more than half a million of dollars annually; and that the department is in a condition to sustain itself without further aid from the treasury.

These results have been produced mainly by two important provisions adopted in the act of 1845:

1st. The reduction in the rates of postage has produced so great an increase in the business of the offices that the revenues will soon equal those received under the former high rates.

2d. The direction to the Postmaster General to contract with the lowest bidder, without the allowance of any advantage to the former contractor, as had been the case before its passage, had the effect of enlarging the field of competition and reducing the price of transportation, except on railroads and in steamboats, to the lowest amount for which the service can be performed; and will reduce the whole cost of transportation, when the other section is let to contract under it, but little less than a million of dollars per annum from the former prices.

It is not doubted that these results would have been still more favorable if the modifications of the act of 1845, heretofore suggested by this department, had been adopted.

1st. Private expresses still continue to be run between the principal cities, and seriously affect the revenues of the department, from the want of adequate powers for their suppression.

2d. The privilege of sending sealed letters "in relation to the cargo" free over mail routes is the source of innumerable frauds upon its revenues.

3d. If the single letter were made the quarter or third of an ounce, instead of half, (except when written on a single sheet of paper,) and pre-paid, or double postage required when not prepaid, the revenues of the department would have been greatly improved.

4th. The postage on newspapers is unequal and unjust to the publishers themselves. The same postage is charged on each, without regard to weight. Many of the larger class of papers weigh over two and a half ounces each, and pay but one cent and a half for any distance over 100 miles, and if charged as letter postage, would pay, under 300 miles, 15 cents, and over, 30 cents. Other papers weigh as low as half an ounce, only one fifth of that weight, and pay the same rates. Some of the larger size periodicals weigh over 12½ ounces, and pay 14½ cents over 100 miles, and if charged with letter postage would pay, under 300 miles, $1 30, and over, $2 60. This inequality of tax on the different publications should be regulated in some way; and no reason is perceived why the postage should not be regulated by weight, as on letters. The weight and bulk of the mails, which add so greatly to the cost of transportation and impede the progress of the mail, are attributable to the mass of printed matter daily forwarded from the principal cities in the Union to every part of the country. Justice requires that the expense of their transportation should be paid by the postages charged on them; and it is believed that the present rates would meet that object if the postages could be equalized and, in all cases, collected.

5th. The payment of postage, or double postage, on all letters passing through the mails for delivery within the United States, and pre-payment on letters destined for foreign countries not having postal arrangements with the United States, and on all printed matter.

6th. The abolition or modification of the franking privilege, so as to cover only official correspondence, for which payment is made to the department by the 12th section of the act of 1847.

These suggestions for the modification of the act of 1845 have been presented in former reports of this department, and the reasons therefore given more at large. To them I may now add, that since the introduction of postage stamps, as directed by the 11th section of the act of the 3d of March, 1847, the pre-payment of letters would be less felt as an inconvenience to the people than formerly.

The favorable operation of the act of 1845 upon the finances of the department leads to the conclusion that, by the adoption of such modifications as have been suggested by this department for the improvement of its revenues, and the suppression of abuses practised under it, the present low rates of postage will not only produce revenue enough to meet the expenditures, but leave a considerable surplus annually to be applied to the extension of the mail service to the new and rapidly increasing sections of our country, or would justify a still further reduction of the rates of postage. In the opinion of the undersigned, with such modifications of the act of 1845 as have been suggested, an uniform less rate might, in a few years, be made to cover the expenses of the department; but by its adoption the department would be compelled to rely upon the treasury for some years. At this time, during the existence of a foreign war, imposing such heavy burdens upon the treasury, it might not be wise or prudent to increase them, or to do anything which would tend to impair the public credit; and, on this account alone, recommendation for such a reduction is not made.

Postage is a tax not only on the business of the country, but upon the intelligence, knowledge, and the exercise of the friendly and social feelings; and, in the opinion of the undersigned, should be reduced to the lowest point which would enable the department to sustain itself. That principle has been uniformly acted on in the United States, as the true standard for the regulation of postage, and the cheaper it can be made, consistently with that rule, the better.

As our country expands and its circle of business and correspondence enlarges, as civilization progresses, it becomes more important to maintain between the different sections of our country a speedy, safe, and cheap intercourse. By so doing, energy is infused into the trade of the country, the business of the people enlarged and made more active, and an irresistible impulse given to industry of every kind; by it wealth is created and diffused in numberless ways throughout the community, and the most noble and generous feelings of our nature between distant friends are cherished and preserved, and the Union itself more closely bound together.

After presenting the condition of the finances, I thought it would not be unacceptable to submit statements of the operations of those branches of the department having control of them, as well as their organization, and requested the third assistant postmaster general, John Marron, esq., and the auditor for the department, P. G. Washington, esq., to report to me the detailed operations of their offices for the last two years; the latter being charged by provision of law with the adjustment of the accounts, as well as with the collection of debts; and the former, by regulation, with keeping summary cash accounts in advance of the official settlements, so as to be prepared for the timely issue of drafts and warrants in payment of the balances certified by the auditor to be due from the department. These reports, marked E and F, exhibit the duties assigned to each, the great amount of labor performed by them, and the zeal, punctuality, and fidelity with which their duties are discharged, as well as those of other officers connected with the collection and disbursement of the revenues. It is with pleasure I state that, of the 15,146 postmasters in the United States, whose accounts have to be rendered and settled quarterly, there were only 154 delinquent in making their returns at the close of the last year, and most of these cases arose from an inability to supply some of the offices with mails, for the transportation of which contracts could not be obtained on the new routes. In other cases, postmasters had just entered upon the duties of their offices; whilst some of the offices were vacant from inability to procure persons to discharge the duties.

The returns of dead letters are believed to exceed 450,000 each quarter.

In the year ending the 30th of June, 1846, there were sent out from the department 2,340 dead letters, containing $17,822. Of this number 2,021 were received by the owners, containing $16,169; and 319 were returned to the department, containing $1,653 49, of which $254 was worthless.

In the year ending the 30th of June, 1847, there were sent out 2,782 dead letters, containing $21,055. Of these 2,365 were delivered to the owners, containing $19,474; and 417 returned, containing $1,580 93. Of this sum $147 was worthless. During the two years, $1,911 54 were added from this source to the funds of the department. Since the re-organization of the department in 1836, there has been added to its funds, from the dead letter office, the sum of $10,329 28.

The exhibit E likewise shows the number of letters containing other articles of value, and the disposition made of them.

The mass of dead letters coming into the office, for the transportation of which the department receives no pay, is taken, except those containing articles of value, and, under the supervision of one of the clerks of the department, burnt. If this immense number of letters could be returned to the writers, it is not doubted that a large portion of them would be taken out and the postage paid. This would have been ordered, but the number of clerks now authorized by law would be unable to perform such additional duties. A large number of these dead letters is from foreign countries, addressed to emigrant citizens resident in the United States in a foreign language; and, from misdirection, or the misunderstanding of the direction by the postmasters, never reach their destination. If these letters were advertised, under the direction of the Postmaster General, after they come into the dead letter office, it is believed that many of them would finally reach the persons addressed, and the postage upon them would, probably, equal any expenditure that would be required to meet that object.

The table of the auditor exhibits the important fact, that the revenues for the two years preceding the 1st of July, 1847, amounting to about $7,300,000, has been collected, except $21,948 34, being less than one-third of. one per cent. on the whole amount. The balance is believed to be good, as, in most cases, indulgence has been given to the representatives of deceased postmasters, or their sureties; whilst the whole amount has been disbursed without the loss of a dollar, or is now in the treasury ready for use; thus showing that the large revenues of the department, collected by over fifteen thousand postmasters throughout our widely extended country, in small sums, from almost every citizen in the community, under the immediate supervision of those energetic, faithful, and indefatigable officers and their subordinates, are at once made applicable to the expenditures of the department; and that, in practice, there is no difference between the accruing revenues of the department and its available funds.

The other assistant postmasters general, Messrs. Hobbie and Brown, and other officers connected with the department, have not been less vigilant, active, and energetic in the discharge of the duties assigned them.

The regulations adopted by you early in the year 1845, providing for the due attendance of the officers in the several departments, and for the punctual discharge of their duties, have been strictly complied with in this, and have infused great vigor into the regular business of the bureaus, including that of the auditor.

It may not be amiss here to state that, in the regulation of the salaries of the bureau officers in the city, the three assistant postmasters general, whose duties are as important to the country, and require as much talent and labor, as any other, have been left much less than other officers performing similar services; and justice requires that they should be placed upon a footing of equality.

The expenditures of the department, for the year ending the 30th of June last, amounted to $3,979,570 63, which is less than those of the preceding year by the sum of $96,466, and less than the annual average expenditure of the nine years preceding the 1st of July, 1845, by the sum of $520,022.

The principal item of expenditure is the sum paid the contractors for transporting the mails. In the last year there was paid for transportation $2,476,455 68.

The compensation paid to railroads of the first class is much more than that paid for the inferior grades of service, in proportion to the length of routes or the amount of service performed, which induced me, in a former report, to recommend a reduction of the maximum allowed for that class of service.

The principal routes of the first class are those extending from New York, by Philadelphia, Washington, and Charleston, to Atalanta in Georgia, and to Montgomery in Alabama, over which the great southern mail is transported; and from Baltimore to Cumberland, over which the principal western mail is taken, and they are paid the maximum sums allowed by law—for single daily service at the rate of $237 50 per mile, and for more than one daily trip at the rate of $300 per mile. It has been found useless to attempt to contract with railroads for a less amount than the maximum allowed by law. They are generally without competition for the mail service, and the contention with the department seems to have been, from the passage of the act of 1838, to obtain, under one pretence or another, more than the amount prescribed in that act. The phraseology of that act, and of the subsequent acts, is of a character to admit of controversy as to the meaning of Congress, and it has been the fruitful source of annoyance to the department, and, occasionally, of much public inconvenience.

The 2d section of the act of the 7th of July, 1838, made all railroads post routes, and directed the Postmaster General to have the mails transported over them, "provided he can have it done upon reasonable terms, and not paying therefor, in any instance, more than 25 per cent. over and above what similar transportation would cost in post coaches." What Congress meant by "*similar transportation*" became an important, as well as difficult, question. The Postmaster General finally decided it by taking an average of the cost per mile of the coach service between Baltimore and Cincinnati, the most important and rapid, as well as the most expensive, in the United States at the time. That was found to cost $190 per mile, to which 25 per cent. was added, making the sum of $237 50 per mile, as the maximum for railroad service. This decision gave great dissatisfaction to the company whose road lies between this city and Richmond, nor was it satisfactory to some other companies who performed more than one trip daily; and the Postmaster General reported the facts in his annual report of the 3d of December, 1838, and invited Congress "to correct the construction given the law of the last session, if too liberal or too strict; or to resort to such further enactments as the public interest may seem to require."

On the 22d of January, 1839, Congress again took up the subject, and another act passed, prohibiting the Postmaster General from allowing more than $300 per mile per annum "*for the conveyance of one or more daily mails*" upon any railroad; "provided that nothing in this act shall be so construed as in any way to remove or impair the limitations upon the power of the Postmaster General imposed by that section," (the 2d section of the act of 1838.) If the words "one or more daily mails" be construed to authorize the payment of $300 per mile for a single daily trip, it is in direct conflict with the proviso in the same section, which expressly saves the restrictions in the act of 1838. The restriction was to $237 50 in the act, as construed in the department and communicated to Congress; and hence it was settled in the department at the time that $237 50 was the limitation for single daily service, and $300 per mile the limitation for more than one trip daily, and this construction has been uniform since in the department.

The 19th section of the act of the 3d of March, 1845, made it the duty of the Postmaster General "to arrange and divide" the railroad routes, including those on which the service was performed partly by railroads and partly by steamboats, into three classes, and authorized him "to contract for conveying the mails with any such railroad company," either with or without advertisement, "provided that for the conveyance of the mail on any railroad of the first class he shall pay no higher rate of compensation than is now allowed by law;" and fixed the maximum for the second class railroads at $100 per mile, and for the third class at $50—an inequality in their compensation that cannot be easily or satisfactorily explained. After the passage of this act, the subject was again taken up in the department, and considered with great care. The act of 1845, limiting the power to pay on the first class routes to the amount "now allowed by law," was regarded as adopting the maximum settled and prescribed in the department from the time of the passage of the acts of 1838 and 1839, for that class of service, with as much certainty as if the precise sums had been set down in the law in so many words or figures. The act did not specify the maximum for steamboat service when connected with a railroad, though necessarily implied in the language used, and the power to contract for the service of either, without advertisement, was given. As steamboat service had always been treated in the department, and justly so, as an inferior grade of service to that of railroads—being much less expensive and less expeditious—and superior to that of coaches; and as the law had settled the maximum of railroad service at 25 per cent. above coach service, an intermediate point between the two was believed to be fair, just, and liberal for that class of service, and twelve and one half per cent. less than the allowance to railroads was adopted as the maximum for that kind of service when connected with railroads.

The classification, as well as the prices, have given rise to occasional complaints among the companies owning railroads and steamboats, though the service has been generally well and satisfactorily performed, and paid for at the prices above stated.

Some of the companies, performing single daily service, insist that the maximum of $300 per mile for "one or more" daily trips, authorizes the payment of more than $237 50 per mile, and demand a larger sum. Others contend that the performance of the service in the night will justify the payment of 25 per cent. upon the maximum. Others insist that there is no limit upon the price for steamboat service when connected with a railroad, and claim enough on the steamboat part of the route to make what they allege to be an "adequate compensation" for the service on the railroads. In other cases, railroads connecting and performing portions of the trip over the same road, but in different cars, claim double pay over a part of the same road. In other cases, roads running parallel with each other, serving the same offices, and under the control of the same directors, claim the maximum for service on each road.

The department was not insensible to the many advantages which the government and the community derive from the establishment of railroads by the enterprise of the citizens and the States, and the benefits to be derived from them in a period of war, in the transportation of troops and munitions of war from one part of the country to another, as well as the increased expedition given the mails, and sought to enforce the law in its true spirit and meaning, and with that liberality which should characterize the transactions of the government with its citizens. It settled the maximum for the different classes of service, as above stated, and at once offered it to the companies. It was difficult, if not impossible, to discriminate in the pay, between the different roads of the same class, by the speed with which the mails were taken, by the goodness or badness, directness or circuity, of the roads, or by the ice that would impede the progress of the mails on some routes more than others; or by the dangers incident to their transportation on the open sea, in the sounds or lakes. It was believed that fairness and equality of compensation, among those of the same class, performing similar service, would be more nearly attained by such a course than by attempting to discriminate for any such causes. The maximum rates thus settled by the department are believed to be liberal, and greatly beyond the prices paid for transportation of any other kind in the country; nor has a contract been made since the passage of the act of 1845 for a greater sum. There is but one case known to the department, since the passage of the act of 1838, in which a greater sum than $237 50 per mile, for single daily service, has been paid; that was to the company owning the road between this city and Richmond.

The Fredericksburg and Richmond company refused to contract for the service under the decision of the Postmaster General in 1838, although the cost of the service by steamboat and coaches, prior to the making of that road, was only $5,445; and, in consequence of their refusal at the maximum price, arrangements were undertaken for transporting the great southern mail from Baltimore down the bay. This controversy, probably, led to the passage of the act of the 22d of January, 1839, in which the decision of the Postmaster General was confirmed. The company yielded and took the great southern mail over their road at $237 50 per mile, and were paid that sum from the 1st of January, 1839, until the 30th of June, 1843, when the service was to be re-let. At these lettings, increased compensation was again demanded by the same company, of my immediate predecessor, amounting in the aggregate to near $300 per mile. They were offered $237 50; the mail was refused, without more pay. The controversy was, however, settled by a reference to the late President Tyler, who decided to allow them $19,500 for the railroad service, or at the rate of $260 per mile; and the service was thus continued until the 1st of July last, when the contracts were again to be let. They were offered the maximum price, $237 50 per mile, for railroad service, and 12½ per cent. less for the steamboat service, which amounted to $17,971 for the railroad, and $11,291 for the steamboat service, making $29,262; less by $2,990 than the amount received under the award of President Tyler.

This company, at first, demanded for the service $36,500, which exceeded their old pay $4,248, but, finally, yielded so far as to accept the pay allowed by the award of Mr. Tyler. I could make no such contract, because the demand exceeded the price which I was authorized to pay by the settled adjudication of each of my predecessors, since the passage of the act of 1838, as well as by myself, and recognized by Congress in the acts of 1839 and 1845; nor would I have done so if the law had permitted me to pay higher, because, in my judgment, the sum demanded was greatly beyond a just and fair compensation for the service; and because every other first class road, performing single daily service, which had been let to contract since the act of 1845, had accepted the rate offered this company, and were performing the service for it; and I could see no reason why this company should be paid more than others, especially those which perform the service over their roads both ways in the night, whilst this company performed the service most of the year in the day time.

Before the establishment of this railroad, the mail to Richmond, in steamboats and coaches, cost $5,445 per annum, and the price paid since 1843, for steamboat and railroad service, has increased to $32,250 per annum, whilst transportation of everything else than the mail has been greatly reduced.

The company declined the service, and arrangements were in progress for a contract to take the great southern mail from Baltimore down the bay in June last. The president of the company, Mr. Edwin Robinson, professed a willingness to continue the service, and trust to my *sense of justice* for an additional compensation. Believing that the services of the road would be more acceptable to the public than any other, after explaining to him fully my settled opinions of the law and my duty under it, I agreed at once to permit the service to be continued, and abandoned the arrangements by the bay route, which could, at that season of the year, have been advantageously made. The service has been continued, under this arrangement, since the 1st of July last. On the 26th day of October, a formal notice was given the department that the company would decline taking the mails after the 10th of December, without additional pay. Would it be unreasonable to suppose that the president of the company, in his communication, intended to induce the department to continue the mails on the road without a written contract, as had been the case since 1843, until the opening of winter and the meeting of Congress, under the expectation that no arrangement could be made for the service in the winter; or, if made, that bad roads, ice, &c., would render the service irregular, and create more dissatisfaction in the public mind, and the department or Congress, or both, might be induced the more readily to yield to the exactions of his company. The compensation offered to that company is at the same rate for which the service is performed from Richmond to Petersburg, to Weldon, and to Wilmington; from Charleston to Augusta, and to Atalanta, taking the same great southern mail, and some of the roads performing the service both ways in the night, and one of them with more speed than is given over this route, where the service is in the day time for a great proportion of the year.

The compensation offered for steamboat service from this to Aquia creek, is at a much higher rate than is paid upon any steamboat route in the United States, except the sea route between Charleston and Wilmington, which is paid at the same rate offered this company. From Louisville to Cincinnati, about 140 miles, the service is rendered daily in steamboats, at $3,800; from New York to Troy, about 150 miles, daily in steamboats during the season of navigation, about nine months, for the sum of $13,750; from New York to Stonington, about 125 miles, the mail is taken daily in steamboats for the sum of $9,000; and so on other routes; whilst on this route, of 54⅓ miles long, they demand $12,752, and on the railroad, $19,500. Arrangements have been completed for the transportation of the great southern mail from Baltimore down the bay; and, though the service may not be so good as that over the railroad, yet there will be no serious inconvenience experienced, except in Virginia near this route, where it will be impossible to give the same expedition to the mails by any other conveyance. To obviate this inconvenience as far as practicable, I then offered the company one hundred dollars per mile, for taking the local mails to Richmond, which is the highest price, authorized by the act of 1845, to be paid to railroads for second class service. For taking the local mails, no higher classification of that or any other route could be made. This offer was likewise refused; and the local mails will be sent hereafter by stages from this to Richmond; and this service and the transportation of the great mail down the bay, will continue until the first of July, 1851, unless Congress shall otherwise order.

This, and similar efforts on the part of a few contractors in other sections of the country, to obtain under one pretence or another, higher prices than the maximum rates settled in the department, have produced much inconvenience to the public; and, if practicable, should be avoided in future. This can only be accomplished by such a modification of the law, as will give a more precise and certain basis for the adjustment of their compensation.

It affords me great pleasure to say, that a very large proportion of the companies owning railroads and steamboats, have accepted the terms of the department, and perform the public service with great energy and regularity, and to the satisfaction of the public, as well as of the department.

The service to Oregon from Charleston and Panama, as directed by the 6th section of the act of the 3d March, 1847, has not been put in operation. The usual advertisements for the service were made, and no bid was received for the service, within the limitations of the law, that could be accepted. A bid for a portion of the service from Charleston to Havana, was made by Mr. M. C. Mordecai, of Charleston, which was accepted by the department upon condition that it should be approved by Congress, and an appropriation made for the payment. This was done upon the supposition that Congress might still desire the establishment of this important line to Oregon, even if more money had to be paid than the sum limited in the law. The whole service will probably cost more than double the amount appropriated. The contractor is of undoubted ability, and will put the line in operation should it be the pleasure of Congress to sanction the contract. An estimate for the necessary sum for his payment will be submitted.

Much anxiety has been manifested in some parts of Florida, for this line to touch at St. Augustine, and other points on the peninsula; but as no bids were received for such service, although invited, it could not be done.

At the earnest solicitation of the citizens of Florida, I have invited proposals under the 8th section of the act of March 3, 1845, "to provide for the transportation of the mail between the United States and foreign countries," for a line of steamers touching at the principal ports on both sides of the peninsula, in a smaller class of steamers than those contemplated by the 6th section of the act of the 3d March, 1847. As it is not probable that any revenues will be received from the offices to justify such an expenditure, I thought proper to invite the proposals at a time when Congress would be in session, that it might be decided by that body, whether other considerations than those connected with the Post Office Department, would induce it to make the necessary appropriations for the service. Such a class of steamers as could readily enter the different ports on the Gulf of Mexico in the service of the Post Office Department, would be of great importance to the citizens residing on the coast, who are almost entirely destitute of mail facilities; and would increase rapidly the sale and settlement of the public lands, and might be made of still more importance in the protection of the general revenues.

It has been suggested that this service may be performed without much additional expense to the country, by the employment of steamers now under the control of the War and Navy Departments, and belonging to the government, whenever they can be diverted from their present service. During the past year, the vessels in the employment of the War Department, have transported the mails between New Orleans and Tampico and Vera Cruz, for the army, and no reason is perceived why a similar service may not be rendered, after the close of the war, to the different ports on the coast of the gulf.

The conveyance of the United States mail to and from Europe was authorized by the act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1845. Under its requirements, a steam-ship line from New York to Bremen, in Germany, was organized, touching at the port of Cowes or

Southampton, in England, with the privilege of calling, on alternate trips, at Havre, in France. The plan was submitted to Congress in my annual report of December, 1845; was approved, and an appropriation made for it. That service has partially been put in operation. The first ship, the Washington, entered upon the service the 1st of June, and returned in July. She has performed a second trip, commencing in September, and is now abroad on her third voyage. Her construction was barely completed before she proceeded with the mails to Europe. The performance of this vessel on her first voyage was necessarily of an experimental character. Defects in some of the details of her construction and machinery manifested themselves; owing to which her speed did not equal public expectation; but subsequent alterations produced a decided improvement; and her last voyage, as compared with those of the English and French steamers, furnishes gratifying evidences in her favor, both for speed and safety. She was constructed under the faithful and active supervision of Lieut. Thomas Brownell, of the United States Navy, whose attention is continued to the building of the other ships of this line now in a course of construction.

On commencing this service, it became apparent that more knowledge than was possessed in the department, concerning the mail service in other countries, with which this line was to be connected, should be obtained; and that it should be ascertained whether special arrangements with those countries would become necessary; and, if so, to have them made without delay. For this purpose, I sent out, as the special agent of the department, the first assistant postmaster general, S. R. Hobbie, esq., who went in the Washington, and remained in Europe during the interval between her two voyages.

On his arrival at Southampton, on the 15th of June, Mr. Hobbie met a hostile movement of the English government against the line of American mail steamers, in a post office order issued the 9th of June, by direction of the lords of the treasury. This order subjected all letters and newspapers, conveyed by the Washington to England, to the same charge of postage as if they had been conveyed in the British steamers, at their own expense. The mails made up in this country for France, and left at Southampton to be forwarded to Havre, were subjected to the same charge; and all were required to be sent to the London post office. It being his duty to proceed directly to Germany, Mr. Hobbie made a full communication to our Minister at London, and placed the matter under his immediate charge. Shortly afterwards he repaired from Bremen to London, and united with Mr. Bancroft in efforts to effect a withdrawal of the order of the 9th of June, and the adoption of a reciprocal postal arrangement between the two countries. The British government persisting in their order, he returned to the Continent, and resumed the prosecution of his mail arrangements there.

In the mean time, notice having been given to this department of the course adopted by the British post office, the undersigned immediately gave notice to the Postmaster General of Great Britain for the abrogation of all agreements existing between the two offices, which, at the expiration of three months, annulled the agreement entered into in 1844, for the transmission of the British closed mails through the United States to Canada, as well as the arrangements heretofore made for the collection and payment of the postages of the United States in Canada. This was followed by an offer of terms for a postal arrangement between Great Britain and the United States, informally submitted to our minister by the chancellor of the exchequer. Mr. Hobbie having again joined Mr. Bancroft in London, the application for a rescision of the order of the 9th of June, during the pendency of the negotiations, was renewed, but without success. On the 22d of October, a solemn protest in behalf of the United States was made by the American Minister in London, addressed to Viscount Palmerston, against the unjust and illiberal act of the British government—a copy of which accompanies this report, marked D. The terms for a postal arrangement, submitted by the chancellor, were deemed objectionable, and a counter-proposition was made in behalf of this department. Interviews and discussions followed. At length, the British Postmaster General restated the terms of his proposition, with some modifications, but still retaining some of the most objectionable features.

In France, Major Hobbie found a willing disposition expressed to adjust arrangements with the United States, for optional payment of postage, and for the establishment of rates uniform between the two countries; but that they could not be effected at the present time. The order of the British government imposes double postage on our mails to France, which have to be landed at Cowes or Southampton, as well as upon those to England; and whilst that order is in operation, it is impossible to place them on a reciprocal footing with those conveyed direct to Havre by the French steamers. This exhibits, in a still stronger light, the injustice of the British regulation of the 9th of June last. There are no regulations of the French post-office, subjecting the mails from the United States to any special burdens or delays.

His mission to Germany was successful. He met at Bremen, and Frankfort-on-the-Maine, representatives of several of the post establishments, and through the agency of the post office at Bremen corresponded with others; all of which resulted in certain regulations, which he has brought with him, and submitted for my approval. These, together with his investigations into the operations of the post office systems abroad, with the view of ascertaining what improvements may be introduced into our own, will constitute, hereafter, the subject of a special report.

The obnoxious order of the British postoffice of the 9th of June last, discriminating against the American steamers, is not the only advantage which the British government has over that of the United States, as the laws of the two countries now stand. It is understood that, by the laws of Great Britain, letters sent from the United States in transient vessels, to Great Britain, have a postage of eight-pence or about sixteen cents to pay for delivery, termed the ship postage; whilst letters sent from England to the United States are charged only six cents when delivered at the office in which they are deposited; and but two cents when forwarded in the United States mails, in addition to the regular postage of the United States. Letters mailed in the United States for France, and sent through England, are charged, in addition to the sea postage, ten pence, equal to twenty cents, for transportation from Southampton to Havre; whilst upon letters from Great Britain to Canada, passing from Boston to St. Johns, a much greater distance, the United States only charge five cents—one quarter of the amount charged on American letters passing through England. In England, the inland postage is much lower than in the United States, whilst the ship and transit postage on foreign letters is much greater. The sea postage between the two countries is about the same (twenty-four cents)—a rate, in the opinion of the undersigned, much too high for the interest and convenience of both countries.

In England, it is understood that the foreign postages are, by law, under the control of the lords of the treasury, and may be changed as circumstances render necessary. A similar power should be given to the Postmaster General, or some other authority in the United States, so as to secure, if practicable, fair and just mail arrangements between this and foreign countries.

In the opinion of the undersigned, the sea postage should be reduced, and the ship postage, as it is called in both countries, be made the same. Letters delivered into the offices of either should be treated, in all respects, and transported in their mails upon the same terms that they are taken for their own citizens or subjects. Some such arrangement would be mutually beneficial to both, and should be insisted upon by the United States, and can only be secured by further legislation, giving authority to regulate the foreign postages by agreement between them.

Whilst I cannot doubt that further time and consideration will bring about an amicable adjustment of this unnecessary interference in the intercourse between the two countries, it becomes my duty to report these facts to you, and urge that the early attention of Congress be invited to this subject. Whilst this stat of things continues, the British government, by their order of June last, appropriates the American steamship Washington, to their own use, so far as postage is to be derived from it, as fully as if it were her own, established and maintained at her own expense; and this for the avowed purpose of protecting the British mail steamers against those of the United States.

This interruption, in the intercourse between the countries, has led to the establishment of an express line, in Montreal, for the avowed purpose of transmitting letters, to the British steamers, through the United States, out of the mails. Proper instructions have been given for the arrest and prosecution of all persons connected with, or using this line, in every State through which it passes.

The penalties imposed by the act of the 3d March, 1845, have been before stated to be insufficient for the suppression of private expresses; and it becomes more important to increase them against that class which may engage in the transmission of letters from foreign countries, through the United States, as well as to impose other and more severe penalties upon vessels bringing letters into the United States, and delivering them to others, than those in the service of the Post Office Department.

The agent of the department conducted the business, entrusted to him, with zeal, energy, and ability, and to the satisfaction of the department; and it is regretted that the laws do not permit any addition to be made to his regular compensation, for the extraordinary services performed by him in this important business abroad, and from which so much good is likely to ensue; and the undersigned recommends that provision be made by Congress for the payment of an adequate compensation to him for such services.

The mail routes created in Oregon by the 1st section of the act of the 3d of March, 1847, to establish certain post routes, were advertised, as the law requires, but no bids for the service were given that could, with propriety, be accepted. Offices were established at Astoria, and Oregon city, and postmasters appointed. A special agent of the department, General Cornelius Gilliam, was appointed to superintend the services, and instructions were given him, a copy of which accompanies this report, marked G. There have been no returns received from the postmasters or special agent.

In pursuance of two joint resolutions, of the 3d of March, 1847, one for the benefit of William B. Stokes, surviving partner of John N. C. Stockton & Co., the other for the relief of M. A. Price, and E. A. White, I have carefully examined, and decided the cases. Copies of the opinions given on them, accompany this report, marked H and I.

Very respctfully, your obedient servant,

C. JOHNSON.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A.

Table of mail service for the year ending 30th June, 1847, as exhibited by the state of the arrangements at the close of the year. (*a*)

States.	Length of routes.	Annual transportation and rate of cost.						Total annual transportation.	Total annual rate of cost.
		Mode not specified.		In coaches.		By railroad & steamboat.			
	Miles.	*Miles.*		*Miles.*		*Miles.*		*Miles.*	
Maine	3,980	805,320	$25,846	271,030	$9,385	70,824	$6,733	1,147,174	$41,964
New Hampshire	2,267	237,068	6,225	366,880	12,031	73,632	7,304	677,580	25,560
Vermont	2,486	277,056	8,713	451,804	17,150	*b* 2,100	700	730,960	26,563
Massachusetts	3,478	414,130	13,660	636,282	23,305	867,640	*c* 70,427	1,918,052	107,392
Rhode Island	383	57,616	2,466	78,624	1,871	30,264	4,850	166,504	9,187
Connecticut	1,820	360,541	16,033	182,520	8,497	214,088	*c* 21,267	757,149	45,797
New York	13,292	1,794,328	68,053	1,715,256	57,803	1,455,340	103,451	4,964,924	229,307
New Jersey	1,980	92,577	3,225	427,542	17,904	223,288	37,801	743,407	58,930
Pennsylvania	10,224	886,210	35,243	1,599,128	76,812	356,720	43,357	2,842,058	155,412
Delaware	549	65,520	2,595	84,864	5,267	(*d*)	....	150,384	7,862
Maryland	2,359	230,932	11,198	306,332	26,808	391,768	95,745	929,032	133,751
Virginia	10,782	1,024,297	39,997	895,943	75,859	442,902	76,759	2,363,142	192,615
North Carolina	7,423	583,088	25,040	652,900	60,280	337,272	87,200	1,573,260	172,520
South Carolina	4,718	418,392	26,258	382,098	41,699	229,320	50,200	1,029,808	118,157
Georgia	5,761	462,958	25,035	588,648	55,980	385,580	71,986	1,437,386	153,001
Florida	2,957	88,296	7,768	176,405	22,958	84,240	14,467	348,941	45,193
Ohio	11,538	904,713	33,358	1,598,693	113,722	632,320	23,215	3,135,726	170,295
Michigan	4,255	369,532	11,948	314,842	9,889	224,848	16,374	909,222	38,211
Indiana	6,760	849,156	30,411	391,348	19,697	35,568	2,331	1,276,072	52,439
Illinois	8,276	780,266	29,147	1,325,792	73,338	....	....	2,106,058	102,485

a The entire service and pay of the route are set down to the State under which it is numbered, though extending into other States, instead of being divided among the States in which each portion of it lies.

b The steamboat route on lake Champlain is under a New York number, excepting an occasional service between Burlington and St. John's.

c This embraces some express transportation.

d The Baltimore, Wilmington, and Philadelphia railroad is under a Maryland number.

A—*Table of mail service*—Continued.

States.	Length of routes.	Annual transportation and rate of cost.						Total annual transportation.	Total annual rate of cost.
		Mode not specified.		In coaches.		By railroad & steamboat.			
Wisconsin	3,078	281,308	11,105	132,184	3,938	....	....	413,492	15,043
Iowa	1,641	179,920	6,639	89,544	3,083	....	....	269,464	9,722
Missouri	7,897	663,520	22,300	433,680	19,620	475,696	*a* 7,800	1,572,896	49,720
Kentucky	7,705	785,252	31,041	487,916	30,770	999,648	*b* 27,770	2,272,816	89,581
Tennessee	6,826	755,756	25,572	549,952	29,726	....	....	1,305,708	55,298
Alabama	6,553	725,764	39,382	575,536	51,002	253,448	*c* 46,115	1,554,748	136,499
Mississippi	4,217	484,740	26,206	360,464	28,302	28,704	3,943	873,908	58,451
Arkansas	4,637	512,876	27,396	68,120	6,600	55,536	6,000	636,532	39,996
Louisiana	3,208	276,640	23,670	....	....	205,856	18,125	482,496	41,795
Texas	2,766	226,200	14,636	64,480	9,166	8,320	300	299,000	24,102
	153,818	15,593,972	650,166	15,209,005	912,462	8,084,922	844,220	38,887,899	2,406,848
Add cost of mail agencies incident to the railroad and steamboat service, and payable under the head of "transportation"	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	46,153
									2,453,001

a This embraces the steamboat service from St. Louis to New Orleans.
b This embraces the steamboat service from Louisville to Cincinnati, and from Louisville to New Orleans.
c This includes the route from Mobile to New Orleans.

S. R. HOBBIE,
First Assistant Postmaster General.

B 1.

Comparative statement of the extent and cost of the mail service in the northwestern and southwestern sections, embracing Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas, between the last year of the old term of contracts, expiring on the 30th June, 1846, and the first year of the present term, commencing the 1st July, 1846.

Statement of	Last year of old term.	First year of present term.
Length of routes	67,653 miles	67,819 miles
Annual transportation	12,733,642 miles	13,972,412 miles
Annual cost	973,527 dollars	713,342 doll's

B 2.

Comparative statement of the extent and cost of the mail service between the last two years.

	For the year ending 30th June, 1846.	For the year ending 30th June, 1847.
Length of routes	152,865 miles	153,818 miles
Annual transportation	*37,398,414 miles	38,887,899 miles
Annual cost of transportation	†$2,674,267	$2,406,848
Annual cost of agencies incidental to railroad and steamboat transportation	42,406	46,153

B 3.

Comparative statement of the length of routes and cost of transportation in the southern section, embracing Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, between the last year of the last contract term, which expired 30th June, 1847, and the present contract term, which commenced 1st July last, as shown by the state of the service on the 1st November, instant.

Statement of	Year ending June 30, 1847.	Present contract year.
Length of routes	31,641 miles	31,867 miles
Annual cost	$681,486	$572,789

* Exclusive of Texas service.

† Including Texas.

B 4.

Railroad service, as in operation on the 1st of November, 1847.

State.	No. of route.	Termini.	Distance.	Total distance in each State.	Number of trips per week.	Annual pay.	Annual pay in each State.	Remarks.
			Miles.	*Miles.*				
Maine	61*a*	From Bangor to Upper Stillwater	9	....	6	$15 00		
	92	From Portland to Portsmouth, New Hampshire	52¼	61¼	12	6,718 00	$6,733 00	
N. Hampshire	201	From Concord to Lowell, Mass.	50	....	12	6,429 00		
	208, 209 210, 211	From Concord to Grafton	44	94	6	2,139 00	8,568 00	Under coach contracts, and embracing side supply.
Massachusetts	401	From Boston to Portsmouth, N. Hampshire	54¾	....	12	8,324 00		
		Branch to Marblehead, embracing side supply	4	....	6			
	402	From Boston to South Berwick junction, Maine, with 3 miles branch from Dover to Great Falls, embracing side supply	77½	....	12	6,921 00		
	404	From Boston to Lowell	26	....	18	3,600 00		
		Branch to Woburn	3	....	6			
	406	From Boston to Fitchburg	50¾	....	6	1,994 00		
	407	From Boston to Worcester	46	....	18	7,000 00		
	410	From Boston to Providence, Rhode Island	43	....	18	7,006 00	....	Embracing side supply.
	412 & 413	From Boston to Plymouth	45	....	6	2,000 00	....	Under coach contract.
	461	From Taunton to Mansfield	12	....	13	1,114 00		
	462	From Taunton to New Bedford	21	....	13	1,950 00		

	464a	From Boston to Fall River.....	53½	....	12	2,250 00		
	469, 470 and 471	From Fitchburg to Winchendon and Templeton..............	24	....	6	585 00	....	Under coach contract.
	476	From Worcester to Albany, N. Y., with 6 additional trips 3 months 38⅝ miles of the distance........................	157	....	12	20,186 00 414 00		
	484	From Worcester to Providence, Rhode Island...............	48	....	3	382 00	....	Transferred from coaches—same pay.
	503a	From Springfield to Greenfield..	38	....	6	3,257 00		
	513	From Pittsfield to North Adams.	21	724½	6	170 00	67,153 00	Under coach contract.
Rhode Island......	602	From Providence to Stonington, Connecticut...............	48½	48½	6	4,850 00	4,850 00	
Connecticut.......	672	From Norwich to Worcester, Massachusetts..............	59	....	12	7,586 00		
	685	From New Haven to Springfield, Massachusetts.........	63⅛	....	12	8,142 00		
	702	From Bridgeport to West Stockbridge, thence to State line, Massachusetts..............	98	220⅛	6	5,250 00	20,978 00	
New York........	806	From New York to Greenport..	93	....	6	3,986 00	....	Offer of department.
	811 pt.	From White Plains to Pleasantville........................	9	....	6	272 00	....	Mail to be taken from New York city.
	811a	From Pleasantville to Purdy's Depot........................	16	....	3	352 00	....	Mail to be taken from New York city.
	812 pt.	From New York to White Plains.	27½	....	6	557 78	....	Pro rata for this part of the route.
	815 pt.	From Pierpont to Otisville.....	61½	....	6	2,592 57	....	Pro rata for this part of the route; offer of department.
	920	From Albany to Troy..........	6	....	6	394 00	....	Coach contract; transferred to railroad at same pay.
	921	From Albany to Schenectady...	16	....	14	1,900 00		
	934	From Troy to Schenectady.....	20½	....	7	490 00		
	938	From Troy to Saratoga Springs.	32	....	6	490 00		
	964	From Schenectady to Utica....	78	....	14	11,700 00	....	Offer of department; once daily in winter.
	967	From Schenectady to Saratoga Springs......................	22	....	6	943 00		

B 4.—*Railroad service*—Continued.

State.	No. of route.	Termini.	Distance.	Total distance in each State.	Number of trips per week.	Annual pay.	Annual pay in each State.	Remarks.
			Miles.	*Miles.*				
New York—Con..	1023	From Utica to Syracuse	53		14	$7,950 00		Offer of department; once daily in winter.
	1070	From Syracuse to Auburn	26		14	3,900 00		Offer of department; once daily in winter.
	1078	From junction to Skaneateles	5½		7	260 00		
	1087	From Auburn to Rochester	78		14	11,700 00		
	1096	From Ithaca to Owego	30		6	333 00		4 months in coaches.
	1145	From Rochester to Attica	44		14	6,600 00		Once a day in winter.
	1180	From Attica to Buffalo	31		14	4,800 00		
	1189	From Lockport to Lewiston	27		7	750 00		Including branch to Niagara Falls, 7 miles.
	1194 pt.	From Buffalo to Lewiston	29	705	7	1,000 00	$60,970 00	Offer of department.
New Jersey	1301	From New York to New Brunswick	36		14	11,788 00		Contract not executed.
	1301*a*	From New Brunswick to Philadelphia, including side supply	53		14	20,878 00		Contract not executed.
	1302	From New York to Patterson	17		13	1,500 00		
	1304	From New York to Morristown	32		12	1,585 00		
	1319 pt.	From Elizabethtown to Somerville	26	164	7	1,800 00	37,551 00	
Pennsylvania	1401	From Philadelphia to Lancaster	70		14	12,200 00		
	1401 *a*	From Lancaster to Columbia	12		14	1,504 00		
	1406	From Philadelphia to Pottsville, embracing side offices	98		6	10,500 00		
	1471	From Lancaster to Harrisburg	36		14	6,300 00		
	1489	From Harrisburg to Chambersburg	52		14	9,100 00		

	1507	From Chambersburg to Hagerstown, Md	20	....	6	1,000 00		
	1579	From Williamsport to Ralston..	25	....	6	1,286 00		
	1612	From Summit to Johnstown ...	19	332	3	200 00	42,090 00	Horse service during winter. Whole distance 26 miles. 19 miles is proportion for railroad service for year.
Maryland.........	1901	From Baltimore to Philadelphia	97	....	13	30,600 00		
	1902	From Baltimore to Washington, D. C..................	40	....	17½	12,720 00	....	Including agency and wagon service on the third daily trip.
	1903	From Baltimore to Cumberland	179	....	7	43,225 00		
		Branch to Frederick.....	3					
	1905	From Baltimore to Columbia, Pa	72	....	6	7,000 00		
	1927	From Annapolis to Junction ...	20	411	6	2,200 00	95,745 00	
Ohio	2139 pt	From Tiffin to Sandusky.......	37	....	3	540 00	....	Contractors perform 6 trips a week service.
	2286	From Xenia to Cincinnati......	65	....	7	6,526 00	....	It is understood that railroad transportation is performed between Springfield and Xenia, 20 miles further, 6 times a week, but no contract arrangements are yet adjusted.
	2291	From Mansfield to Sandusky ...	61	163	6	2,050 00	9,116 00	
	2207 pt	From Bellefontaine to Tiffin....	....	....	....	....	....	65 miles three times a week. This service it is understood is now performed, but no contract arrangements are yet adjusted.
Virginia...........	2425	From Junction to Gordonsville .	51	....	7	5,101 00		
	2427	From Richmond to Aquai creek	75⅜	....	7	18,046 33	....	Offer, including side supply of Fredericksburg—contract not executed.
	2429	From Richmond to Petersburg .	24½	....	7	5,818 45	....	Contract not executed.
	2444	From Petersburg to Weldon....	64	....	7	15,200 00	....	Contract not executed.
	2448	From Hicksford to Gaston	20	....	7	2,000 00	....	Contract not executed.
	2464	From Portsmouth to Neuson's depot..........................	48½	....	3	1,108 00	....	Contract not executed.

B 4—*Railroad service*—Continued.

States.	No. of route.	Termini.	Distance.	Total distance in each State.	Number of trips per week.	Annual pay.	Annual pay in each State.	Remarks.
			Miles.	*Miles.*				
Virginia—Continued	2524	From Winchester to Harper's Ferry	32	315	6	$2,743 00	$50,015 78	Contract not executed.
North Carolina	2801	From Raleigh to Gaston	87	....	7	8,700 00	....	Contract not executed.
	2817	From Weldon to Wilmington	160	247	7	37,500 00	46,200 00	Contract not executed.
South Carolina	3104	From Columbia to Branchville	68	....	7	6,800 00		
	3122	From Charleston to Augusta	139	207	7	33,012 50	39,812 50	
Georgia	3250	From Savannah to Macon	192	....	7	19,200 00		
	3287	From Macon to Atlanta	101	....	7	10,100 00		
	3299	From Augusta to Atlanta, with branch to Warrenton, 3¾ miles	172	....	7	35,521 00	....	Contract not executed.
	3344	From Atlanta to Dalton	100	565	6	8,571 00	73,392 00	Contract not executed.
Michigan	3702	From Detroit to Kalamazoo	147	....	6	9,302 00	....	Contract not executed.
	3704	From Detroit to Pontiac	25	....	6	1,072 00		
	3712	From Monroe to Hillsdale	68	240	6	3,000 00	13,374 00	Contract not executed.
Indiana	3902	From Madison to Indianapolis	88	88	6	2,931 00	2,931 00	From Edinburg to Indianapolis under coach contract.
Alabama	5513	From Decatur to Tuscumbia	43	....	6	1,843 00		
	5580	From Montgomery to Auburn	60	103	7	12,000 00	13,843 00	
Mississippi	5704	From Jackson to Vicksburg	46	46	7	4,600 00	4,600 00	Contract not executed.

B 5.

Steamboat service, as in operation on 1st November, 1847.

States.	No. of route.	Termini.	Distance.	Total distance in each State.	Number of trips per week.	Annual pay.	Annual pay in each State.	Remarks.
			Miles.	*Miles.*				
Massachusetts	454	From New Bedford to Edgartown	43	....	8 mo., 4 4 mo., 3	$450 00	....	Contractors are to be allowed $100 a year additional, if the offices of Holme's Hole and Edgartown shall yield $580 a year.
	457	From New Bedford to Nantucket....................	65	108	6	2,438 00	$2,888 00	From Nov. 25 to March 25, service is by packet from Wood's Hole.
New York	801	From New York to Stonington, Connecticut	125	....	6	9,000 00		
	802	From New York to Norwich, Connecticut	142	....	6	4,239 00	....	Offer of department.
	803	From New York to New Haven, Connecticut...........	80	....	6	6,000 00		
	808	From New York to Tompkinsville.........................	8	....	6	150 00		
	809	From New York to Troy	150	....	14	13,750 00	....	During navigation, and three times a day if regular line run so often.
	814	From New York to North Shore.	8	....	6	125 00		
	815 pt.	From New York to Piermont...	24	....	6	1,071 00	....	Offer of department. Pro rata for this part of the route.
	947	From Whitehall to St. John's, Canada	150	....	6	1,500 00	....	Offer of department.
	1109	From Salubria to Geneva.......	39	....	6	1,463 00		

B 5—*Steamboat service*—Continued.

States.	No. of route.	Termini.	Distance.	Total distance in each State.	Number of trips per week.	Annual pay.	Annual pay in each State.	Remarks.
			Miles.	*Miles.*				
New York—Cont'd	1193	From Lewiston to Ogdensburg.	300	....	6	$1,500 00	....	Offer of department.
	1249	From Greensport to Sag Harbor.	12	1,038	6	250 00	$39,048 00	
New Jersey.......	1305 pt.	From New York to Middletown Point, New Jersey..........	28	28	6	250 00	250 00	Three times a week during winter.
Ohio	2056	From Buffalo, New York, to Detroit, Michigan...........	385	....	7	12,000 00 Estimated.	....	There was a contract for this service from July 1, 1846, to Nov. 25, 1846, at rate of $12,000 for season of navigation; since Nov. 25, special arrangement to carry letters at 1 cent each, and newspapers at ½ cent each.
		From Buffalo, New York, to Toledo, Ohio...............	325					
	2233	From Cincinnati, O., to Maysville, Kentucky.............	64	....	6	1,100 00		
	2294	From Sandusky to Buffalo, New York......................	263	1,037	6	1,000 00	14,100 00	During steamboat navigation.
Virginia...........	2401	From Washington, D. C., to Aquia Creek, Virginia.......	54	....	7	11,434 00	....	Offer of department. Includes side supply of Alexandria.
	2436	From Richmond to Norfolk.....	150	....	3	1,200 00		
	2461	From Norfolk to Hampton	18	....	6	998 00		
	2462	From Norfolk to Baltimore, Md.	200	....	6	8,000 00		
	2463	From Norfolk to Eastville......	57	479	2	955 00	22,587 00	Embraces six miles of horse conveyance.
North Carolina	2817 pt.	From Wilmington to Charleston.	170	....	7	37,500 00	....	Half of the pay for the entire route from Weldon. Dis-

								tance by sea uncertain; claimed to be more.
	2850	From Franklin Depot to Plymouth	108	278	3	2,500 00	40,000 00	
South Carolina	3123	From Charleston to Savannah, Georgia	160	160	7	14,000 00	14,000 00	
Georgia	3251	From Savannah to Pilatka, Fla.	358	358	2	7,500 00	7,500 00	
Florida	3507	From Pilatka to Mellonville	125	....	1	1,500 00		
	3523	From Chattahoochee to Apalachicola	150	275	2	2,600 00	4,100 00	
Michigan	3783	From St. Joseph's to Chicago, Illinois	70	....	6	2,700 00		
	3798	From Detroit to Sault St. Marie.	300	370	1	300 00	3,000 00	
Missouri	4813	From St. Louis to New Orleans.	1,250	....	3	6,240 00	....	This service employed by the trip.
	4814	From St. Louis to Keokuk	206	1,456	3	1,560 00	7,800 00	This service employed by the trip.
Kentucky	5001	From Louisville to New Orleans.	1,448	....	6	23,920 00	....	This service employed by the trip.
	5032	From Cincinnati, O., to Louisville, Kentucky	132	1,580	7	3,850 00	27,770 00	
Alabama	5510	From Gunter's Landing to Decatur	61	....	6	4,325 00		
	5581	From Stockton to Mobile	34	....	7	....	....	Under a coach contract.
	5612	From Mobile to New Orleans	185	280	7	24,000 00	28,325 00	The direct distance, omitting intermediate offices, which are but seldom supplied by this route, is 164 miles.
Arkansas	5904	From Reagan's Bluff to Napoleon	178	178	3	6,000 00	6,000 00	Pro rata for steamboat part of route.
Louisiana	6002	From New Orleans to Covington	54	....	3	1,800 00		
	6004	From New Orleans to Galveston, Texas	450	....	1	8,033 00		Service performed once in 5 days from Nov. 1 to July 1. Pay, 75 per cent. of postages at Galveston, both of its distribution and delivery.

B 5—*Steamboat service*—Cantinued.

States.	No. of route.	Termini.	Distance.	Total distance in each State.	Number of trips per week.	Annual pay.	Annual pay in each State.	Remarks.
			Miles.	*Miles.*				
Louisiana—Cont'd.	6006	From New Orleans to Shreves-port......................	500	......	Twice a w. to Natchitoches, & once a w. residue.	1,292 00	....	Service employed by the trip.
	6019	From St. Francisville to New Orleans.......................	147	1,151	2	7,000 00	18,125 00	
Texas	6101	From Galveston to Houston....	80	80	2	1,250 00	1,250 00	
				8,856			236,743 00	

B 6.

Number of mail contractors, route agents, local agents, and mail messengers in the several sections.

Sections.	Contractors.	Route agents.	Local agents.	Mail messengers.
New England	574	10	....	39
New York	583	10	....	43
Middle	735	6	1	38
Southern	600	11	....	13
Northwestern	583	....	4	7
Southwestern	584	....	15	19
Total	3,659	37	20	159

B 7.

New routes under act of Congress of 3d March, 1847.

Their extent, as put into operation on and since 1st July last	8,239 miles.
Annual cost of transportation thereon	$42,943

S. R. HOBBIE,
First Assistant Postmaster General.

C.

APPOINTMENT OFFICE,
Post Office Department.

To the Appointment Office is assigned all questions which relate to the establishment and discontinuance of post offices, changes of sites and names, appointments and removal of postmasters, and instructions to postmasters. Blanks, stamps, and letter balances, are also furnished from this office. The operations for this bureau, for the last fiscal year, will be seen by reference to the tabular statement annexed marked, No. 1; to which I have added a column, showing the number of Post offices on the first day of October, arranged according to States.

This table affords but little idea of the amount of labor performed in this office, which chiefly consists in the extensive and varied correspondence with postmasters and others, relating to questions arising under the post office laws and regulations. The number of resignations have been about 600 less than the last year; this, in some measure, may be attributed to the passage of the act of Congress restoring the franking privilege to postmasters, whose compensation for the fiscal year, ending 31st June, 1846, did not exceed two hundred dollars.

It gives me pleasure to bear witness to the general promptness and fidelity of postmasters. Delinquencies, it is true, have occurred, but the delinquents have been promptly removed.

The contracts for supplying blanks to postmasters terminated on the first day of April last. Sealed proposals were received, and new contracts entered into, according to law, for the term of four years, upon most favorable terms to the department. Statement No. 2, exhibits the amount per ream paid for the different kind of blanks, with the names of the contractors. No. 3, shows the cost of furnishing blanks to each State for one year; and, also, for four years. No. 4, exhibits the amount paid under the former contracts, as compared with the prices now paid. This table shows a saving to the department of $8,263 24 per annum, or $33,052 96 for four years.

By the provisions of an act, making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department, for the year ending June 30th, 1847, $8,500 was appropriated for compiling 18,000 copies of the list of post offices, and the same number of a revised edition of the post office laws and regulations. These works have been prepared with much care, and an enlarged and revised edition published, at an expense of $6,677 20, leaving a balance of $1,822 80 unexpended.

Under a rule of the department, each post office collecting a revenue of seventy-five dollars per annum, has been furnished with a balance for weighing letters.

W. J. BROWN,
2d Assistant Post Master General.

No. 1.

Tabular statement showing the number of offices established and discontinued, also appointments of postmasters, for the year ending 30*th June*, 1847.

States.	Resignations.	Deaths.	Change of site.	New offices.	Discontinued.	Removals.	President and Senate.	Total number of post offices on the 1st of October, 1847.
Maine	37	6	6	7	5	15	......	570
New Hampshire	40	3	6	6	......	3	1	321
Vermont	41	2	7	7	3	4	......	332
Massachusetts	36	9	6	7	2	12	4	515
Rhode Island	5	1	3	2	......	1	1	54
Connecticut	27	5	3	3	4	4	2	282
New York	190	23	26	38	18	28	4	1,965
New Jersey	38	2	3	6	5	5	......	307
Pennsylvania	166	10	24	39	13	24	......	1,423
Delaware	7	4	......	1	......	1	......	50
Maryland	56	3	4	11	8	7	* 1	282
Virginia	141	21	13	42	13	5	......	1,069
North Carolina	85	13	4	26	18	4	......	647
South Carolina	42	6	4	20	15	5	......	400
Georgia	95	4	23	31	8	7	3	521
Florida	12	......	2	11	2	1	......	83
Ohio	177	16	14	37	16	29	......	1,357
Michigan	43	4	2	12	5	6	......	427
Indiana	115	11	5	49	15	7	1	663
Illinois	127	13	11	64	26	11	1	725
Wisconsin	36	3	4	55	3	8	......	218
Iowa	26	3	4	16	3	8	......	140
Missouri	78	8	6	46	20	2	......	445
Kentucky	92	8	9	45	21	3	......	504
Tennessee	94	8	17	63	20	5	......	619
Alabama	94	2	6	47	14	1	1	464
Mississippi	56	7	5	47	15	3	......	332
Arkansas	43	3	4	17	15	4	1	196
Louisiana	41	......	4	21	4	5	......	151
Texas	57	2	1	60	11	6	......	171
Oregon	......	......	......	......	2	......	......	2
District of Columbia	......	......	......	2	......	......	......	4
	2,097	200	226	838	304	224	20	15,239

* Commission expired.

No. 2.

Tabular statement of the contract for printing blanks for post offices for the years 1847, 1848, 1849, *and* 1850.

State.	Contractors' names.	Mails received.	Mails sent.	Account of newspapers and pamphlets received.	Mails received at distributing offices.	Mails sent from distributing offices.	Free mail matter.	Affidavits of official letters.	Accounts current.	Mail failures.	Special reports.	Post bills.
Maine	Joseph T. Crowell	$3 50	$3 50	$3 50	$3 50	$3 75	$3 75	$1 50	$1 50	$1 50	$1 50	$1 00
New Hampshire	Do	3 50	3 50	3 50	......	......	3 75	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 00
Vermont	Do	3 50	3 50	3 50	......	......	3 75	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 00
Massachusetts	Do	3 50	3 50	3 50	3 50	3 75	3 75	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 00
Connecticut and Rhode Island	Do	3 50	3 50	3 50	3 50	3 75	3 75	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 00
New York	Do	3 50	3 50	3 50	3 50	3 75	3 75	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 00
New Jersey	Do	3 50	3 50	3 50	......	......	3 75	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 00
Pennsylvania and Delaware	Do	3 50	3 50	3 50	3 50	3 75	3 75	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 00
Maryland and District of Columbia	Do	3 50	3 50	3 50	3 50	3 75	3 75	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 00
Virginia	Carroll & Cook	3 97	3 97	3 97	3 97	3 97	3 97	3 60	3 60	3 60	3 60	1 17
North Carolina	Do	4 47	4 47	4 47	4 47	4 47	4 47	3 95	3 95	3 95	3 95	1 47
South Carolina	Do	4 47	4 47	4 47	4 47	4 47	4 47	3 95	3 95	3 95	3 95	1 47
Georgia	Do	4 47	4 47	4 47	4 47	4 47	4 47	3 95	3 95	3 95	3 95	1 47
Alabama and Florida	Do	5 22	5 22	5 22	5 22	5 22	5 22	3 97	3 97	3 97	3 97	1 52
Ohio	Do	3 97	3 97	3 97	3 97	3 97	3 97	3 60	3 60	3 60	3 60	1 17
Michigan	Jewett, Thomas, & Co	3 90	3 90	3 90	3 90	3 90	3 90	1 60	1 60	1 60	1 60	1 60
Indiana	Do	3 90	3 90	3 90	3 90	3 90	3 90	1 60	1 60	1 60	1 60	1 60
Illinois	Do	3 90	3 90	3 90	3 90	3 90	3 90	1 60	1 60	1 60	1 60	1 60
Iowa and Wisconsin	Do	4 00	4 00	4 00	......	......	4 00	1 80	1 80	1 80	1 80	1 80
Missouri	Carroll & Cook	4 47	4 47	4 47	4 47	4 47	4 47	3 95	3 95	3 95	3 95	1 47
Kentucky	Do	4 47	4 47	4 47	4 47	4 47	4 47	3 95	3 95	3 95	3 95	1 47
Tennessee	Do	4 47	4 47	4 47	4 47	4 47	4 47	3 95	3 95	3 95	3 95	1 47
Mississippi	Do	4 47	4 47	4 47	4 47	4 47	4 47	3 95	3 95	3 95	3 95	1 47
Louisiana and Arkansas	Do	5 22	5 22	5 22	5 22	5 22	5 22	3 97	3 97	3 97	3 97	1 52
Texas	Do	5 97	5 97	5 97	5 97	5 97	5 97	4 00	4 00	4 00	4 00	1 57

No. 3.

RECAPITULATION.

Amount of the cost for the supply of blanks for each State per year, and for four years, based upon estimates.

States.	One year.	Four years.
Maine	$458 25	$1,833 00
New Hampshire	307 00	1,228 00
Vermont	314 25	1,257 00
Massachusetts	659 75	2,639 00
Connecticut and Rhode Island	469 50	1,878 00
New York	2,143 75	8,575 00
New Jersey	388 75	1,555 00
Pennsylvania and Delaware	1,962 25	7,849 00
Maryland and District of Columbia	487 75	1,951 00
Virginia	666 85	2,667 40
North Carolina	536 64	2,146 56
South Carolina	403 95	1,615 80
Georgia	536 70	2,146 80
Alabama and Florida	785 12	3,140 48
Ohio	1,598 95	6,395 80
Michigan	338 50	1,554 00
Indiana	471 70	1,886 80
Illinois	504 20	2,016 80
Iowa and Wisconsin	320 00	1,280 00
Missouri	374 97	1,499 88
Kentucky	491 85	1,967 40
Tennessee	551 62	2,206 48
Mississippi	528 20	2,112 80
Louisiana and Arkansas	656 14	2,624 56
Texas	505 22	2,020 88
Total	16,461 86	64,847 44

No. 3—Continued.

Amount, as per estimates, to each contractor per year, and for four years.

Contractors.	One year.	Four years.
Joseph T. Crowell, of New York	$7,191 25	$28,765 00
Carroll & Cook, of Troy, New York	7,636 21	29,544 84
Jewett Thomas & Co., of Buffalo, New York	1,634 40	6,537 60
Total	16,461 86	64,847 44
Excess of contract ending April, 1847, over new contract, commencing same date, as per bids	$2,095 65	
Increase in estimated quantity, upon which the above calculation is based, being 25 per cent. more in new contract over old, predicated upon the increased business of the department—on $16,897 45	4,224 36	
Increase of price allowed to contractors in consequence of change in blanks, upon the reorganization, under the act of Congress of March, 1847, to reduce the rates of postage, &c., on $16,897 45, 11½ per cent	1,943 20	
Total	8,263 24	$33,052 96

Note.—The above statement does not embrace the District of Columbia or the States of Maryland and Virginia, as they were not included in the contract of 1843.

No. 4.

Abstract showing the amount paid for printing for four years ending April 1, 1847, compared with the amount contracted for four years commencing April 1, 1847.

States.	Ending 1847.	Commencing 1847.	Excess of new contracts over old.	Saving to the department.
Maine	$503 50	$458 25		45 25
New Hampshire	330 75	307 00		23 75
Vermont	330 75	314 25		16 50
Massachusetts	704 75	659 75		45 00
Connecticut and Rhode Island	510 00	469 50		41 51
New York	2,779 50	2,143 75		635 75
New Jersey	460 75	388 75		72 00
Pennsylvania and Delaware	2,618 45	1,962 25		656 20
North Carolina	605 25	536 64		68 61
South Carolina	431 25	403 95		27 30
Georgia	613 75	536 70		77 05
Alabama and Florida	751 25	785 12	$33 87	
Ohio	2,032 50	1,598 95		433 55
Michigan	300 75	338 50	37 75	
Indiana	460 00	471 70	11 70	
Illinois	515 75	504 20		11 55
Iowa and Wisconsin	225 50	320 00	94 50	
Missouri	405 24	374 97		30 27
Kentucky	542 74	491 58		51 16
Tennessee	586 58	551 62		34 96
Mississippi	491 34	528 20	36 86	
Louisiana and Arkansas	697 10	656 14		40 96
	16,897 45	14,801 77		

D.

UNITED STATES LEGATION,
90 *Eaton square*, *22d October*, 1847.

The undersigned, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America, had the honor, on the 12th of July last, and more fully on the 16th of August last, to make overtures to Viscount Palmerston, her majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, for a postal arrangement between the United States and the united kingdom.

The undersigned has this day received directly from her majesty's postmaster general a memorandum upon the subject, to be communicated to his government. Pending the negotiation, it is right that that the *status* of the two parties should be equal; yet, the undersigned is apprised that the order No. 9, issued by the general post-office in June, 1847, by which a discriminating double postage is levied upon letters conveyed in American mail packets, from the United States to the united kingdom, and from the united kingdom to the United States, continues to be enforced.

The free intercourse by letter, between more than fifty millions of people whose mother tongue is the English, and of whom nearly one-half dwell on the western side of the Atlantic, is of such moment to general commerce, international friendship, private affection, and to the condition and prospects of the cultivated world, that even a temporary restriction of that freedom may well demand the serious attention of all who desire to cherish relations of amity between kindred nations.

It is, therefore, with deep regret that the undersigned feels himself compelled to protest against the post office order in question: 1. As the act of a department of her majesty's government, without the warrant of a British statute.

It is very true that Lord Palmerston, in his note of the 27th August, following a letter which he had received from that department, insists that "the act of the 3d and 4th Victoria expressly declares that all letters not weighing more than half an ounce, which shall be transmitted by the post, between the united kingdom and the United States of North America, shall be chargeable with an uniform rate of one shilling; and the 71st section of the same act provides that the expression 'by the post' shall be understood as including the transmission of post letters by packet-boats." But the declarations of law to which Lord Palmerston refers, evidently relate to the British packet service, and do but regulate the duties of British postage. Great Britain might as well, by act of parliament, regulate the duties of postage within the United States, as regulate, by act of parliament, the sea rates chargeable for conveyance in American packet-boats, upon the great and common highway of the nations. And if the schedule referred to, in the act above mentioned, is to be applied to American packet-boats, the post office order in question contravenes the act; for it levies a second postage, when one had already been paid: thus, making the rate charged between the United States and the united kingdom two shillings, for what the act referred to declares shall be but one uniform rate of one shilling.

Or did the British legislature seriously intend, by law, to transfer exclusively to its own exchequer the whole return for the packet service of foreign nations, sending packets to her ports? The supposition that parliament can have so intended, is not to be entertained; for that intention would have been inconsistent with equity, and with international rights. In confirmation of the opinion that such was not the intention of the legislature, the undersigned appeals confidently to Lord Palmerston himself, who was at that time one of its members, and to his colleagues of that day in the ministry and in parliament.

2. But even if the letter of the act of 3d and 4th Victoria, chap. 96, should seem to authorise the imposition of a discriminating postage, the undersigned would still protest against the post-office order in question, as of a most unfriendly character, contrary to those principles of perfect reciprocity which should govern the postal arrangement between the two countries. Lord Palmerston is well aware that the act alluded to is not mandatory, but that a discretion rests with the lords of the treasury, or any three of them, with regard to its application. The post-office order, to which the undersigned has already called the attention of her majesty's government, assumes, therefore, undeniably, the character of an executive act, not required by law.

The degree of unfriendliness that has been manifested will appear from comparing the rates charged on the American mails, brought in the American packet to Southampton, and forwarded from Southampton to Havre, with those which the British government asked and accepted from the American government, for the conveyance from Boston to St. Johns, in Canada, of their closed mails brought in British packets to Boston. A special express conveyance, for the sole purpose of transporting that mail, was established by the American government; and nothing more than a rate of two-pence half-penny for the single letter of half an ounce, or about six-pence the ounce, net weight, was demanded for a mail thus exclusively instituted for that service; and the British post-office, for conveying the American closed mails, from Southampton to the French shore, a distance less than half as great as the distance from Boston to St. Johns, with no unusual speed, and in the least expensive manner, exacts four francs, or nearly seven fold the sum paid to America for more than twice the service.

3. The undersigned further protests against the post-office order in question, not only as illegal and unfriendly, but also as unprecedented. It is true, Lord Palmerston explains "that the United States is not the only country to which the above mentioned act has been so applied, but that on the contrary, the regulation by which packet postage is charged upon letters and newspapers, conveyed by foreign packets, has been invariably acted upon in regard to letters conveyed by the mail-packets of all foreign countries." Now, there are but two nations beside the United States which convey letters to this island, by their own mail-pack-

ets, viz: France and Belgium. "All foreign countries" referred to by Lord Palmerston, can therefore be only France, Belgium and America. Has "the above mentioned act" ever been "*so applied*" to the mail-packets of France? When and where was it "so applied?" When and where was double postage levied on a French mail-packet? The undersigned has not, by diligent inquiry, been able to discover that the above mentioned rate was ever "so applied" to the mail-packets of France.

Or, is it to Belgium that the above mentioned act was "so applied?" It may be that once, on a line of mail-packets of Belgium, what Lord Palmerston calls the ordinary rates of ship-letter postage may have been levied through mistake, because the boats were not taken to be mail-packets; but if so, the error committed was readily acknowledged and rectified. But Lord Palmerston insists " that the rates of packet postage, and not the ordinary rates of ship-letter postage," are chargeable upon letters conveyed by the American government packets, under the act above mentioned; and Lord Palmerston proceeds to say that " the last occasion on which this regulation was so applied happened in 1844, when the Belgian government having established packets to run twice a week between Dover and Ostend, letters conveyed by those packets were ordered to be charged with precisely the same rates of postage which are chargeable upon letters conveyed by British mail-packets."

This statement is made by Lord Palmerston with great precision; but the undersigned, in reply to his inquiries in respect to it, is informed that " the Belgian packet-boats did not begin to ply between Ostend and Dover till the month of March, 1846, and that no difference has ever arisen between the two countries in reference to letters transported by the packet-boats."

Besides, her majesty's postmaster general has himself informed the undersigned that the post office order in question is a novel application of the rates established eight years since.

And the undersigned begs Lord Palmerston to believe, that as her majesty's government has never imposed double postage to the injury of any nation but the United States, so the post-office order in question stands in striking contrast with the welcome given to American letters from American packet-boats, by other nations of Europe.

4. The undersigned further protests against the order in question, as inconsistent with the spirit of the convention of 3d July, 1815, to regulate the commerce between the territories of the United States and of her Britannic majesty," which convention provides that " no higher or other duties, or charges, shall be imposed * * * in the ports of any of his Britannic majesty's territories in Europe on the vessels of the United States than shall be payable in the same ports on British vessels," and further, that " the citizens of the United States * * * shall pay no higher or other duties, or charges, on the importation or exportation of the cargoes of the said vessels, than shall be payable on the same articles when imported or exported in the vessels of the most favored European nations."

The undersigned is here constrained to ask if the few shillings which have been thus far exacted, and which continue to be exacted by the British post office, as sea rates upon letters which it did not bring over sea, are a compensation for the creation of even temporary impediments in the way of commercial, social, and scientific correspondence between nations speaking the same language, and bound to amity by the highest considerations of regard for civil and commercial freedom.

The undersigned, notwithstanding his former notes to Lord Palmerston on this subject have failed to obtain redress, could not witness the continued exaction of double postage on letters conveyed by American steamers without entering his protest.

Meantime, he is ever ready to contribute his efforts towards completing, without delay, with her majesty's government, a postal arrangement, which shall place the mail service of the two countries on the footing of perfect reciprocity.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to Viscount Palmerston, the assurance of his distinguished consideration.

GEORGE BANCROFT.

E.

Post Office Department,
December 1, 1847.

Sir: Under the present organization of the Post Office Department, the subjects confided to the immediate superintendence of the Third Assistant Postmaster General are—

1. The management of the financial business of the department, not committed by law to the Auditor.
2. The rendition, by the postmasters, of their quarterly returns of postages.
3. The dead letter office.
4. The issuing of postage stamps.

I will endeavor, in compliance with your request, to state briefly, in the order in which they are named, the course and extent of official action had upon each of these subjects in my office.

The management of the finances, so far as they are confided to me, involves the keeping of cash accounts with the regular depositaries of the department, 30 in number; with the class of post offices, called draft offices, 1,215 in number; and with 717 offices, denominated depositing offices, because they are required to deposite their balances quarterly with some one of the depositaries. Of the depositaries used by the department, seven were established by the act of the 6th August, 1846, providing "for the better organization of the treasury," and are fiscal agents common to the Treasury and Post Office Departments; the other twenty-three were designated by the Postmaster General. Through the instrumentality of depositaries, the revenue accruing in their respective districts of country is brought in and concentrated at the principal commercial points of the Union, and made available in payment of the quarterly balances due to mail contractors and others. The amount thus concentrated, exclusive of considerable sums collected and thrown in by the auditor, during the quarter ending September last, was $294,651 91, distributed thus:

With the seven depositaries of the treasury.........	$168,451 62
With the 23 post office depositaries..................	126,200 29
	$294,651 91

The process in the auditor's office of collecting the balances due from late postmasters, throws into many of the draft offices important sums, which, with the revenue accruing in the draft offices themselves, are used in defraying the current expenditures of the department. The funds thus brought together in the depositaries, with the addition of those which accrue in the draft offices, enable the department to pay promptly and acceptably the balances reported by the auditor to be due the mail contractors, after the deduction from their quarterly pay of the sums previously taken up by them upon the orders issued by the auditor upon the collection offices on their respective routes.

The payments made *directly* from this office, during the fiscal year, ending 30th June last, amounted to $1,632,146 41, and were accomplished by the issue of 2,242 warrants on the treasury depositaries, and 7,712 drafts upon the post office depositaries, and draft offices. These figures show, with sufficient accuracy for the present purpose, the amount of net revenue brought within the scope of my management, and give some idea of the labor performed by those engaged in its disbursement. The warrant clerk keeps cash accounts with 1,215 draft offices, issues the warrants on the seven treasury depositaries, and indicates, in pencil upon the reports of the auditor, the draft offices upon which drafts are to be drawn. The draft clerk issues the drafts upon the points indicated, keeps the registers of depositing offices, and records the correspondence of the division. A third clerk has charge of the appropriation leger, in which all the payments are minutely posted under their respective heads of appropriation, and compares his entries quarterly with the official record of the auditor. The third assistant himself, keeps the cash accounts with the thirty depositaries, conducts the correspondence, and performs the general duties pertaining to his station.

It affords me great pleasure to say that the general punctuality manifested by the postmasters, in rendering their quarterly returns, entitles them to the highest commendation. The number of post offices on the 30th June last, was 15,146. The number of postmasters delinquent in rendering returns for the quarter ending that day, was only 154. A few of these, owing to some temporary derangement of the service, had not been supplied with the mail, others had but just entered upon their duties as the quarter was closing, and some unimportant offices had been vacant for want of suitable incumbents. The reception and transmission of the quarterly returns to the auditor, for official settlement, occupies two clerks, whose duties are arduous and responsible.

The dead letter office being an object of general curiosity, I append two tabular statements, marked A and B, which, I apprehend, will give a more exact idea of its operations for the last two years, and of their value to the public, than any mere written statement could convey.

The number of dead letters returned quarterly, is estimated at 450,000. In the disposition of these letters, five clerks are engaged—one compares the letters with the dead letter bills returned by the postmasters; two then open the letters, and hand over those containing articles of value to two other clerks, who register, and send them out to postmasters, to be delivered to the right owners. The dead letters not containing enclosures of value, are packed in sacks, hauled out upon the common at the end of each quarter, and burnt under the inspection of one of the clerks.

The money, consisting usually of bank paper, issued from various parts of the Union, is, from time to time, converted and deposited with the funds of the department, subject to future claims. From the reorganization of the department, on the 2d July, 1836, to the 30th June last, there was deposited with the funds of the department, the sum of $10,329·28, arising from the conversion of unclaimed money, and the sale of miscellaneous articles.

Pursuant to the 11th section of the act, approved 3d March, 1847, authorizing the Postmaster General to prepare postage stamps for the pre-payment of postage on letters, a contract was made with Messrs. Rawdon, Wright, Stuart, and Edson, eminent engravers of New York, for supplying the department with stamps of the denominations of 10 and 5 cents, ready for use. Under this contract, a parcel was obtained from them amounting to $50,000; and stamps, to the value of $28,330, have since been issued to 95 postmasters for distribution. Notwithstanding they have been found very convenient in many localities, and under various circumstances, there has not been that great demand for them that was anticipated. Many important commercial towns have not applyed for them, and in others they are only used in trifling amounts.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN MARRON,
Third Assistant P. M. General.

Hon. Cave Johnson,
Postmaster General.

A.

Statement of dead letters containing money, registered and sent out for delivery during the two years ending June 30, 1847.

Year ending—	Number of money letters sent out for delivery.	Aggregate contents of the letters sent out.	Average per letter.	Number delivered.	Aggregate amount restored in the letters delivered.	Number of letters returned unclaimed.	Contents of the unclaimed letters on hand.		Amount of unclaimed money converted and placed with the funds of the department.
							Probable value.	Worthless.	
June 30, 1846.......	2,340	$17,822 50	$7 62	2,021	$16,169 01	319	$1,399 49	$254 00	None sold this year.
June 30, 1847.......	2,782	21,055 55	7 93	2,365	19,474 62	417	1,433 93	147 00	$1,911 54

B.

Recapitulation of dead letters containing other articles than money, received, registered, and sent out for delivery to the writers, or owners, during the two years ending June 30, 1847.

Initial letters.	Bills of exchange, drafts, and letters of credit.			Bonds and notes of hand.		Checks, orders, and treasury warrants.		Certificates of deposite.		Accounts.
	£ s. d.		*Francs.*	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		
A	53 0 0	$786 94	2,962.25	6 0 0	$2,944 80	...	$994 60	...	$35 00	
B	112 16 6	11,404 55	...	...	8,207 05	12 0 0	5,898 49	...	848 42	$41 01
C	997 6 4	6,429 63	...	...	11,952 01	1 10 0	6,334 41	...	704 88	
D	275 18 6	4,061 03	...	...	23,850 91	...	3,062 10	90 0 0	486 22	331 00
E	34 0 0	501 83	...	...	1,438 62	...	2,333 43			
F	21 0 0	2,363 22	...	67 17 3	14,728 18	...	2,122 04	...	406 45	
G	47 0 0	1,024 96	...	5 0 0	3,030 15	...	1,501 10	...	54 51	
H	287 0 0	16,079 34	...	100 0 0	14,188 55	...	7,777 51	...	972 59	223 87
I	...	96 48	...	...	326 18	...	100 00			
J	71 18 0	1,002 39	...	...	2,499 69	...	1,701 72			
K	69 0 0	2,007 07	...	...	1,496 44	...	3,677 67	...	90 00	
L	23 0 0	3,232 00	100.00	...	6,889 78	...	4,909 39	...	168 47	
M	522 1 7	7,218 64	150.00	10 0 0	9,225 40	...	7,895 82	200 0 0	736 84	
N	...	...	...	...	660 56					
O	32 10 8	214 63	...	...	1,531 98	...	717 00	...	7 50	
P	568 0 0	2,381 19	...	51 5 1	2,611 65	...	10,573 61	...	103 17	6 00
Q	9 0 0									
R	86 1 2	7,496 42	...		3,882 89	...	2,472 89	...	108 94	
S	152 9 0	7,776 96	1,278.00	...	13,224 09	1 10 0	2,668 84	...	1,182 94	381 39
T	140 7 0	536 98	...	...	3,199 78	...	412 45	...	400 00	22 64
U	...	...	...	...	4 03	...	10 00			
V	...	8,176 82	...	...	183 52	...	558 60		...	13 98
W	263 14 0	10,020 60	...	625 0 0	5,320 84	17 0 0	5,277 50	...	580 00	
Y	13 0 0	580 00	...	...	565 00	...	40 00			
Z	...	192 31	...	...	66 72	...	5 25			
	3,779 2 9	93,573 99	4,490.25	865 2 4	131,028 82	32 0 0	71,044 42	290 0 0	6,885 93	1,019 89

B.—*Recapitulation*—Continued.

Initial letters.	Deeds, mortgages, conveyances, and land titles.	Articles of agreement.	Pension papers.	Passage certificates.	Land certificates.	Patent papers.	Court papers.	Policies of insurance.	Certificates of stock.	Receipts.	Miscellaneous packets.	No. of letters sent out.	No. of receipts received for letters delivered.	No. of letters returned unclaimed.
A	13	......	......	......	1	......	1	......	1	......	......	59	49	8
B	39	2	2	2	1	1	4	......	1	$344 00	7	217	192	19
C	37	......	......	6	5	2	36	1	4	88 45	3	256	209	41
D	12	......	1	3	1	......	3	......	......	20 32	1	124	101	22
E	6	......	......	......	1	1	3	......	......	......	2	43	35	7
F	14	......	......	1	......	......	3	......	......	10 00	1	87	73	12
G	8	1	......	......	......	......	9	......	2	......	2	91	81	9
H	34	......	2	5	......	1	9	......	1	12 00	1	216	164	41
I	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	9	6	3
J	6	......	......	......	......	3	5	......	......	......	2	65	57	7
K	7	......	1	2	......	......	......	......	3	......	2	65	56	9
L	6	2	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	356 88	1	91	76	12
M	26	......	......	4	......	......	6	......	1	34 00	6	198	155	35
N	2	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	1	10	8	2
O	2	......	......	......	......	......	2	1	......	......	......	20	15	5
P	7	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	11 00	3	93	78	15
Q	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	1	1
R	10	......	......	......	1	......	1	1	......	......	2	85	74	11
S	13	1	1	1	......	1	5	1	10	......	6	179	154	20
T	4	......	......	......	......	1	5	......	1	......	2	59	51	6
U	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	1	
V	2	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	19	15	4
W	15	......	......	......	1	......	4	1	......	......	3	148	132	16
Y	2	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	15	12	2
Z	2	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	5	4	1
	268	6	7	26	11	11	96	5	25	876 65	45	2,158	1,799	308
													Not returned,	51

F.

Auditor's Office,
Post Office Department, November 27, 1847.

Sir: In addition to the usual statement of the receipts and expenditures of the department for the year ended 30th June last, you desire me to report to you the course and amount of the business of this office for the two fiscal years last past, and ensuing the reduction of postages by law. In complying with your request, as I now proceed to do, I have the honor to state, that in its primary branch the quarterly returns of all the postmasters have been duly and promptly adjusted for each quarter successively; the errors found in them corrected; notice of such errors given to the postmasters; and whenever they have taken exception to such correction, their objections have been fully considered and properly answered: and, in the second branch, these returns have been duly registered, so as to show the balances to be posted into the legers to the debit of the individuals, and the revenue received and the expenditures incurred by them, to be posted to the proper heads of both in their several and respective accounts, and for the issue of the quarterly counter-warrant, to bring the amount of the expenditures into the treasury as the legal recognition of the said amount paid out.

In the pay branch, which includes as well the payment of contractors as the collection of the balances in over eleven thousand post offices, the work has proceeded with equal vigor to avail the department on the one hand from quarter to quarter of the full amount of revenue in those offices, and on the other to pay the contractors as speedily as possible, not only as a return justly due to their meritorious exertions, but as eventually beneficial to the department itself. Settlements and reports of the balances due, after deducting such collections, have in every quarter within the two years been made for the great body of the contractors in the early part of the month reserved in the contracts for payment, and the drafts or warrants issued in payment transmitted to them; and whenever at this period a settlement has been found impracticable for the want of proper returns, notice has been given to the contractor without waiting for him to write, in order that he might remove the difficulty, of whatever nature it might be. The correspondence in other respects, on this and other branches of business, has been on the part of the office at once prompt, full, and to the points involved.

In the bookkeepers division, the numerous entries growing out of these heavy branches of business, and the numerous and diversified entries growing out of the collecting and miscellaneous branches, have, in like manner, been carried into the legers in due time, so as to afford the earliest practicable results of the operations of the department, from quarter to quarter, in respect as well to its various description of revenue and expenditure, as to the balances due from or to individuals, whether contractors, postmasters, or others.

The amount of work done may partly be inferred from some of the leading items exhibited in the following table:

In the quarter ending—	Postmasters quarterly returns adjusted.	Notices of errors sent them.	Orders furnished contractors to collect from postmasters on their routes.	Evidences of mail service required and obtained from postmasters at the end of routes.	Settlements of contractors and other accounts.	Drafts and warrants issued in payment.	Drafts issued at the instance of this office for collection of debts.	No. of letters sent from this office.	No. of letters received for the only quarter ascertained.
1845.									
Sept. 30	14,755	2,291	10,565	....	2,195	2,572	987	14,103	
Dec. 31	14,260	1,988	11,076	....	2,234	2,480	654	10,725	20,551
1846.									
Mar. 31	14,367	2,124	11,093	....	2,164	2,402	636	9,989	
June 30	14,437	2,248	11,091	....	2,249	2,475	973	13,875	
Sept. 30	14,702	1,985	10,682	6,334	2,267	2,440	409	17,845	
Dec. 31	15,283	1,767	11,029	6,347	2,311	2,491	461	16,255	
1847.									
Mar. 31	15,079	3,285	11,048	6,390	2,109	2,271	656	14,400	
June 30	15,164	2,500	11,172	6,411	2,368	2,743	558	17,219	

Great activity has been given to the collecting branch, as the practical sanction to enforce the faithful rendition of the accruing revenues, in whatever form the postmasters may have been required to pay them over, or the balances remaining in their hands when they have gone out of office. Whenever it has appeared that any postmaster has failed to pay over to the contractor authorized to collect, to deposite according to his instructions, or to pay a draft drawn on him, his account has been immediately stated from the books, the balance due ascertained, and a draft issued for the amount. There have been few instances in which the remonstrances addressed to him and to his securities, on these occasions, have failed of the desired effect. In like manner, when a postmaster has gone out of office, no time has been left for the sense of responsibility to abate, or for temptation to misapply the public money to intervene. Without waiting until the entries which may appertain to his account can find their appropriate place in the legers, an estimate is at once made of the amount due, and energetic steps adopted to collect it. The great success which has attended this method of collection, and the advantages which accrue to the department in the immediate command of the sums involved, far outweigh the additional labor it has occasioned. Between the 1st July, 1845, and the 30th June, 1847, seven thousand and forty-four postmasters went out of office by death, resignation, and removal, having running accounts of debit and credit to be stated, adjusted, and closed. Of this number, two thousand seven hundred and thirty-five have been closed. The amount due upon the debit accounts was $153,215 05, of which there has been collected $131,266 71;

leaving $21,948 34 in the course of collection, no part of which, it is believed, will be lost.

The number of accounts open on the books for balances which accrued for and against the department prior to 1st July, 1845, some of many years standing, was eleven thousand three hundred and ninety-nine; of which eight thousand three hundred and eighty-one cases have been closed, realizing, by collections on the former, the sum of $89,471 34.

The portion of these collections effected by suit was, in the year ended 30th June, 1846, in ninety-nine cases, $25,535 38, whilst the amount for which suit was directed in that year was, in eighty-two cases, $16,564 80. The portion collected in the year ended 30th June, 1847, was, in one hundred and thirty cases, $20,361 75, whilst the amount for which suit was directed was, in one hundred and twenty-nine cases, $11,487 48; thus diminishing the pending cases, in number twenty-seven, and in amount $17,844 85.

I beg you, sir, to compare the sum of $21,948 34, not already (but which it is believed will be) collected out of the transactions of the two last fiscal years, with the residue of the revenue of those years, about $7,300,000 either actually expended or subject to immediate draft, (being less than one-third of one per cent.,) and I think you must become satisfied that between apparent revenue and available revenue, the practical distinction has disappeared, and that you may substantially count upon the full amount of revenue as fast as it accrues for the service of the department. Considering that this large amount of revenue has been derived in minute sums from every city, town, and hamlet, and from almost every individual in the nation, and that it has passed into the treasury of the department through the hands of more than fifteen thousand postmasters, it exhibits a degree of fidelity and punctuality on their part scarcely to be surpassed.

The accuracy of the work in general, and its facility and despatch, have been promoted by establishing fixed periods for the progressive advancement of the successive branches, from quarter to quarter, throughout the year, and by establishing reciprocal checks, as far as practicable, in place of that regular and habitual re-examination of accounts by the comptroller's officers, of which every other auditor's office enjoys the benefit. The order of the President, requiring the regular attendance of its officers and the more equable distribution of duties, combined perhaps with other causes, have maintained the current branches in healthful vigor, and still left a portion of the regular force of the office, notwithstanding the increase of the business, for re-examining and adjusting the old accounts, and for other objects not indispensable to the current business of perhaps equal importance. Of this character, is regarded the new and analytical arrangement, nearly completed, of the books and papers, which the voluminous character of both appeared to render of much moment to the correct management of the office. In short, sir, I may venture to say, that whilst no part of the business of the two years is in arrear, much has been accomplished in closing up the old, and improving the general condition of the office.

In closing this report, allow me to commend to your favorable regard the chief, the principal, and other clerks, but for whose varied skill, unflagging zeal, and persevering labor, the office could not have accomplished or reported these material results.

I have the honor to remain your obedient servant,

P. G. WASHINGTON, *Auditor*.

Hon. Cave Johnson,
Postmaster General.

G.

Post Office Department,
March 31, 1847.

Sir: Accompanying this is a letter of appointment to you, as special agent of this department, for the time specified, in the Territory of Oregon. At its last session, Congress established by law, the following post routes:

From Astoria, in the Territory of Oregon, to Independence Missouri.

From Oregon city, via Fort Vancouver and Fort Nesqually, to mouth of Admiralty inlet.

From Oregon city up the Williamette valley to the Kalamit river, in the direction of San Francisco, to go into operation, if practicable, by the first of July, 1847.

Under the accompanying appointment, you will forthwith proceed to cause the mail to be carried on said routes, not oftener then once a week, and as frequently, within that limit, as can be obtained for the compensation hereafter stated. The amount of pay will be the entire yield of the respective offices on the routes, over and above the commissions to the postmasters respectively. As Oregon city will be situated on two of the routes, you will divide the net proceeds of that office into two parts, assigning a half to each of the routes. The same remark applies to Fort Vancouver. It is probable that each route will have to be divided into two or more, for the purpose of getting the mail carried on them. when an office comes to be situated on two or more sections, a division of their proceeds, according to the number of trips performed on each, will have to be made between the different contractors coming to said office. Whenever you obtain a contractor for any portion of the service, you will have a memorandum thereof taken and executed by said contractor, setting forth the terms of the arrangement, particularly the number of trips to be performed in a month, in both directions, and the days and hours of departure and arrival at each end of the route, the length of the route, names of places on the route; specially designating those where post offices are opened, and the period during which the service is to be performed. Have also, a duplicate of this memorandum taken and executed by the contractor, for the purpose of enclosing one to this department.

You are hereby authorized and instructed, to select suitable and competent persons, at proper points, for postmasters, not nearer to each other than ten miles apart, unless special reasons exist, showing an absolute necessity for placing the offices nearer to each other. You will report the names of those persons with their locations and names of offices, for appointment by the department, as postmasters. But you are authorized, in the meantime, to put the offices in operation, and cause said persons, nominated by you as postmasters, to enter upon and perform all their duties as such. You will see that said postmasters pay over the net proceeds of their offices to the contractors, after the expiration of each quarter, that is, from and after the months of March, June, September, and December, and that the service be faithfully performed by the contractors.

Your compensation will be at the rate of $1,000 a year, with an additional allowance of two dollars per day, when you are absent from your home, on the business of this department, which two dollars a day is to be in full for all travelling or other personal expenses. You will report, from time to time, your doings to the department, and keep it as well advised, as the opportunities of communication will allow you, of the state of the mail service in Oregon, and all important particulars touching the same. If practicable, mail bags, locks, keys, and blanks will be forwarded by ship to Astoria, for your use and distribution. The laws and regulations of the department, you will find in possession of the bearer of this, Mr. Shively, who has been appointed postmaster at Astoria.

C. JOHNSON.

Gen. CORNELIUS GILLIAM,
Upper Williamette, Oregon.

P. S. It has been arranged to send per ship, six mail bags with locks attached, and Mr. Shively takes with him six spare keys, blanks for accounts, &c., which the postmasters can obtain of the postmaster of Astoria.

H.

STOCKTON CASE.

On the 3d of March, 1847, Congress passed the following joint resolution:

"*Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:* That the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby, directed to pay to William B. Stokes, surviving partner of John N. C. Stockton & Company, for carrying the mail in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-six, on the lower or Florida route, in consequence of the interruption of the mail by the Creek hostilities on the upper route, such compensation as shall be established to be an adequate remuneration for the same, taking into consideration the value of the services performed, and the loss to the said contractors by the exclusion of passengers, as directed by the then Postmaster General; and it shall be the duty of the Postmaster General to pay the amount so allowed out of the current appropriation for mail transportation."

Upon an examination of the case, it appears that John N. C. Stockton & Company were contractors on the Florida route, from Augusta, Georgia, by Bainbridge and Pensacola, Florida, to Blakely, Alabama, in the spring of 1836, and were bound to take the United States mail three times in each week over the route in two-horse coaches, and in steamboats between Cedar Bluff and Pensacola, in 6½ days, for the sum of $18,240.

They had changed the service, as it is presumed, with the consent of the department, so as to perform that part of it between Pensacola and Blakely in steamboats, and between Augusta and Cedar Bluff in four-horse post coaches, alleging, as a reason for the change, bad roads and the high price of forage, and, probably, with a view of competing with the Georgia line for the transportation of travellers.

This was the actual service in operation when the mails were stopped, in May, 1836, by the Indian disturbances in Alabama. The great southern mail had been taken, prior to this time, on the upper or Georgia line daily, in four-horse post coaches, by Ward Taylor, John H. Avery, O. Saltmarsh, and Richard C. Stockton, on the route from Columbus, Georgia, by Montgomery, Alabama, to Mobile.

The Florida line was used alone for the transportation of the local mails. The mails were stopped by the Indians on that part of the route between Columbus and Montgomery. It became necessary, therefore, for the department to send the mails over some other route. On the 18th of May, 1836, the department directed that all mail matter from the north, for places south and west of Columbus, should be sent over the western route, by Wheeling and the rivers. This order was rescinded on the 20th of May, and again renewed on the 23d, and continued in force until the Indian disturbances had ended.

That portion of the route between Mobile and Montgomery was not interrupted by the Indians, and much of the mail matter coming north was sent to Montgomery, and then by Tuscaloosa and through the State of Tennessee.

The contractor Williamson, on the route between Montgomery and Tuscaloosa, claimed a large sum from the department for the extra mails taken over his lines, and obtained the passage of an act of Congress directing the settlement and payment of his account, which was done.

As soon as information was received by the postmaster at Mobile of the interruption of the mails on the Georgia line, without any authority from the department, he made a contract with J. N. C. Stockton & Company for taking the great southern mail over their Florida line, advanced $5,000 in cash, which was afterwards repaid to the department, and agreed further to pay at the same rate that the "said Stockton charges his passengers for extra baggage."

It was estimated in the department at the time, judging from the usual size and weight of the great southern mail, that it would cost the department about $1,400 per trip, or at the rate of $451,000 per annum. The contract was reported to the department on the 27th of May, on the same day declared illegal and extravagant, disavowed, and notice given to Stockton. He was, nevertheless, urged to continue the service, and assurance given that a liberal and just compensation would be made him by the department; and if the department had not the power to make him ample remuneration, that an appeal in his behalf would be made to Congress.

The service was continued on the Florida line until the 26th of July; the exact time of the commencement of this extra service does not appear. It was, probably, within a few days after making the contract. I have assumed 70 days as the time of its continuance.

The department seems, at all times, to have been ready to settle with Mr. Stockton and pay him for the extra service, upon the principles prescribed in the 23d section of the act of 1836; which prohibits extra pay to contractors, except in exact proportion to the increase of stock and expenses required for the additional service, when compared with the original contract.

Mr. Stockton insisted upon payment according to the contract with the postmaster at Mobile. He appealed to Congress, alleging that the extra mails (including the local) which they had carried, in that time—

Going south, weighed........................	18,429	pounds,
And going north	7,815	"
	26,244	"

which, estimated at $57 per hundred weight, the price he now alleges he charged for extra baggage—

Amounted to the sum of..............................	$14,959
Besides the cash paid..................................	5,000
	19,950

The mails are stated, upon the oath of John W. Maury, to have been weighed by him on the steamboats, and the above is the weight given by him and relied upon by Stockton in his application to Congress. V. W. Ripley also weighed the mails at Augusta and furnished the weight to Mr. Stockton, but his certificate of the weight does not seem to have been presented to Congress, nor has it been to the department.

In acting upon this application, Congress treated the contract with the postmaster as a nullity, and directed that an "*adequate remuneration* be made for the services rendered, and in ascertaining that, the *value* of the services was to be considered as well as any loss which the contractors sustained from *the exclusion of passengers*, as directed by the Postmaster General.

The department was entitled, under the existing contract with Stockton, when the great mail was transferred to the Florida line, to the exclusive use of two-horse coaches, if the size of the mails required it, and boats between Cedar Bluff and Pensacola, without any additional pay, to be run three times each week and in six and a half days' time. The service was, in truth, rendered in four-horse post coaches, between Augusta and Cedar Bluff, and in steamboats between Pensacola and Blakely, and the claimant is entitled, under the resolution, to the difference in value of the two kinds of service. The claimant has omitted to show that any additional coaches or horses were bought, or drivers employed, or any money expended in consequence of the transfer of the great mail to that line, or that any losses were actually sustained from a sale of the coaches or horses upon a discontinuance of the service. He has chosen to rely, mainly, upon estimates of the number of coaches and horses which such such increased service would require; estimates of the loss upon a sale of the property when the service was discontinued; the cost of hiring steamboats; the board and pay of drivers; the expense of keeping horses; repairing coaches, harness, &c., &c. Some of them making the actual expenses greatly exceed the contract price for taking the southern mail daily on the upper line, as well as the local mails on both of the lines.

A similar course has been adopted in the effort to show the loss sustained by the exclusion of travellers. The instructions given to Stockton to exclude passengers when the size of the mails required it, were but a repetition of the conditions in every mail contract. Their agents state, that they frequently excluded passengers on account of the size of the mails; but how many were excluded, or how many taken, is not shown, as might have been done by the production of the way-bills which are usually kept by such companies, or by the settlement of accounts between partners.

Certificates and affidavits are produced, that there was much travel on the upper line; that two lines of coaches had been run on it prior to the Indian disturbances, from which it is expected an inference will be drawn that the stages would have taken nine passengers each trip, and that the United States should pay them their usual price of $56 for each passenger. The affidavit of Mr. Plitt, an agent of the department at the time, and Mr. Fuller, a contractor on the upper route, express similar opinions, and their strong convictions, that nine passengers would have passed over the route each trip; and Mr. Plitt asserts that he offered to pay Stockton that amount for each trip, which would have cost the United States, if it had been accepted, $504 per trip, each way, or $1,008 for the round trip, amounting to $367,920 for daily service each year.

If such a proposition had been accepted, the contract must have been rejected by the Postmaster General, as illegal and extravagant.

The entire service on both lines, as contracted for by the same parties, daily, and in four-horse post coaches on the upper, and tri-weekly on the lower in two horse coaches, cost the department the sum of $42,612 each year; and yet, according to this estimate, for service in four-horse post coaches, three and a half times a week, the United States is to pay at the rate of $183,960, in addition to the $18,240 already paid for the local mails.

If the travel had been such as now represented, there can scarcely be a doubt that Stockton & Co., would have made the service, daily, for the accommodation of the public, and particularly so, if each trip would have yielded $504, the price of nine passengers.

In addition to this, Mr. Stockton relied upon the sworn statement of his own agent, when he applied to Congress, showing the weight of the mails, when he expected his pay to be regulated by weight, under his contract with the postmaster at Mobile. This statement shows that the entire weight of the mails for 70 days, averaged daily, going south, 263 pounds, and going north, 112 pounds; or double those amounts on alternate days. This demonstrates, if true, and there is no reason to doubt it, as it was presented and relied upon, as the basis of his claim, by Stockton himself, that the weight of the mails could not materially have interfered with the transportation of passengers, and particularly so as the service, on about one-half the route, was performed in steamboats.

The accumulation of three or four mails, at one place, before the regular transportation commenced on the lower line, may, and no doubt did, produce some inconvenience to contractors, as well as travellers. Whatever may have been the amount of travel on the upper line, before the Indian disturbances broke out, it is more than probable, from an apprehension of personal danger on either line, that a great proportion of the travel would have taken the western route, going south, and by Montgomery and Tuscaloosa, on the western route, coming north, and that the loss of passengers on this route should be attributed to that, rather than to the size or weight of the mails.

The proposition of Mr. Plitt, the estimates or guesses, as set forth, give but little idea of the value of the services performed; and if there had been nothing else in the case, I doubt whether an award could have been properly made for the want of proof.

The records of the department, however, furnish data, upon which a fair, just, and reasonable compensation may be made the parties for the extra services performed, and for which pay is now claimed.

At the annual lettings, in the autumn of 1834, the service was so arranged on these two routes, the Florida and Georgia lines, that the great southern mail was sent, on alternate days, over each line, in four-horse post coaches, connecting at Blakely, for the following prices:

On the Florida line, $27,240 per annum.

On the Georgia line, 15,375 per annum.

This service was continued until the fall of 1835, when, at the instance of John N. C. Stockton, with the assent of the others interested, that portion of the great southern mail, which had been transported over the Florida line, was transferred to the Georgia line, which was made daily, and $8,500 taken from the pay of the Florida line and added to the pay of the Georgia line, and the Florida line reduced to two-horse post coaches, three times a week, and twenty-four hours more time given. Thus John N. C. Stockton & Co., and the contractors on the Georgia line, with the assent of the department, setting the value of transporting one-half of the great southern mail, excluding local mails, over this very route, at $8,500 per annum. This arrangement took effect the 1st of January, 1836.

There was nothing in the nature of the service to render it more difficult to perform, or more expensive to the contractors, or more valuable to the department in May, June, and July, 1836, than it had been the preceding year; and no reason is seen why the most ample justice would not have been done to the contractors if, when the great mail was transferred to the Florida route, the pay, as adjusted by themselves, had been transferred with it.

There could be no hardship in this, when it is considered, that John N. C. Stockton & Co., the contractors on the lower line, and who were probably interested with R. C. Stockton, on the upper line, actually received full pay for taking the great mail on the upper line, when it was, in truth, taken on the lower line, and pay now claimed for it a second time.

It would seem to be but just that, as the great mail was not, in truth, taken over the Georgia line for 70 days, that the sum to be paid the lower line, for extra services, should be deducted from the pay on the upper line; but the pay due the contractors on the upper line has been settled and adjusted by the proper officers, at the proper time, and perhaps correctly; and I do not think myself authorized, by the joint resolution, to revise, or in any way interfere with the settlement for services on it.

It is, therefore, my opinion, that the value of the extra service, thus rendered, is more correctly ascertained by a reference to the contracts made, a few months before, between the same parties for the precise service now claimed to have been rendered in May, June, and July, afterwards; and, in my judgment, it is a full and fair price for the services rendered, and if there was any loss of passengers in consequence of the mail having been so transferred, from the upper to the lower line, that by paying them a full price for four-horse post coach service, rendered daily, at the prices fixed by themselves, it will be an adequate remuneration for all the extra services performed by them, as well as any damages which may have been sustained from the loss of travel.

It is, therefore, ordered that William B. Stokes, the surviving partner of John N. C. Stockton & Co., be paid, out of the appropriation for mail transportation, for seventy days service, at the rate of $17,000 per annum, for taking the great mail over the Florida line, during the Indian disturbances, which amounts to $3,256.

I.

The joint resolution of the 3d of March, 1847, for the relief of M. A. Price and E. A. White, directs the Postmaster General "to cause the account of M. A. Price and E. A. White, of the State of Tennessee, for mail transportation, to be audited and settled, and to pay to the said Price and White, out of the fund appropriated for mail transportation, the same rate of compensation, from the 1st day of January to the 1st day of February, 1837, as was allowed and paid them from the 1st of June to the 31st of December, 1837."

In compliance with this resolution, I have carefully examined the account of Price and White. It appears that they were contractors on route 2749, from Jackson to Columbus, Mississippi, prior to the 1st of January, 1837, at the rate of $1,316 67 per month. The Postmaster General directed the service on this route and others to be extended to the 1st of February, and the contract for Messrs. Price and White was sent to them for the performance of the service until the 1st of February, and executed by them with the following memorandum, following the name of Price: "only considers himself bound to comply with his contract, filed in the Post Office Department." By which it is presumed he meant his proposition to take the mails at the above compensation on that route until the 31st of December, 1836, and which had been accepted by the department. The service was performed until the 1st of February without further notice by the department or parties, so far as the records show; and the contractors were paid the above compensation. At the lettings for the service on this route, after the 1st of February, 1837, Kincheloe bid for it at the rate of $914 58 per month; Price and White at the rate of $2,241 66 per month. Kincheloe's bid was accepted, and he failed to put the service in operation. Messrs. Price and White continued the service. On the 3d of February, 1837, the postmaster at Jackson and Columbus, Mississippi, made an agreement with Price and White to continue the service until the 15th of March for the sum of $6,000, or at the rate of $1,000 per month. This arrangement was communicated to the department in a letter dated at Columbus the 13th of February; but it does not appear at what time it was received. The first notice of it in the department is in the instructions of the First Assistant Postmaster General to a special agent, who was directed, on the 16th of March, to proceed to Mississippi and make other arrangements for the transportation of the mail over that route. The claim of Messrs. Price and White, for compensation under the arrangement with the postmasters at $6,000, and increased pay, for the month of January, of $1,500, was presented to the Postmaster General for allowance on the 30th day of March; upon which he endorsed: "the contract made by the postmasters at Columbus and Jackson is not confirmed. Let the carriers be paid for carrying the mail since the 1st of January last, according to the terms of the special arrangement under which they carried it up to that time. The propositions authorized to be made by the agent of the department are the utmost which the department will give for the stage service; and, if not accepted, the mail will be put on horseback."

Upon the warrant which issued for their pay on the same day, Mr. White is noted by the auditor as "present;" and on the account of Messrs. Price and White is endorsed, in the hand writing of Major Hobbie, "Mr. White, in behalf of Messrs. Price and White, asks $30,000 per annum for carrying the mail on route 2749;" which is an average of $2,500 per month, and which is more than their bid for the service per month, ($258 34,) and $1,500 less per month than the postmasters agreed to give. No arrangement was made with Mr. White whilst at Washington, and notwithstanding the refusal of Mr. Kendall to pay more than the agents had been instructed to give, which was $1,443 52 per month, and notwithstanding the order of the Postmaster General on the 30th of March, to place the mail on horseback if they did not agree to that sum, it seems that Messrs. Price and White continued the service until the 29th of May, when the agents of the department in Mississippi proposed to them to continue the service in stages from the 1st of June until the 1st of January, 1838, and that they would recommend to the Postmaster General to pay them $20,000 therefor, which would be at the rate of $2,857 14 per month. This was agreed to by them, and the recommendation made. This was $357 14 more per month than the offer noted by Major Hobbie on the account settled on the 30th of March, and $617 48 more per month than their bid for the service. This arrangement was confirmed by the Postmaster General on the 5th of September, and they have been paid the $20,000 for the seven months' service. The Postmaster General at the same time ordered that they should be paid the same rate of compensation from the 1st of February until the 1st of June, which amounted to $11,436 56, which has been paid also.. Most of the preceding facts were stated in the memorial of the claimants to Congress. Increased compensation was claimed for the month of January, as well as the amount agreed to be paid by the postmasters until the 15th of March, and a similar increased compensation until the 1st of June. This was the account before Congress, which was directed to be audited and settled, and a new basis adopted for the month of January. Mr. Kendall had paid for that month upon the basis of the contract which existed prior to that time. He had paid for all the subsequent months in the year, under the arrangement made by the post office agents in Mississippi, a much larger price. The resolution of Congress directs the month of January to be settled at the same price which had been paid for the subsequent months. In other words, the contract which existed prior to the 1st of January was declared not to control the price for that month, and it was ordered to be adjusted and settled at the same price which had been paid for the other months in the year. This specific direction to pay for the month of January excludes the idea that, by the terms *audited and settled*, Congress designed a settlement for the months of February, March, April, and May, upon the agreement which had been made by the postmasters. If Congress had fixed upon a new basis for the payments of February, March, April, and May, it is not probable that the month of January would have been placed upon the basis upon which the other months had been settled. There existed no reason for allowing only $2,857 for that month, and at the same time directing $4,000 to be paid for each of the succeeding ones. The authority of postmasters to make contracts binding on the department does not exist, and cannot be recognised by the department, nor is it recognised in the joint resolution under consideration. If Congress had designed that the settlement of this account should have been based upon the agreement with the postmasters, it would have been so stated; but instead of that, the actual payments for those months are taken as the basis of the settlement for the month of January. The arrangement made by the postmasters is a nullity. Nor was there any such acquiescence, on the part of the Postmaster General, from which his assent could be implied. The contract was of a character to be mainly executed before information could reach the department, and its reply be received, so that the contractors are only to be regarded as having performed service without authority, and for which they should be paid a fair and reasonable price. And for a majority of the service before the 1st of June, under a direct notification from the department that the increased demand would not be paid for the month of January, they received $1,316, and demanded $1,500 more, making $2,816 claimed by them for the month. About the 30th of March, one of the contractors (White) was willing to take $2,500 per month, as noted by Major Hobbie, which was refused by the department. They have been actually paid $2,857 14 per month, after the 1st of February; and it was manifestly the intention of Congress to give the same compensation for the month of January.

The contractors' account will stand as follows, under the joint resolution:

Amount received by them for each month between the 1st of June, and 31st of December, 1837	$2,857 14
Amount actually paid them for the month of January...	1,316 67
Amount due for month of January....................	1,540 47

Which will be accordingly paid them out of the appropriation for transportation of the mails.

C. JOHNSON.

April 6, 1847.

APPENDIX.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

IN ANSWER TO A RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE.

CALLING FOR SUCH MILITARY REPORTS AS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED
FROM THE COMMANDERS OF OUR ARMY IN MEXICO, SINCE
THE TRANSMISSION OF THE ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

JANUARY 4, 1848.—Ordered to be printed with the annual report of the Secretary of War.

APPENDIX

TO THE

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington*, *January* 6, 1848.

SIR: In compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the 4th instant, requiring the Secretary of War "to communicate to the Senate such military reports as have been received by him from the commanders of our army in Mexico, since the transmission of his annual report," I have the honor to transmit, herewith, copies of the reports required.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. MARCY,
Secretary of War.

HON. GEO. M. DALLAS,
President of the Senate.

PUEBLA, MEXICO, *August* 6, 1847.

SIR: The affair at *Madellin*,[*] in which the dragoons under my command, aided by two pieces of artillery under Lieutenant Judd, and several companies of volunteers, attacked and routed a superior force strongly entrenched, has never received, in my estimation, that consideration which it merits. If I am correctly informed, no mention was made of it in the report of the commanding general detailing the operations around Vera Cruz. This omission I believe to have been accidental, and can readily excuse, in the magnitude of other matters in which the general-in-chief felt a personal concern. I shall make no apology, therefore, for bringing the subject again to his notice, as I am convinced he will be happy to do full justice to the officers and men who fought with me on that occasion.

Events are estimated by their relative importance. An action which might be regarded as a brilliant achievement in one age, or one campaign, would in another age and under different circumstances be considered of minor importance. This fact is illustrated in the present instance. To those concerned, it is unfortuate that the fight at Madellin should have occurred almost simultaneously with the great victory of Buena Vista, and the unparalleled capture of Vera Cruz and San Juan d'Ulloa. Into these great events it has been merged, and has consequently received but little notice. Had it taken place at the commencement of the war, immediately preceding the battle of Palo Alto, for example, it would have been regarded as an unprecedented achievement, and have been the occasion of unbounded joy and enthusiasm; but, by its connexion with these great victories, it has been overshadowed and forgotten.

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[*] Report printed, Ex. Doc. 1, p. 250, War Dept.

I do not wish to enlarge on my own services; what I say is not intended to glorify myself, but to do justice to my regiment. Since the war commenced, the 2d regiment of dragoons has been actively and laboriously engaged—some portion of the regiment has been in every engagement with the Mexicans, and the nature of our operations not being favorable to cavalry service, the regiment has been compelled, in a measure, to do all the drudgery, without fully participating in the glory of our achievements. The only opportunities it has had for distinction, were at Resaca and Madellin, and the latter the only place where our cavalry has fairly met the cavalry of our enemy. My report shows the result. The enemy were either dismounted, killed, or dispersed, and I am happy to say that the occasion was such as to exhibit some of the highest qualities of the American soldier and officer. It is not my intention in this place to recapitulate what I have said of that engagement in my report, but merely to claim, as an act of justice, that the officers who distinguished themselves on that occasion should be rewarded .In this sentiment I believe the general-in-chief will fully concur, and I therefore append the names of the officers most distinguished for their gallantry and good conduct.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

WM. S. HARNEY,
Colonel 2d dragoons.

To Captain H. L. Scott, *A. A. A. General.*

List of the officers who distinguished themselves in the fight at Madellin, March 26th, 1847, *and whom I would respectfully recommend for brevets:*

Major Sumner,	2d dragoons.
Captain Hardee,	2d dragoons.
Captain Sibley,	2d dragoons.
Lieutenant Judd,	3d artillery.
Lieutenant Niell,	2d dragoons.
Lieutenant Oakes,	2d dragoons.

PUEBLA, *July* 9, 1846.

GENERAL: I arrived at Vera Cruz on the 24th of May, intending to leave for the head-quarters of the army of occupation in Puebla, Mexico, with the first command that should march. On the 2d ultimo, I assumed command of the troops then under orders for the head-quarters of the army, and occupying different camps within four miles of Vera Cruz. I now report occurrences and facts in relation to that command for the time I continued to hold it.

The accompanying documents, A, my orders assuming command, B, my order prescribing the order of march, and others, I submit in explanation of the points to which they refer. It will be seen from letters marked C, D and K, that the march was deferred by sufficient causes till the afternoon of the 4th ultimo.

The troops consisted of two companies of the 3d dragoons, mounted; one of the same regiment, on foot, and six companies of infantry; one being of the fifth, the regiment to which I belong. All, with the exception of three or four officers and a few non-commissioned officers, may be said to have been recruits without instruction or any kind of experience that would supply its place.

The train containing specie and ammunition, and these facts being noised abroad from Vera Cruz to Mexico, previous to starting, preparations were already reported to be making by the enemy to attack it. On the day the march commenced, an American newspaper in Vera Cruz announced the departure of the train and the amount of specie it contained.

It is unnecessary for me to describe the heaviness of the sandy road, and the long distances without water, for the first part of the route, but when to these is added the heat of the tropical sun, now, in June, become intolerable; the men too, with the exception of one company, being fresh from the extreme north, the effect on men and horses may well be imagined such as to render them almost incapable of exertion.

Immediately prior to leaving, the men had been much dispirited by sickness, and by seeing many of their number transferred to the general hospital at Vera Cruz, where (through prejudice, to be sure) they were led to believe that death was certain from inattention or yellow fever. They had expected to be paid before leaving, in which they were disappointed, and consequently suffered for necessaries to their comfort, the privation of which was a great annoyance. On this last account the teamsters were in a state of suppressed mutiny. I mention these things because they tended to enervate the spirits of the men, and it is upon cheerfulness that their ability of enduring fatigue depends.

Captain Montgomery, assistant quartermaster, United States army, and First Lieutenant Adde, 3d dragoons, acting assistant quartermaster, were constantly with the train, and I and the rest of my staff were with it as often as circumstances would permit; and I feel assured that all can testify, that in regard to teams and drivers it was extremely inefficient. Many of the teams seemed to have been unbroken to harness, and many of the drivers did not know how to manage or guide a team. They were frequently interlocking with other wagons or committing some similar act of bad driving, having often to leap from their places to seize the leaders by the head, as the only way by which they knew how to direct them. Much trouble arose from the fact that a great many of the teamsters neither spoke nor comprehended a word of English. And I may here add, that I have ascertained that at the first crack of a gun numbers of them deserted their teams, and left them to their own impulses. It is not unworthy of remark, that the teams, being composed of Mexican animals principally, were unaccustomed to the words used to them by the drivers.

The facts already stated in regard to the train will show that the wagonmasters had a difficult task in their duty, but how will it be expected that they performed it, when I state that with hardly an exception, if any, they were attempting to do this duty for the first time.

When to the difficulties already enumerated there is added the length of the train, in a road where it is impossible for the wagons to proceed without opening out, I trust it will not be considered surprising that twenty-four out of one hundred and twenty-eight wagons were left on account of broken shafts, broken axle-trees, broken down teams, &c.—it being also borne in mind that to cause these derangements there was, at times, our own firing mingled with that of the enemy, and an occasional shot wounding or killing draught animals. The first of these casualities occurred at the first moment of moving, the tongue of a wagon being broken on smooth ground; but, as this occurred *when the train suffered no detention* from water, it was repaired. The second one occurred near the same point—a team giving out and the wagon being abandoned, with its entire load of hospital stores. By an unpardonable neglect of duty, this was never reported to me. General Cadwalder found it as left and caused it to be sent to Vera Cruz. The first evening of the march the main body encamped at Rio Amedia, three miles from the starting point. The rear could not be brought within two miles of the front. From this march one man died. In the evening, Captain Montgomery, who had been with the train all the afternoon, reported to me his arrival in camp to take charge of the train. Lieutenant Adde was continued under his orders, as an assistant.

On the second day of the march, it was found necessary to abandon two wagons, the quartermaster reporting it impossible to get them on. Their contents were transferred to other wagons. All the rest of the wagons were parked by 9, p. m., on the San Juan, and the troops disposed for their defence.

This day we passed Santa Fe, when every company commander was ordered by me to supply himself with rations and forage for five days, and the necessary halt was made for the execution of the order. As I afterwards discovered that this order was not obeyed in regard to forage by mounted dragoons, I refer you to Lieutenant Colonel Moore's letter of explanation, marked E.

The march was resumed at sunrise on the 6th. Immediately previous to rising a hill, which the road ascends by a slant to the right, the only one thus far deserving from its height to be called a hill, and which marks the change into a more broken region than that preceding it, the command made a halt of about half an hour for the men to rest and the wagons to close up. The command moved over the hill at a slow pace, and proceeded beyond it about a mile, this being sufficient distance to allow the train to clear the hill. I having foreseen that some of the wagons would be broken in passing over it, (as was the case,) the command was on the point of being halted when a scattering volley, lasting a few moments, was heard in front. There was no doubt in my mind but my advance was attacked. A halt was immediately made in a good position, and the wagons directed to be parked as they came up. Nearly at the same moment some vollies were heard in the rear, and, we having a commanding view, the hills to a remote distance were seen covered with Mexican banditti. Major Lee was ordered to the rear to bring it up, and an additional company of infantry was sent back with him. In a few minutes Captain Ford's mounted company of 3d dragoons arrived from the front, and was sent at once to the rear with orders to charge the enemy sword in hand.

With the three companies of infantry, and one of foot dragoons now with me in front, I made dispositions to meet the enemy at any quarter and defend the train. I more strongly expected him in front, as he had succeeded in driving in my advance, and I waited in this expectation for some minutes.

The train had now become divided into two parts; the rear which was getting over the hill before alluded to, and the front which was closed up with me. Between these two parts, in a hollow and bend of the road, out of sight of both front and rear, stood a single wagon with a broken axle-tree containing officers' baggage, &c. With this wagon a young officer and ten mounted dragoons were placed, who were driven from it, and the enemy took therefrom a few light articles. He also commenced cutting open a trunk in it, but was compelled to leave so soon that he did not succeed in doing so. This is the only wagon to which the enemy gained access until after we had intentionally left it behind as unserviceable.

A small party of mounted rancheros were seen formed on a hill near the road between the front and rear, and were charged by Captain McReynolds, 3d dragoons, with a small part of his mounted company, and driven with the loss of one or more of their men.

The two companies of mounted dragoons under Lieutenant Colonel Moore, of that regiment, and the three companies of infantry under Major Lee, 4th infantry, with great labor and occasional firing upon the enemy, brought up at length all the wagons not disabled, having distributed the contents of the latter to other wagons. This occupied some hours, and the animals were suffering for water, having had none since sunrise.

In advancing again the following dispositions were made: The train stretched out with two wagons abreast. A company of infantry in single file, on each side of the road, was placed opposite to the centre of the train. Captain Whipple, 5th infantry, with forty men, was placed one hundred yards from the road to march by flank opposite and parallel to the head of the column. Captain Duperu, 3d dragoons, with a like number of his company, on foot, was placed in a corresponding position on the right of the road, with the same orders. The rest of the force was in the usual order in the front and rear of the wagons. The advance was slow, and we had not proceeded much over a mile when a firing was heard off to the left and rear of the head of the train, and Captain Ford's company, excepting the twenty men in advance, was despatched at a gallop along the train to the rear. No injury was done at this time. The enemy was kept at a distance, and when the firing ceased we moved on again as before, with two exceptions. Captain Ford's company was now in rear or along the train, and Captain Duperu's returned to its place in column, he reporting that the growth of cactus, &c., had become impenetrable. Half a mile further on, Captain Whipple, finding the chapparal to the left so dense as not to be dangerous, with my permission took his place in column. At this moment there was an opening on the right side of the road, being a field two hundred yards across, on the south and east sides of which was a heavy forest, and on the west a steep wooded hill about three hundred feet high. The infantry and foot dragoons, and some wagons, which were closed up, being opposite this open space, received a fire from the woods on the two sides of the field and from the hill. The fire was immediately returned, and at the same time I ordered a charge into the woods. This was made with promptness, considering the troops were, for the first time, under a lively fire, and with spirit, after it was commenced, with the exception of an alarming pause made when half way across the field, but which lasted but a moment. The cool deportment of the experienced officers at this time, particularly of my acting adjutant, Lieutenant Henry Prince, who, at this critical moment, advanced in front of the line and urged the men to follow, greatly contributed to encourage and to restore the enthusiasm of the command, in which the active exertions of Major Lee, 4th infantry, and Lieutenant Templeton, 15th infantry, especially attracted my notice. It moved forward to the woods, into the recesses of which the enemy took refuge. A party remained on the hill, which was cleared by a company of infantry under Captain Whipple, 5th infantry, and occupied by the same all night. A company of infantry also slept on its arms, extended in the wood bordering the field. Although there was some n rear, I considered this the principal attack, and therefore gave it my personal attention, leaving the two companies of mounted men, and two of foot, to protect the part of the train they were with, under the direction of Lieutenant Colonel Moore. The firing ceased at all points at the same time. This was after sunset, and the animals were still without water. With the two companies of infantry, and one of foot dragoons now in front of the train, followed closely by the train, I moved on at once, and came to water some time after dark at the bridge near Tolome. My camp was more than a mile long, the rear of it being at the field where the two companies of infantry lay.

I saw plainly by this day's operations that with my actual force much destruction in the train would ensue, and considerable loss be experienced in the difficult passes ahead; for there can be no doubt but the marauders were assembled from Jalapa and Vera Cruz and the intermediate country, attracted particularly by the reputed amount of specie in the train. By the distribution of the contents of abandoned wagons into others already sufficiently heavy, the teams had become overloaded, and it was necessary to send to Vera Cruz for more transportation or to destroy some property. I preferred the former course, and sent by express the communication, marked F, to General Cadwalader, dating it Paso Vegas, which I supposed the name of the place.

Finding the water bad, I sent my adjutant forward next morning, escorted by a company of dragoons, to reconnoitre to the next. He having reported favorably of it, I moved to Paso de Ovejas. On the route a single volley, at a long distance, was fired into the train without doing any injury. Captain McReynolds, charging by my order in that direction, had one man wounded, but found the enemy inaccessible on a cliff, and running away. Before leaving for Paso de Ovejas, which I did late in the forenoon, the quartermaster in charge of the train was furnished with pack mules and directed by me to bring up from the rear the contents of all wagons which it was necessary to abandon as unserviceable, and this order was reported to me by him as executed. When the advance arrived at Paso de Ovejas I offered to send some pack mules back to the last encampment to pick up a few bags of flour and some bacon which I supposed left there; but I was informed that it had already been taken up, though I now believe this report was incorrect, and that the Mexicans of the neighborhood thus obtained it.

It will be seen by the letters (G) of Captain Montgomery, that 104 wagons and 417 pack mules reached Paso de Ovejas with me; and (H) that 128 wagons were sent from Vera Cruz, twenty-four of which were rendered unserviceable on the route and abandoned. The pack mules joined us en route on the third day. I have not been able to learn (vide letter G) what number joined, or whether any was lost or not.

My command was placed in the most comfortable and the most healthy situation they had been in since their arrival in this country. Some forage and beef were bought in the neighboring country, and the few rancheros, seen with guns by our small reconnoitring parties, ran away from them.

On the afternoon of the 11th ultimo, General Cadwalader, U. S. A., arrived at my camp with 500 men and assumed the command of the whole.

I have now to make some statements in regard to forage, which gave me much perplexity at the time.

1. The evening before commencing the march, the train came out from Vera Cruz with but a single feed for half the horses attached to it. Next day I wrote to the quartermaster at Vera Cruz for some, (D,) but none came, or could be had till the arrival at Santa Fe.

2. It was not till the evening of the 7th ultimo that I found the

mounted dragoons had left Sante Fe without forage, and that they were feeding from the insufficient quantity provided for the train.

3. Not being able to ascertain what the mules that joined our caravan were laden with, I took for granted that half their packs were forage, and only learnt on the 7th that they joined without any, and *in the mean time had subsisted from the train.*

I submit these facts without comment.

Having received the report marked (H) from the A. Q. M., I sent all the serviceable pack mules, about 400, on the 9th to Santa Fe or Vera Cruz, (see the doc. marked L,) escorted by Captain McReynolds and fifty dragoons. Afterwards, my adjutant discovered, by examining the subsistence stores, that the report was erroneous, and a new report (I) was ordered.

I have the honor to enclose a field report of the command for the 7th ultimo, and a report of the killed, wounded and missing occuring to that date. Among the wounded was surgeon R. F. Harney, U. S. A. It will be seen that my loss amounted to six privates killed, eighteen wounded and one missing.

Very respectfully, I am sir, your obedient servant,
J. S. McINTOSH,
Colonel Brevet U. S. Army.

Captain H. L. Scott, U. S. A.,
A. A. A. G., Head-quarters U. S. Army, Puebla, Mexico.

Field report of a detachment of the U. S. Army, en route from Vera Cruz to the interior of Mexico, commanded by Brevet Col J. S. McIntosh, U. S. A., for the evening of June 7, 1847.

FOR DUTY.

Dragoons.	Commissioned officers	7
	Non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates	134
	Aggregate	141
Infantry.	Commissioned officers	19
	Non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates.	445
	Aggregate	464

SICK.

Dragoons.	Commissioned officers	
	Non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates	13
	Aggregate	13
Infantry.	Commissioned officers	1
	Non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates.	69
	Aggregate	70
Aggregate for duty		605

Aggregate sick 83
Aggregate.. 688

N. B.—One company of dragoons (total present 90, aggregate 94) on foot is incorporated with *infantry.*

J. S. McINTOSH,
Colonel Brevet U. S. Army.

HENRY PRINCE, 1*st Lieut.* 4*th infantry, Acting Adjutant.*

Report of the killed, wounded and missing of a detachment of the U. S. Army, en route from Vera Cruz to the interior of Mexico, commanded by Brevet Lieut. Colonel J.S. McIntosh, U. S. A., in combat with the enemy on the 6*th and* 7*th June,* 1847.

Killed, 6 privates; total 6. *Wounded*, 1 commissioned officer, 18 privates; aggregate 19. *Missing*, 1 private; total 1. All these casualties occurred on the 6th, with the exception of one, which is under the head of wounded.

HENRY PRINCE,
1*st Lieut.* 4*th infantry, Acting Adjutant.*

Names of the killed.—Privates Pennington, Redden, Gibson, of D company, 3d dragoons; private Coombs, of K company, 3d dragoons; privates Allis and Heath, of F company, 4th infantry.

Names of the wounded.—Surgeon B. F. Harney, U. S. A.; privates Comin, Greaves, Brooks, Stewart, of D company, 3d dragoons; Seymour, of K company, 3d dragoons; Burdick, Baker, Christian, Lackey, of F company, 4th infantry; Aubin, of B company, 5th infantry; Kaufman, of D company, 15th infantry; Dauger, Ruckser, of H. company, 15th infantry, and Gibbs, of K company, 15th infantry, on the 6th of June; and private Hungerford, of K company, 3d dragoons, on the 7th.

Name of the missing.—Private George Richardson, of H company, 15th infantry,

J. S. McINTOSH,
Colonel Brevet U. S. Army.

HENRY PRINCE, 1*st Lieut.* 4*th infantry, Acting Adjutant.*

A.

[ORDERS, No. 1.] VERA CRUZ, MEXICO, *June* 2, 1847.

1. The undersigned hereby assumes command of the detachments commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Moore, 3d dragoons, Major Lee, 4th infantry, and Captain Whipple, 5th infantry. Ordered by Colonel Wilson, United States army, and now encamped at and near Bergara, to march to-morrow morning to the head-quarters of the army.

2. The following officers will act in the several capacities assigned them, viz:

1st Lieutenant Henry Prince, 4th infantry, adjutant of the command.

1st Lieutenant G. S. Adde, 3d dragoons, quartermaster.

All orders given by the above respective officers, in their staff capacities, will be promptly obeyed.

3. Lieutenants Prince and Adde will, without delay, report to the undersigned, at the governor's quarters.

4. Lieutenant Colonel Moore will immediately publish the above orders.

J. S. McINTOSH,
Col. Brevet U. S. Army.

B.

[ORDERS, No. 2.]

DETACHMENT, HEAD-QUARTERS,
Vera Cruz, June 3, 1847.

The troops of this command will move at 5 o'clock to-morrow morning, in the following order: An advance guard of twenty mounted dragoons, under a commissioned officer, will precede the column, not to exceed the distance of three hundred yards. The remainder of the same company will take the right of the main body, and be succeeded by Captain Duperu's company, and next, by Major Lee's command of infantry, which will be followed by the train.

A company of mounted dragoons will be daily detailed for the rear guard, and will take post in rear of the train.

Two companies of infantry will be daily detailed to march in the centre of the train.

The advance guard will throw out flankers to the right and left of the road, at the distance of one hundred or two hundred yards.

By order of Colonel McIntosh.

H. PRINCE,
1st Lt. 4th Inf., Ass. Adj.

C.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Vera Cruz, June 3, 1847.

COLONEL: I have the honor to represent to you that, with every effort I have been able to make, I find it will not be in my power to get the specie landed from the Massachusetts in time to load it this evening, and, therefore, that it will be impossible for the trains to be at the encampment to-morrow morning at 5 o'clock. Independent of that taken up for the pay department, now here, under charge of Paymaster Crutchfield, amounting to about fifty thousand dollars, there will be an additional $300,000—eight wagon loads—which the army stand very much in need of, and which it is important should be sent under the escort of a command, a portion of which, at least, is mounted. By 8 o'clock to-morrow morning, certainly by 9, I can have it all at the encampment; and permit me to suggest that the detention will not interfere with your march any further than making your arrival at San Juan a little later than it otherwise would be. To be compelled to wait until the next train moves, which may not be for a week, and which is not expected to have any mounted men with it, would not only embarrass both the quartermaster's and pay departments very much, but there would be a risk incurred, which, in my opinion, ought to be avoided.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. R. HETZEL.

Col. J. S. McIntosh,
Commanding detachment.

Official.

H. PRINCE, 1*st Lt.* 4*th Inf.*, *Ass. Adj.*

D.

Head-quarters, Camp Wilson,
June 4, 1847, 1 *o'clock*, *p. m.*

Sir: I am directed by Colonel McIntosh to call your attention to the fact that none of the wagons of specie have yet arrived, and having waited till this hour for them, he finds it will be impossible to make a day's march, or get further than the first water, which is but three miles from here, the next being thirteen; and as two-thirds of the whole train, thus detained, on your request and representation, in your letter of last evening, are without feed for to-night, he desires that you will furnish them with the necessary forage.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. PRINCE,
1*st Lt.* 4*th Inf.*, *Ass. Adj.*

Captain A. R. Hetzell,
U. S. A., *Vera Cruz.*

E.

Paso Vejas, *June* 8, 1847.

Colonel: I have this moment received a note from your adjutant, informing me that he was directed by you to ascertain if I received your order at Santa Fé, on the 5th instant, "to leave that place supplied with five days' rations for men and horses, and if so, why the order was not complied with."

In reply I have to inform you, that your verbal order was received by me to the effect named, and communicated by me in due form to the captains of the respective companies of my command; that, in obedience to said order, five days' rations for men were procured, in addition to which, Captain Ford received eight sacks of oats. Captain McReynolds informs me that he made all arrangements with Captain Montgomery, quartermaster, for a supply of forage for five days for the horses of his and Captain Ford's command, and the following morning was informed by Captain Montgomery, that the person on whom he relied to forward the same had failed to do so. The horses attached to my command, have, from the nature of the service performed by them, already undergone much fatigue, and without an adequate supply of forage, will be rendered wholly inefficient.

I take the occasion to repeat my humble opinion, that the force under your command is not sufficiently numerous to secure the train from the continued attacks of the marauders by whom we have been thus far so frequently assailed.

Your obedient servant,

T. P. MOORE,
Lieut. Col. 2d Dragoons.

Brevet Col. J. S. McIntosh, *Comd'g, &c., &c.*

Official. H. PRINCE, *1st Lt. 4th Inf., Ass. Adj.*

F.

Head-quarters, Paso Vejas, *June* 6, 1847.

General: I have the honor to inform you, as the senior officer at Vera Cruz, that I have been constantly attacked since 10, a. m., to-day, and that the immense train under the escort of the raw troops is so extensive that it is impossible, without a considerable additional force, to guard it and proceed.

I find all the wagon teams too weak for them, so that the road breaks them down; and, besides this, but few of them have been broken to harness. Few of the teamsters ever drove before, and the wagonmasters are mostly new. From these causes and the shots of the marauders, the train is crippled, wagons are broken, horses and teamsters wounded, and consequently twenty wagons, or a hundred draught horses or mules, are necessary.

Knowing a large force is disposable between here and Vera Cruz, and on the point of marching this way, I write to request that, for the purpose solely of saving public property, which has been crowded on this command without calculation, you will cause them to advance forthwith.

No matter whether the attacking party is numerous or not, the points of attacking such a train are so numerous, that now the disposition to attack it is manifested, common judgment requires more ample protection for the property in it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. S. McINTOSH,
Col. Brevet U. S. Army.

To. Brig. Gen.. CADWALADER.

G.

PASO DE OVEJAS, MEXICO, *June* 8, 1847.

SIR: I have the honor, in obedience to your orders, to make the following report:

The train that has reached this point consists of one hundred and four teams and four hundred and seventeen pack mules and horses. There is attached to the wagons five hundred and seven draught horses. To subsist these horses, there is on hand one hundred and fifty-nine sacks of forage, each sack containing two bushels.

There has been left on the road, by casualties, twenty-four wagons; their contents, however, have generally been brought forward.

I have not been able to learn from the conductor of the pack train the amount of his loss; he reports that six of his men were killed, and some ran away, abandoning the mules they had in charge.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. W. MONTGOMERY,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

Official.

H. PRINCE, 1*st Lieut.*, *&c.*, *&c.*

H.

PASO DE OVEJAS, *June* 8, 1847.

SIR: In obedience to your order, I have the honor to make the following report:

There is not at my disposal any bread; there are on hand—

1733	rations of	coffee,
7333	" "	bacon,
550	" "	flour,
1682	" "	oats for horses.

The number of wagons which left Vera Cruz has been reported to me by Captain Hetzel, the senior quartermaster at that place, to be 132; but, on inquiry of the several wagon masters belonging to the train, they have reported to me but 128 teams which left the latter place. The wagon masters also report to me the loss of 24 wagons on the road, some of them broke down, and others were broken during the attack of the Mexicans upon the advance.

I am not able to inform you what the wagons were loaded with, except some 25 or 30. I was not apprised of their contents previous to the train being placed in my charge, nor have I since.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. W. MONTGOMERY,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

H. Prince, 1*st Lieut. Infantry,*
and Ass't Adjutant to Col. McIntosh's command.

Official. H. PRINCE, 1*st Lt.* 4*th Inf.*, *&c.*

I.

Camp Paso de Ovejas, *June* 11, 1847.

Sir: In answer to your note of this date, I have the honor to report for the information of the colonel as follows:

There are on hand—

	107	wagons,	
	528	horses and mules, attached to wagons,	
	38	sacks oats,	405 rations,
	19	" corn,	304 "
	62	" flour,	6,642 "
(32,000 lbs.)	400	" bacon,	45,653 "
(2,240 lbs.)	43	bbls. "	
(1,800 lbs.)	12	sacks coffee,	10,800 "
(30 bu.)	6	bbls. salt,	48,000 "

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. W. MONTGOMERY,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

Lieut. Prince, *Adjutant, &c.*

Official. H. PRINCE, 1*st Lt.* 4*th Inf.*, *&c.*

K.

Vera Cruz, *June* 3*d*, 1847.

We, the undersigned, being appointed a board for the inspection of horses, offered by the quartermaster's department for the service of the 3d dragoons, U. S. army, have fully examined and inspected the same, and do hereby condemn them as unfit for service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

AM. DUPERU,
Captain Company G, 3*d dragoons.*
JNO. S. BROWN,
1*st Lieut. Company K,* 3*d dragoons.*
FRANCIS HENRY,
2*d Lieutenant,* 3*d dragoons.*

To Col. McIntosh, *commanding.*

Official. H. PRINCE, 1*st Lt.* 4*th Inf.*, *&c.*

L.

PASO DE OVEJAS, 9*th June*, 1847.

SIR: I send to Santa Fe all the pack mules with the train for the purpose of obtaining a load of bread and forage. You will, therefore, instantly on their arrival load them with five days' rations of hard bread for 807 men, and five days' forage for 1,114 horses. If the packs cannot take this weight, diminish the bread and forage proportionally, *i. e.*, send four days' of each, or three, according to the weight which they can bear. Of course, if your hard bread gives out, you must substitute flour.

If you have less than two days' rations of the above, you will send the packs directly on to Vera Cruz without stopping, and you will send this letter as an explanation of the purpose they are sent for.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY PRINCE,

1*st Lieut.* 4*th infantry*, *Adj. of Col. McIntosh's detachment.*

To R. M. HUMPHREYS,

Agent of Quartermaster's Department at Santa Fe.

HEAD-QUARTERS, PASO DE OVEJAS, 9*th June*, 1847.

CAPTAIN: You will proceed with the serviceable horses of your company, with all proper despatch, hence to Santa Fe, guarding en route the pack mules which go with you. Should they be loaded at Santa Fe for this camp, you will immediately return with them and protect them from the enemy.

This duty will require from you the utmost vigilance against surprise, and it is expected that you will persevere should you be opposed.

Should the mules not be loaded at Santa Fe, you will at once proceed with them to Vera Cruz, and report their arrival to the quartermaster.

Despatches for General Cadwalader are herewith placed in your possession, which you will cause to be conveyed to him from Santa Fe. It is probable that this can be done by one of the quartermaster's men at Santa Fe.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY PRINCE,

1*st Lieut.* 4*th infantry*, *Adjutant*, *&c.*

Captain A. T. REYNOLDS,

Captain 3d Dragoons, *Paso de Ovejas.*

HEAD-QUARTERS, PASO VEJAS, *June* 8, 1847.

GENERAL: I enclose a copy of my communication to you of the 6th instant, which may not have reached you. Since sending it I have discovered with infinite surprise that, notwithstanding my order given at Santa Fe, on the 6th instant, to the dragoons to supply themselves with five days' forage, they left there without any, and that their horses have been subsisting on the forage brought for the teams; and, moreover, that 500 pack mules were sent along without forage, which have also been subsisting on what was provided for the teams. The consequence is, that I now have little more than one day's forage, and I cannot advance until I am supplied with the necessary quantity to reach Jalapa. It will take at least three days to reach there, even if I should not meet with attacks, of which there is great probability; and I have about 1,114 horses to supply, which gives, as absolutely necessary, 3,342 rations, which I request may be forwarded to me without delay.

The state of my command in regard to provisions is as follows, viz: the dragoons and infantry, 673 strong, are rationed to include the 9th instant; so are also 114 men of the quartermaster's department. One hundred and twenty men of the quartermaster's department, in addition to the above 787, will require, to make the route to Jalapa, *at least* three days' bread, making in all (807 + 3 = 2,421) 2,421 rations of bread.

I was under the impression, on assuming the responsibility of the command at the moment of its marching, that the train was principally laden with provisions for the army, and to-day I learn, to my great astonishment, that it contains but 550 rations of breadstuffs and 7,333 of bacon. The bacon will be sufficient for my command, but as it requires 907 rations daily, (including the quartermaster's men, 120 of whom I find were sent without subsistence,) the 550 will not supply bread for a day.

I know that I need not dwell on the necessity of these supplies being pushed forward with the utmost despatch, the statement above made being sufficient inducement for the most prompt action in the case.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. S. McINTOSH,
Colonel Brevet U. S. A.

To Brigadier General Geo. Cadwalader,
U. S. Army, commanding U. S. troops at Vera Cruz.

P. S. Should this communication be received, advise me as promptly as possible by express. J. S. M.

The additional transportation asked for in my last will not now be necessary for the transmission of any property with me.

J. S. M.

Official—Paso Vegas, *June* 9, 1847.

H. PRINCE,
First Lieutenant, &c.

HEAD-QUARTERS, 1ST BRIGADE 3D DIVISION,
Puebla, Mexico, July 12, 1847.

SIR: In reply to your letter dated the 11th instant, requesting to be furnished with a report of the incidents which occurred on my march from Vera Cruz to this place, including combats with the enemy, I respectfully submit the following for the information of the general-in-chief.

On the 7th of June, whilst awaiting at Vera Cruz the arrival of a portion of the troops of my brigade, I received a letter by express from Colonel McIntosh, dated the 6th June, 11 p. m., at Paso de Ovejas, stating that he had been "constantly attacked since 10, a. m., to-day, and that the immense train under the escort of my (his) troops is so extensive, that it is impossible without a considerable additional force to guard it and proceed." A copy of the letter is herewith enclosed.

Immediately orders were communicated for so many of the troops as could be provided with transportation to be put in marching order; and early on the morning of the 8th, one company of the 3d dragoons, one section of the howitzer battery from the regiment of voltigeurs, and a detachment of infantry, in all about five hundred, were en route to reinforce the column awaiting support.

On coming up with Colonel McIntosh, which was on the 10th of June, it was found that we would be unable to proceed without delay, in consequence of the crippled condition of his train, while, at the same time, the scarcity of forage and the limited supply of provisions for the troops to Jalapa, rendered it necessary for me to direct every effort should be made to put the train in marching condition, and for the troops to be in readiness to leave at the earliest practicable moment.

On the following afternoon the column resumed its march. Before leaving Paso de Ovejas, we had reason to believe that the enemy, in considerable numbers, were occupying the commanding positions in our front, at the National Bridge, and were prepared to resist us at that point.

On approaching the bridge, they were found to be in possession of the fort on the left of the road, from which they could deliver their fire with effect upon the train at several points, from the circuitous course of the road in its descent to the bridge before reaching the foot of the ravine. The enemy were also in possession of the heights on the opposite side of the bridge, from which point they would have a raking fire upon our columns during the passage of the river. These heights I found it impracticable to reach, except by crossing the bridge.

The bridge itself was barricaded. Under these circumstances it appeared to be necessary to detach a sufficient infantry force to drive the enemy from the fort overhanging the road, before reaching the bridge; and simultaneous with that movement, to order forward the howitzers to breach the barricade, and a company of cavalry and two of infantry to force the bridge as soon as a passage was prepared for them. Lieutenant and Adjutant Henry Prince, of the 4th infantry, who had been assigned to command the howitzers, rendered me highly valuable service at this critical moment. He advanced with the battery, and succeeded in breaching the barricades, and preparing the way for our troops to charge, which was made under a heavy fire from the enemy. The heights upon the right, after crossing the bridge, were carried by Captain Pitman's company of the 9th infantry, and a small detachment from other companies, under a fire from the enemy, handsomely led by Brevet Captain Hooker, the chief of my staff. Having thus gained possession of the points on which it was necessary for us to encamp, both on account of water and the security of the train, the latter was ordered forward and parked for the night. I have to regret the loss of 32 officers and men, killed and wounded, belonging to the service, with others employed with the train whose names are not known. We have reason to believe that the enemy suffered severely, although no positive information has been communicated to me with regard to their loss, or the numbers engaged. In consequence of our delay in marching from Paso de Ovejas, we were compelled to accomplish a part of our work under cover of the night, and to this I mainly attribute the limited loss we sustained. Had those positions been forced by daylight, the list of killed and wounded would have been, unquestionably, greatly augmented.

On the 13th, after sending back the wounded with a suitable escort, we proceeded to Plan del Rio, with no other interruption or annoyance than an occasional discharge of escopets at small portions of our troops and train. The discharges usually proceeded from behind dense thickets, almost impracticable for our flankers to penetrate, and not unfrequently resulted in the loss of men, horses, and mules.

We passed Cerro Gordo the 14th, having previously taken possession of the commanding positions, and on the 15th reached Jalapa, where we were joined by the brigade under Colonel Childs. Before leaving that city on the 18th, information reached us that the enemy were in force at La Hoya, prepared to resist our advance in so strong a position, and we encamped at the village before entering the pass on the 19th. On approaching it on the 20th at an early hour, our advance found it occupied with a considerable force, apparently determined to dispute the passage of the train. Four companies, under Captain Winder, of the 1st artillery, were sent in advance with written instructions to occupy the successive heights in the pass. On gaining the mountain on the left with two companies, he reported the enemy to be also in force upon the intermediate height that he had already gained, from which only the other height which commanded the road could be approached. Major Dimick, with two companies, was sent to reinforce him. The approach of this detachment upon the rear of the enemy was unexpected, and they were driven precipitately from the mountains across the road. Captain Winder succeeded in killing four, and taking three prisoners, and three prisoners were taken by Major Dimick. The enemy falling in with a portion of the 1st regiment Pennsylvania volunteers, and Captain Walker's company of mounted riflemen, under the command of Colonel Wynkoop, a brisk fire was opened by both parties. The advance of the 2d brigade, under Colonel Childs, drove the enemy in confusion for more than two miles, they leaving seven or eight dead upon the field, several who were wounded having made their escape, the enemy admitting a loss of over thirty men. The force of the enemy seen by us, was estimated at about seven hundred, although it was said to have been much greater. The command encamped that night at Rio Frio, and on the 21st reached Perote, at 12 o'clock, m.

I refer you to the report of Colonel Thomas Childs, in command of the 2d brigade of the division under my command, herewith enclosed, from whom I received valuable assistance from the time he joined me.

The miserable mustang ponies, by which our train was drawn, rendered it difficult, over a mountainous country, to keep the train closed up, and to afford proper protection to it in the face of an enemy, without attention to the management of the train by the proper officers, and the assistance of persons of experience and industry.

At Perote, it became necessary to purchase a number of mules for the train, and on the 23d June, as I was about to march for Puebla, I received an order from Major General Pillow, by express from Vera Cruz, directing me not to proceed beyond Perote until his arrival at that place.

On the 1st July, General Pillow arrived at Perote, and assumed the command previously to our march to this place. Enclosed you will find a return of the killed and wounded during the march from Paso de Ovejas to Perote.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. CADWALADER,
Brigadier General U. S. Army, commanding.

Capt. H. L. Scott,
Act'g Ass't Adjutant General, head-quarters of the army.

Head-quarters, 1st Artillery,
Puebla, July 12, 1847.

Sir: Agreeably to your request of this date, I have the honor to report the operations of the brigade under my command, on the march from Jalapa to Perote.

The second brigade was composed of four companies of the 2d dragoons, the 1st regiment of artillery, (including Captain Magruder's battery of two 12-pounders and one mountain howitzer,) and the 2d Pennsylvania volunteers; commanded, respectively, by Captain Blake, Major Dimick, and Colonel Roberts.

The command left Jalapa on the 18th of June, in the afternoon, and encamped at Barderilla. At daylight, on the morning of the 19th, the troops were in motion; the advance, a portion being interspersed between the divisions of the train, composed of the 2d brigade, with flankers thrown out to the right and left, occupying such positions and heights as might be advantageous for the enemy, and then remained until relieved by the successive columns as they came up; and in this way the march was continued to La Hoya, where we encamped for the night, without anything very special having occurred during the day. On the morning of the 20th, four companies under Captain Winder were sent, in advance, to occupy the successive heights in the pass of La Hoya, where the enemy were supposed to have posted themselves in considerable force. They were at last discovered, as we emerged from the pass, on the last and most difficult height to ascend, and on the left of the road.

Capt. Winder, with two companies, was directed to dislodge the enemy, and on gaining a mountain next to the one alluded to above, he reported the enemy in force on the height that he had already gained, when Major Dimick, with two companies, was sent to reinforce him. The cautious approach of Captain Winder enabled him to fire with effect upon the enemy, killing four and taking three prisoners. Three prisoners were likewise taken by Major Dimick. The Mexicans, finding that the troops were approaching in a different direction from what they anticipated, precipitately left the mountain, passed over to the right of the road, when falling in with a portion of the command of Colonel Wynkoop, a brisk fire was opened from both parties. The advance of the 2d brigade coming up, drove the enemy in confusion from hill to hill for two and a half miles, they leaving seven or eight dead upon the field. The enemy was computed at from six to seven hundred.

The command encamped that night four miles beyond La Hoya at Rio Frio, and at 12, m., on the 21st, arrived at Perote without any further incident.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS CHILDS,
Colonel Commanding 2d Brigade.

Captain J. Hooker,
A. A. Gen., head-quarters 3d *division.*

Head-quarters, Department of Perote,
June 23, 1847.

I have the honor to report the following to the commander-in-chief:

On the 15th of June, a courier reported with letters from head-quarters, stating that Alvarez was on the road between this place and Puebla.

At the same time, hearing of a force of about five hundred in our immediate vicinity, I sent Captain Walker to seize and bring down to the castle 30 fine mustang horses which were secured at San Antonio, and which I thought might be seized and used against us.

The next day, I learnt from a Mexican courier that a force of fifteen hundred men were stationed at La Hoya with the determination of attacking General Cadwalader and train.

Ascertaining afterwards that this information was correct, and also learning the period at which General C. would arrive at La Hoya, I sent to Jalapa a courier, telling General Cadwalader I would meet him at the pass in the rear of the enemy on Sunday morning early.

At 10 o'clock on Saturday evening I left the castle and moved down the national road with Walker's rifles and five companies of my own regiment, (B, C, F, H, and K,) in all about 250 men. We reached the enemy's pickets about a mile beyond Las Vegas and drove them in before daybreak, killing one of them.

In this charge, Captain Walker, who was in advance, encountered a fence which threw his men, injuring some of them severely; and in the melee he lost his own horse and the horses of eight of his men. The accident I consider unavoidable, and think that no blame can accrue to the captain for the consequences.

At about seven o'clock, finding a party of the enemy's horsemen occupying the hills around us, I sent out skirmishers, who succeeded in driving them off, killing five of them. We then halted to rest, the men having walked a distance of 25 miles. Captain Walker requested permission to ride on, in order to get some feed for his horses, a short distance in advance, and had been absent but ten minutes when he was hotly engaged with the enemy. I hurried up with my command, and found him fighting about 500 in a deep valley beyond Las Vegas. Upon the approach of the infantry, the Mexicans broke, and I turned the battalion rapidly so as to cut off their retreat. I followed them for several miles, fighting them upon every favorable piece of ground upon which they rallied, and killing a number. All this time, General Cadwalader with Colonel Childs were engaged in pursuing them; a most complete rout was the consequence. As near as I can estimate, the loss on the part of the enemy was at least 50 men killed; among the killed was an officer who was shot through the body by my orderly.

It is but just to state to the commander-in-chief, that the officers and men behaved themselves bravely and well. They went into the fight cheerfully, ignorant that General Cadwalader's force was at hand, and were desperately determined to drive the enemy off the ground alone. Major Bowman, who was in charge of my infantry, distinguished himself by his coolness and courage, and was among the last to quit the pursuit. Captain Walker and his company deserve the greatest share in the honor of the fight. Before the arrival of the infantry he held his position with 30 rifles against 500 of the enemy, and had killed a number of them.

I am further happy to state that none of my command were wounded.

All of which I have the honor, most respectfully, to submit to the general-in-chief.

F. M. WYNKOOP,
Colonel commanding head-quarters at Perote.

To Captain H. L. Scott,
A. A. A. Gen., Puebla.

PEROTE, *June* 21, 1847.

SIR: When ordered forward by you at three o'clock, a. m., on the 20th, I understood from you that you had a picket about two hundred yards in advance. In this I was disappointed. I had not advanced more than one hundred yards before I was hailed by the enemy, who appeared about forty in number. I could not return or delay a moment to reconnoitre, as I intended, without subjecting my command and yours also to a raking fire, and I immediately ordered the charge. The enemy were completely routed, and fired in such haste and confusion that no man was wounded; but unfortunately we found a curve in the road while we supposed it to be straight, and a number of us were unhorsed by the falling of our horses over a fence which was not seen until we were on it. In this affair I lost 7 public horses, which probably fell into the hands of the enemy—one of them so badly wounded as to render him valueless. I lost also my private horse. Richardson, musician, and Raborg, interpreter, were slightly injured by the falling of their horses.

On the same day, about 9, a. m., after leaving you for the purpose of watering my horses, I resolved to drive off the party who had made their appearance on the hills on our right early in the morning. I dismounted one half of my men and threw them out on the right and left. Several of their stragglers were killed and the balance made a rapid retreat before we approached near enough to engage them. I then returned to the village of Las Vegas, having also taken two prisoners, whom I released, both being elderly men. About 11 o'clock, a. m., while advancing upon La Hoya, with your permission to feel the enemy and ascertain their position, &c., I heard the firing of artillery at the pass. I dismounted some of my men and threw them out on each side of the road to avoid an ambuscade. When about two miles from the pass, we saw about fifty of the enemy on our left, I sent forward a few men on foot for the purpose of bringing on an engagement. It soon became apparent that the enemy either had a very considerable force, or that they had feared the consequence of allowing us the opportunity of attacking them in rear, and they had almost entirely withdrawn from the pass.

In a very few minutes after the first shot was fired, my skirmishers were pressed by such overwhelming numbers as to force them to retire within distance of support; and, to give them a more defensible position, I then ordered my horses all to be tied under cover of an old frame house. I then ordered my men under cover of a stone fence and extended them sufficiently to the left to prevent the enemy from flanking. Being emboldened by their success in driving back my skirmishers, they rushed towards us in considerable numbers, confident of victory, with shouts of triumph, which were returned by shouts of defiance from my men. The moment was critical, many of my men had never been under fire of an enemy before, and nothing but my confidence in their heroic valor and coolness would have induced me to have remained in my position. At this moment I ordered the men to take their sabres from the fronts of their saddles, which were secured in that way for the purpose of secret movements by night, and prepare to use them when it came to close quarters. The coolness and gallantry of my men and the deadly crack of their rifles soon convinced them that it was better to retire.

There could not have been less than three hundred Mexicans in the engagement, besides about three hundred more who were close by to support them, and might very properly be included in the number of the attacking party. I suppose their loss, as near as I could judge in this affair, was at least forty killed and wounded. My whole number of men was fifty-one, which included several that were injured in the fall of their horses in the charge the night previous, and a corporal and two privates, 2d dragoons. The action was warmly contested, and lasted about thirty minutes. I had one horse killed, and one man, private Huguenen, who volunteered his services, belonging to (F) company of the rifles, having been left sick in the hospital, slightly wounded.

My officers and men behaved with great gallantry and such daring bravery, that it was with reluctance that some of them seemed to obey my orders to take cover behind the rocks from the shower of bullets which for some time filled the air above their heads.

Where all behaved so nobly, it is difficult to make distinction. Among the many, however, who have gained my esteem for their good conduct, I cannot omit to mention the names of Sergeant Thomas Sloan, of England; Sergeant Edward Harris, of Virginia; both of whom were wounded in former engagements—also Sergeant Henry Haugh, of Baltimore, Maryland. Corporal Gosling, of Maryland, who was also wounded at Cerro Gordo, is entitled to the distinction of being called the bravest of the brave; also, Corporals Joseph E. Mericken, of Maryland, and Samuel Hescock, of Maine; also, Privates Thomas H. Tilghman, of Maryland; James M. De Baufre, of Maryland; Isaac P. Darlington, of Maryland; William Glanding, of Maryland; Thaddeus S. Bell, of Virginia; Francis G. Waltermyer, of Maryland; and, also, Richard M. Bradford, of Baltimore, Maryland, who was always among the foremost, and the last to retire from pursuit of the enemy. All of these I recommend to the favorable consideration of the commander-in-chief of the American forces, and the War Department, and request that they may be rewarded for their gallantry. Many of them are gentlemen of education, and worthy of commissions in the service of the United States, and I cannot too strongly recommend them for promotion to higher stations. And I must, also, take occasion to regret that sickness should have prevented so many of my most gallant spirits from participating with me in this affair. I must not omit to mention that Lieutenant Charles L. Denman, who was by my side, and behaved gallantly in the charge, was in the engagement and behaved well, and continued in pursuit to the last point, deserves much credit for his perseverance, energy, and bravery. Although on the sick report and suffering severely for some weeks past, he would not remain behind.

Lieutenant Thomas Claiborne took a rifle and used it with considerable effect on the enemy. Surgeon Lamar, also, deserves my thanks for volunteering his professional services, and remaining with us in the pursuit. I must also mention Lieutenant Goff, 1st Pennsylvania regiment, who was with us, and took the news of our engagement to you.

S. H. WALKER,
Captain company C, regiment mounted rifles, U. S. A.

To Colonel WYNKOOP,
Military Governor, Perote, Mexico.

HEAD-QUARTERS, PIERCE'S BRIGADE,
Perote, August 1, 1847.

GENERAL: I had the honor to receive this morning, by Captain Ruff, a letter from General P. F. Smith, informing me that you have experienced great anxiety on account of my command. I wrote you a note from Vera Cruz and another from La Hoya. I presume that the first was intercepted; the last, I trust, you received yesterday. From the moment I arrived at Vera Cruz to the hour of my departure I was incessantly occupied in achieving a tolerable degree of preparation for the march. I will not give you particularly the causes of my delay, as they will be furnished in detail by my aid-de-camp, Lieut. Thom, topographical engineers, by whom this will be handed to you. When it is remembered that my command consists, to a great extent, of northern men, you will perceive that I have been particularly fortunate, so far as disease is concerned. On the march, although the bridge at San Juan was partially destroyed, and the main arch at Plan del Rio blown up, and although we had been five times attacked, I have really encountered nothing that can be construed into serious resistance. I lost but one man by vomito at Vera Cruz, and none by that disease on the march. Three of my wounded men have died, but my command is, on the whole, in fine condition, so far as health is concerned. Although they are recruits, they are able and willing men. I shall bring to your command about twenty-four hundred of all arms. To-morrow morning, at four o'clock, I shall leave here for Puebla, and shall make the march in five days.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, your obedient servant,

FRANK PIERCE,
Brig. Gen. U. S. Army.

Major Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT,
Commanding U. S. forces in Mexico.

CAMP OJO DE AGUA, *August* 2, 1847.

CAPTAIN: I wrote yesterday evening by a Mexican, reporting my progress and position. As the messenger may not have arrived safe, I repeat that, having reason to suppose that General Pierce was not on the Orizaba road, and having at El Pinal learned of the guerrilla establishment at San Juan de los Llanos, I determined, while waiting for news of General Pierce, to break it up. I sent Captain Ruff with his squadron to execute the design, which he did in the most handsome and gallant style, killing forty and wounding fifty. There were, I learn to-day, 200 guerrilleros and 100 infantry in this town. I then sent him to Perote, to bring on authentic information of General Pierce, and the mail for the army, sending Col. Burnett to Vireges, and Col. Childs and the rifles to El Pinal, to cover the road. Receiving notice last night of the train to San Juan Baptista, I have placed Col. Childs there, with directions to visit Huamantla to-morrow morning at daylight, and take any of the refugees from Los Llanos that may be found there. I will march to El Pinal to-morrow at daylight, Col. Burnett having returned from Vireges. Gen Pierce encamps to-day at Tequaqualco. I took the liberty of asking him to send forward with Capt. Ruff an officer furnished with accurate information of his force and his convoy. He has accordingly sent his aid, Lieut. Thom, who will enable the general to make his calculations on authentic data. I will convoy the train sent out, if it be ready to-morrow; if not, I will precede it. If I go with the train, I will take two days from El Pinal; if not, I will go in one.

Your obedient servant.
PERSIFOR F. SMITH,
Brevet Brig. Gen.

Capt H. L. Scott, *A. A. A. Gen.*

[Endorsement.]

This report from the gallant and judicious Brig. Gen. Smith is interesting, and records a brilliant affair between Capt. Ruff and a greatly superior body of the enemy.

It is respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.
WINFIELD SCOTT.

Chalco, Mexico, *August* 14, 1847.

Sir: I have the honor to report, for the information of the general commanding the division, that pursuant to instructions, I marched from this place yesterday at half-past 1, p. m., with four companies of the 6th infantry, to support Lieutenant Hamilton, A. D. C., who was directed, escorted by a party of 45 dragoons, to make an examination of a foundry, said to be not far from a small town called Mil Flores, five or six miles distant. Two or three miles out, I discovered guerrillas on our right, and, on reaching the town, Lieutenant Hamilton, who had preceded me, reported that he had driven off a small party, and that the foundry was some five miles beyond a little town, which was two miles from us, at the foot of the mountains. It was understood between us that he should ride on rapidly and make his examination, and I would advance to the town and await his return. On entering the town I took possession of the church, from which I had a commanding view of the country. In half an hour I discovered a large body of horsemen passing from my right to my rear, and following upon the route Lieutenant H., I presumed, had taken.

In less than an hour afterwards, I heard a few shots in the mountains to my left and rear, and in a few moments something like a volley. Very soon afterwards, Lieutenant Hamilton rode up and reported to me that he had been attacked by a large body of guerrillas, that he was wounded himself, and that his party was surrounded at a hacienda not far off. Whilst I was in the act of moving forward, I directed some men to assist him, as he could with difficulty sustain himself on his horse, but he gallantly said, "Don't mind me, sir, but go to the assistance of my party." Just in the edge of the town I met the dragoons, and from the officer commanding, Lieutenant Adde, 3d dragoons, and Lieutenant Graham, 1st dragoons, learned that they had dispersed the enemy, and that some of their men were missing. I directed them to accompany me back to the scene of the skirmish, where I could see nothing of the enemy, nor could I find the one man who had been unhorsed and wounded.

From reports which have been made to me, though I have not been able to investigate them, it appears that the affair was badly conducted at first, and there was much confusion among the men. Subsequently there was better order, and the result was favorable. The conduct of Lieutenant Hamilton is spoken of in the highest terms. On joining me, Lieutenant Graham charged Lieutenant Adde with cowardice, and asked for his arrest.

Lieutenant Hamilton became so much exhausted from the effects of his wound that I was compelled to leave him at the factory, Mil Flores, where the gentleman in charge promised me he should have the aid of a good physician and the kindest treatment.

At 12 o'clock at night I returned to this place.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,
Captain 6th Infantry, Commanding.

Captain W. W. Mackall,
Assistant Adjutant General, 2d division.

[Endorsement.]

Respectfully submitted for information of the general-in-chief.

W. J. WORTH,
Brevet Major General.

Head-quarters, 1st Division,
Chalco, August 14, 1847.

[Endorsed.]

Opportunity has not heretofore permitted me to forward this report. It is interesting and honorable to Brigadier General Twiggs's gallant division.

October 1847. WINFIELD SCOTT.

CHALCO, *August* 16, 1847.
10 *o'clock, A. M.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that I found a division of the enemy's force at the hacienda Oka Laka, half a mile from the road that turns off to this place. They formed, as I thought, to receive us. My line of battle was promptly formed in their front, and it was done as steadily and handsomely as on a parade day. On our advancing they gradually retired, and allowed us but a few shots from Taylor's battery. One officer and five or six soldiers were found killed at one point. We did not search for any more. Having driven them some two miles from the road, I resumed the march, and will encamp to-night two miles in advance of this place. The force of the enemy is variously stated from 1,500 to 5,000 horse, and about nine (9) battallions of foot. No artillery was discovered.

The troop of cavalry, which I expected to have found here, did not wait for me.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. E. TWIGGS,
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

Captain H. L. SCOTT, *A. A. A. G.*

HEAD-QUARTERS, DE SAN-JOSE, PUEBLA, MEXICO,
October 13, 1847.

SIR: I have the honor to report the operations of the troops under my command during the siege begun on the 13th of September and ended on the 12th instant. A minute detail of all that was done I have not the courage to undertake. I will, therefore, in this report be both brief and general. On the 13th the enemy, numbering about four thousand, surrounded this post. Towards midnight they commenced firing from the main street leading to the Plaza, the Tivoli, and the tops of houses on every side. I remained with my command on the roof of San José during the night, and the firing was brisk on both sides. Their assaults were repeated much in the same way up to the 22d, except that on the 18th they made a more decided attack, approaching nearer the Quartel than they had done before. A howitzer, placed by your order at the end of the main street, and a few volleys from the roofs of the Quartel and the houses adjacent, dispersed them in utter confusion. From the 22d to the 25th we were allowed reasonable rest. On the

25th I received your notice that General Santa Anna, having arrived with a large additional force, had sent in a formal demand for the evacuation of the points occupied by the American troops. The demand, and your prompt answer, I communicated at once to the officers and men under my command; their shouts of exultation and defiance reached the ears and hearts of our enemies. Contrary to all expectations, there was no attack that night nor the next day. On the 27th, their assaults were vigorously resumed and kept up until the 1st of October, although in every instance they were repulsed with considerable loss. During the night of the 29th, they got two 6-pounders into position above the Tivoli, and with them they opened on the morning of the 30th. Throughout the day the firing was heavy on both sides. On the 1st, General Santa Anna left the city with four thousand men, and the siege was conducted by sundry other generals with continuous and severe firing. A large additional force arrived on the 8th, and in the afternoon a close demonstration was made; as usual, they were driven back. On the 10th, hostilities were suspended and our annoyance was confined to scattered shots until the night of the 11th. On the morning of the 12th, the enemy began to retire from their positions, and by your orders I moved down the main street towards the plaza, with two companies, for the purpose of silencing a fire maintained at the fourth corner from our breastworks. At our approach a body of lancers fled from the corner. I ordered Captain Herron to move round the square with his company, and if possible cut off their retreat, while I attacked, in front. They did not wait for the attack, and I halted at the point you directed me to occupy. Captain Herron did not join me as I expected, and in a short time sharp firing was heard a few streets above. I immediately hastened with the other company (Captain Hill's, 1st Pennsylvania volunteers) to the spot, and found Captain Herron enveloped by the enemy, and not less than five hundred lancers had charged from different streets and completely surrounded the company, whom we found fighting with the utmost desperation. Our arrival was fortunate, and I think saved the gallant company from being entirely cut to pieces. The enemy suffered severely, and in a short time were scattered. I regret to say our loss was great, both in numbers and value. Thirteen men of company K fell in the unequal contest, besides four severely wounded, whom we were able to save. I may be allowed to say that braver or better men never died a soldier's death.

I respectfully transmit to you Captain Small's report of his operations on the nights of the 2d and 3d instant. It is manifest that he conducted everything in the most skilful manner. The enemy's breast-works on our west side were entirely demolished, which stopped their firing from that quarter. For his admirable services on this occasion, and many others, I desire to express my warmest acknowledgments. I also enclose Captain Herron's report of his labors in removing the large wall and brick shed at the Tivoli, from which, for many days, the enemy had been pouring a constant and annoying fire.

That gallant officer speaks with characteristic modesty of the important and dangerous services himself and his company so well performed. On the 28th of September, Adjutant Waelden, with 15 men, in supporting our sentinels under a heavy fire from the breastwork, received and resisted the fire of more than 200 of the enemy. Our loss was one man (private William Einich, Pennsylvania volunteers) killed. The enemy in this affair suffered severely in both killed and wounded. I would do violence to my own feelings and to justice if I refrained from making particular mention of the gallant and fine behavior of our sentinels in every attack, and throughout the entire siege. To all the non-commissioned officers and soldiers I regret that I have not words to show forth the excellence of their good conduct. When patient and cheerful submission to broken rest, and every several sorrow of a long siege, shall meet their due reware, these cannot nor will not be unremembered. And when, in bright letters, the manly encounter of all dangers is published, the names of the living and the memory of the dead will not be covered.

To the brave and accomplished officers of the Quartel my thanks are due for most faithful and uniform support.

The difficulty with me is not who to name, but who to leave unnamed. I must, however, say that Captain J. H. Miller, of company A, 4th artillery, Captain Ford, 3d dragoons, Captain Denny, 1st Pennsylvania volunteers, and his lieutenants, Captain Small and his lieutenants, Captain Dana and his lieutenants, Captain Herron and his lieutenant, and Lieutenant Blakey, of the voltigeurs, commanding a small detachment of his regiment, I feel indebted for most faithful and valuable services. Everything their country could expect or hope for, these gallant officers performed; and most worthily did they command the brave men to whom I have already referred. Lieutenant Laidley, of the ordnance, who had charge of the howitzers, managed his pieces with the utmost coolness and skill. In the hour of danger I had never to ask a second time if Mr. Laidley was at his post. Lieutenant Ehreinger, to whom was confided the management of two pieces, employed them with good effect against the enemy.

To Dr. Bunting, surgeon of the Pennsylvania battalion, I feel deeply indebted for his kindness and attention to the sick and wounded; wherever his services were needed they were promptly given, in the midst of every danger.

To Captain Hill, his officers and men, who were engaged during part of the siege near the Quartel, many thanks are due for most efficient and gallant services.

Lieutenant Woods, of company A, and Lieutenant Carroll, of company D, 1st Pennsylvania volunteers, are entitled to especial notice for gallantry in maintaining, with a small force, an important out-post at the Tivoli.

Captain Denny, of company A, and Captain Dana, of company I, were sent out, on the morning of the 12th, on important and dangerous expeditions; each was in command of his own company and was entirely successful. Mr. Waelden, my adjutant, with the arduous duties of his office doubled, rendered constant and essential service. I beg to give him my admiration and gratitude.

The behavior of the troops has been so manly, I think it is not wrong to say the good name of our country has not suffered in the long and difficult defence of San José.

Very respectfully, &c.,

SAM. W. BLACK,
Lt. Col. 1st Penn. Vols., com'd San José.

To Col. Childs,
Gov. com'd'g the dep't at Puebla.

List of killed and wounded in the defence of San José during the siege.

Mounted Rifles.—Killed—Privates Cornwell and Smith, company H. Wounded—Privates Blair, company D, and Campbell, company B.

Third Dragoons.—Wounded—Private Eli Stewart, company D.

Voltigeur Regiment.—Killed—Private John H. Burgess. Wounded—Privates John Wilson and David Ricketts.

Fourth Artillery.—Wounded—Private Newton, company E.

First Pennsylvania Volunteers.—*Company A.*—Wounded—Geo. Rusheberger, John H. Hoover, James McCutcheon, David Lindsay, Henry Lynch, Mansfield Mason, James Bowdon, severely; Jno. Dolan, slightly. *Company C.*—Killed—Private William Ernick. Wounded—Charles Collison and John B. Herron, both severely. Missing—Morris Stanlear. *Company D.*—Wounded—Corporal Sylvester Bosley; privates John McClelland and James Lambert, severely. *Company I.*—Killed—John Preece. Wounded—David W. Yarlott, James Ellis, and sergeant Dominick Deranny, all slightly; private Luke Floyd, severely. *Company K.*—Killed—corporal E. H. Jones, privates John C. Gilchrist, John H. Herrod, F. B. Johns, H. Krutzelmann, James Phillips, William A. Phillips, Samuel D. Sewell, William Schmidt, D. S. Vernoy, F. Vandyke, Joseph Wilson and Samuel Troyer. Wounded, slightly—Capt. John Herron, privates Thomas B. Fernham, A. E. Marshall, W. C. Winebiddler, R. Reed. Wounded, severely —Privates Thomas B. Thomberg, Sam'l. Sloop and Charles W. Blakeman. Missing—John Longstaff.

RECAPITULATION.

Killed	18
Wounded	33
Missing	2
Total	53

SAM. W. BLACK,
Lieut. Colonel commanding San José.

List of killed and wounded during the siege of Puebla, begun on the 13*th September and ended on the* 12*th October*, 1847.

Field and Staff.—Wounded—Thomas Wongierski, secretary of Col. Childs.

Second Dragoons.—Killed—Private Cornwell.

Third Dragoons.—Wounded—Private Eli Stewart, slightly, comny D.

Mounted Rifles.—Killed—Private Smith, company H. Wounded—Privates Blair, company D, and Campbell, company B.

Second Artillery.—Wounded—Privates Rowland, company B, Curry, company B, and Rumner, company H.

Fourth Artillery.—Wounded—Private Newton, company F, attached to company A.

Second Infantry.—Wounded—Corporal William Patterson, company E, severely.

Voltigeur Regiment.—Killed—Private John H. Burgess. Wounded—Privates John Wilson, company A, and David Ricketts, both slightly.

Marines.—Wounded—Sergeant J. T. Packet and private John Harder, both slightly.

First Pennsylvania Volunteers.—Company A.—Wounded, severely—Privates George Ruscheberger, James McCutcheon, David Lindsay, Henry Lynch, Mansfield Mason, James Bowdon. Wounded, slightly—Privates John H. Hoover and John Dowlan. *Company C.*—Killed—Private William Enrick. Wounded—Privates Charles Collison and John B. Herron, both severely. Missing—Private Morris Stanlear. *Company D.*—Wounded—Corporal Sylvester Beasly, slightly; privates John McClelland and James Lambert, both severely. *Company G.*—Wounded—Privates James Wilkner, severely; Samuel Houpt, slightly; William Schultz, slightly; musician Daniel Ryan, severely. *Company I.*—Killed—Private Jno. Preece. Wounded—Sergeant Dominick Deranny; privates James Ellis and David W. Yarlott, all slightly; private Luke Floyd, severely. *Company K.*—Killed—Corporal E. H. Jones; privates John C. Gilchrist, John H. Herrod, F. B. Johns, H. Krutzelmann, James Phillips, William A. Phillips, Samuel D. Sewell, W. Schmidt, D. S. Vernoy, F. Vandyke, Joseph Wilson and Samuel Troyer. Wounded—Capt. John Herron, privates Thomas B. Fernham, A. E. Marshall, W. C. Winebiddler, and R. Reed, all slightly; Thomas B. Thomberg, Samuel Sloop and Charles W. Blakeman, all severely. Missing—Private John Longstaff.

Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.—Wounded—Sergeant W. W. Deihl, company A, severely; private John Biers, company B, slightly.

South Carolina Volunteers.—Killed—Private Hardy, company G.

Spy Company.—Wounded—Officer John Messe; privates Cordero, two brothers Domingos and Jose Serezo.

Quartermaster's Department.—Wounded—A. B. Duncan, slightly; William Waddell, slightly; William Johnson, severely; Daniel Simms, servant of Col. Childs, wounded slightly.

RECAPITULATION.

Killed	19
Wounded	51
Missing	2
Total	72

Respectfully submitted,

THO. CHILDS,

Colonel U. S. A., Civil and Military Governor.

J. Waelden, *A. A. A. G.*

Fort Loretto, Puebla,
October 15, 1847.

Sir: In obedience to your instructions of the 12th instant, communicated by the acting assistant adjutant general, I have the honor to report that Fort Loretto, under my command, was, during the late siege, garrisoned by about 350 men, the greater part of whom were convalescent, and belonging to different regiments now in the city of Mexico.

About the 13th of September, the enemy commenced firing upon our principal depot of San José, in which were stored the supplies for the subsistence and service of the troops.

The battery of two 12-pounder field-guns, and our 10-inch mortar, commanded by Captain Kendrick, 2d regiment artillery, was skilfully managed, with reasonable success, during the seige. We opened our fire upon the city where the enemy had assaulted at different points and fired from, or wherever there was a chance of annoying him. The fire was continued, at intervals, from about the 15th until the 20th ultimo, the day on which Santa Anna demanded a surrender of the American garrison; and on the 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th, it was brisk and continuous. Also, at periods between the 30th and the 8th instant, the firing was warm on all sides; and I am of opinion that the enemy must have suffered considerably.

The infantry were only engaged with the enemy when sent out to act as pickets towards San José, our principal station in the city. The detail of infantry pickets commenced on the 27th September, and one 12-pounder gun, with its complement of gunners, was ordered to San José on the 28th. The gunners and details were thus continued for that point until the 12th instant.

The following officers were stationed in this fort:

Captain H. L. Kendrick, 2d artillery.
Captain J. Hill, 1st Pennsylvania volunteers.
First Lieutenant R. P. Maclay, 8th infantry.
Second Lieutenant H. R. Selden, 5th infantry.
Second Lieutenant J. J. Booker, 8th infantry.
Second Lieutenant J. Swift Totten, 2d artillery.
Second Lieutenant G. Moore, 1st Pennsylvania volunteers.
Second Lieutenant E. Carroll, 1st Pennsylvania volunteers.

The officers and men under my command were attentive to every duty, and anxious to engage the enemy. Captain Kendrick was active and zealous in the discharge of his duties.

I take pleasure on the present occasion to speak of the skill and good conduct of first Sergeant Orvell, of B company, 2nd artillery, in the management of the 12-pounder guns.

Very respectfully, I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

TH. P. GWYNN,
Maj. 6th Inf'y, com'ding Fort Loretto, Puebla, Mexico.

Brevet Colonel T. Childs,
Civil and Military Governor.

Guadaloupe Heights, Puebla, Mexico.
October 16, 1847.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit to your excellency a detailed report of the proceedings of the garrison at Guadaloupe heights during the siege, commencing September 13th and ending October 12, 1847. As you are aware, a large guerrilla force arrived in this city on the 13th ultimo, under General Rea. All at this place was in readiness, and the garrison kept under arms all night. During the day we witnessed a dropping fire from the enemy from the house tops, and other available places, on San José; but no attack was made on this place until the 23d ultimo, when part of the enemy's forces was sent against this post, but were repulsed with severe loss by the men under my command, and retired in great haste and disorder. None of our men were injured, and no further attempt was made on us that day, although parties coming within the range of the howitzers were fired on, and some execution done on the enemy, which deterred them from venturing in the vicinity of the post for some time. On the afternoon of the 24th a party, numbering about 500, and under command of a general officer, approached to within 150 yards of the breastwork and discharged their pieces, but a brisk fire dispersed them with the loss of ten men and two horses killed and apparently a much greater number wounded. On the 25th, I had the honor to receive from your excellency a copy of a communication from Santa Anna, with your reply, which, being read to the troops being garrisoned at this place, was received with shouts of exultation, and the confidence of officers and men, in the skill and courage of the commander-in-chief of the forces at Puebla was redoubled, and a universal pledge given to perish sooner than surrender. On the 29th, a party was sent out under Lieutenant Lewis to attack a body of men who were keeping up a hot fire on San José. After a hot fire of three hours, killing eight and wounding a greater number, a heavy rain commenced and rendered the guns useless, and, the enemy having ceased firing, orders were sent to recall the party, which returned to quarters with one man severely and two slightly wounded. The same afternoon a party under Lieutenant Bryan made an attack on the enemy, and killed and wounded many. No further attempt was made on us by the enemy. On the 6th of October, a party under Lieutenant Edwards, accompanied by Lieutenant Lewis, made an attack on a body of infantry near the Tivoli, of whom they killed five and wounded many more. After an hour's severe fighting they were able to make a breach in the wall of a church commanding the Tivoli; but, unable to spare a necessary force from Gaudaloupe to garrison it, the place was abandoned after driving the enemy from the vicinity. They retired with one private severely, and Lieutenant Edwards and Lewis slightly, wounded. On the 8th instant, Captain Johnson was sent with a force to drive a party of the enemy from their position, in which he succeeded with no loss to himself, but considerable to the enemy. The subsequent operations of the garrison were confined to annoying the enemy when within musket range; and of the fifty men detailed on the 13th and engaged in the streets of Puebla, none were wounded or missing; and, as they fought under your own eye, it would be superfluous for me to mention their conduct on that occasion. It is difficult, when all have behaved so gallantly, to designate individuals who have distinguished themselves above the rest; but let me call to your attention the gallant conduct of corporal Salkeld, of company F, 2d artillery, corporal Meron, 4th artillery, artificer Jenkins, privates Barnes, company I, 2d artillery, Williams, company C, 2d infantry, James Wilkner, company G, 1st Pennsylvania volunteers, Daniel Ryan, a fifer, a boy of 15 years, company G, 1st Pennsylvania volunteers. To Lieutenants Morgan and Merrifield, previous to their being attached, I owe thanks for their gallant conduct. To Captain Johnson, Lieutenants Edwards, Bryan, and Lewis, I must also return thanks for their efficiency and gallantry in executing all orders. And let me particularly recommend for favorable notice Lieutenant Mont. P. Young, of company G, 1st Pennsylvania volunteers, now deceased, who, up to the time of his fatal illness, rendered the most gallant and effectual services. He died of fever contracted by constant exposure on duty. The hour of death alone was able to draw him from his post. For the memory of this accomplished officer and gentleman I beg to bespeak your affection and respect.

I am with sentiments of deep respect, your excellency's obedient servant,

T. G. MOREHEAD,
Capt. 1st Penn. volunteers, commanding Guadaloupe.

His Excellency Thos. Childs, *Colonel U. S. Army,*
Civil and Military Governor, Puebla, Mexico.

August 24, 1847.

Sir: As I was not wounded until the last of the action of the 20th, I have the honor to report the movements of my squadron, (F troop of the 1st, and K of the 3d regiments, dragoons.) Twenty-five men under Lieutenant Ewell, myself attending, accompanied the general-in-chief to the redoubt at Contreras, captured a short time previously. At Cayoacan, coming up to the head of our pursuing column, I was sent with my dragoons and some twenty riflemen under Lieutenant Gibbs, mounted on horses taken from the enemy, to cover Captain Lee, of the engineers, on a reconnoissance towards San Antonio. This place was found in possession of General Worth, and his columns rapidly following up the victory.

Returning without delay to the general-in-chief, I was joined by the rest of the squadron, which had been rapidly and efficiently brought up by Captain McReynolds of the 3d dragoons, and received orders to report to General Pillow, and to join in the attack going on on the right; the ground immediately in front was found to be impracticable for cavalry action. During the carrying of the village and redoubt of Churubusco, I moved to the right, hoping to make a diversion and get on the road to the rear, but, finding this impossible, returned to my former position.

After the enemy's works were carried, I was ordered to charge down the road towards the city, after the retreating enemy. On the route I was joined by Colonel Harney with several companies of the 2d dragoons; he assumed command, and directed me with my three troops of dragoons, to place myself and command at the head of the cavalry column; the Mexicans were overtaken soon after we entered on the causeway, about three-fourths of a mile from the city, and suffered a severe slaughter up to its very gates.

Understanding that a battery was on the end of the causeway next the town, I communicated through Lieutenant Steele, A. A. A. General, to Colonel Harney my firm intention to charge it, trusting to their panic to enter with the fugitives. Myself, Lieutenant Steele, and Lieutenant Ewell, together with some dragoons whose horses were over excited, were considerably ahead of the main body, coming full on the redoubt, when the enemy opened a fire of grape upon us, amongst their fugitives, and I gave the command to the men around me to dismount and carry it, presuming that the movement would be observed and followed by the rest of the column. This movement not being understood by our men, and the recall which had been sounded and imperfectly heard from the rear, caused them to halt and retire, but in creditable order.

On having been sent to combine with the attack on the right, I was joined by Captain Duperu, with his company of the 3d dragoons, who accompanied me throughout the rest of the day, and behaved very handsomely under such fire as we had passed through.

Company F, of the 1st dragoons, was the leading one on the causeway, and which explains its severe loss.

I have particularly to mention the gallant conduct of Lieutenant Steele, who was constantly at the head of the column, and of Lieutenant Ewell, who had two horses shot under him, immediately at the barricade, and whose conduct in our previous affair of the squadron on the 18th instant, was most conspicuous; also, Lieutenant L. Graham, who was wounded, and deserves my thanks for his efficiency on this day, as well as the handsome manner of heading a detachment of the company against superior odds on the 12th instant.

Captain McReynolds, acting as second captain of the squadron, was throughout the day every way active, and suffered by a severe wound in his arm.

But it is to the non-commissioned officers and privates, that credit is more particularly due for their conduct here and elsewhere.

Statement of loss on the 20th instant.

Captain Kearny, loss of arm.
Captain McReynolds, wounded severely.
Lieutenant L. Graham, wounded slightly.
Five privates, company F, 1st dragoons, killed.
Five horses, company F, 1st dragoons, killed.

Statement to be received from other companies.

Captain McReynolds's company, no privates killed.
Do do 2 do wounded.
Do do 2 horses killed.
Captain Duperu's company, one private killed.
Do do one do wounded.

I am, sir, very respectfully your obedient servant,
P. KEARNY, Jr.
Capt. 1st Drag., Com'g. 1st Squad. 2d Bat., Cav. Brig.

Lieut. Col. Moore,
3d *Reg. Drag., Com'g. 2d Bat. Cav. Brig.*

Head-quarters, 2d Dragoons, near the city of Mexico,
August 24, 1847.

Sir: In compliance with the direction of Colonel Harney, I submit a brief report of the services of the 2d regiment of dragoons and company I, mounted rifles, during the late operations.

We marched from Puebla, at the head of the army, on the 7th instant. On our arrival at the hacienda "Buena Vista," at the foot of the western slope of the mountains, on the 10th instant, we first met the enemy. They appeared in considerable force about a mile in our front, and preparations were immediately made to charge them, on which they disappeared, and we took quarters in the hacienda. Shortly afterwards, they appeared again and drove in several of our men who had gone some distance to the front. Colonel Harney then ordered me to take a squadron and pursue them, which was done at a rapid pace, he supporting me with the rest of the regiment. The enemy fled so fast we could not overtake them, and we halted at the end of a mile and a half.

On the 17th instant, as we approached San Augustin, the enemy again appeared in force, but they retired before us. Captain Blake of the 2d dragoons, who commanded the advanced guard of the army, entered the town and took possession of it after a skirmish with the enemy. On the 18th, we marched at an early hour with the 1st division, Captain Thornton taking the lead with the advanced guard. As we approached San Antonio, their guns were partially concealed, and the brave Captain Thornton unfortunately advanced too far, when he received a cannon shot from their battery which struck him in the breast and killed him instantly. On the 19th, at the battle of St. Heronimo, my command was held in reserve within range of the enemy's shells. On the 20th, it became necessary to split up the cavalry into so many detachments, that both Colonel Harney and myself were left without commands for the greater part of the day. On this day, Captains Hardee and Ruff were holding important points round San Augustin, and the former was attacked by a large band of guerrillas, who were repulsed and driven off by Captain Hardee and his subaltern, Lieutenant Anderson. The firing being heard at San Angustin, two companies of the 2d and one of the 3d dragoons were promptly taken out to his assistance by Lieutenant Colonel Moore of the 3d dragoons. But the enemy had retired before they arrived, and further pursuit was deemed unnecessary. In this encounter, between thirty and forty horses with arms and accoutrements were captured by Captain Hardee. Captain Blake, with his squadron, was engaged in conducting and securing the prisoners taken at St. Heronimo. Captain Ker, of the 2d dragoons, was ordered to report to General Pierce, and was engaged with the enemy for some time, and afterwards in the charge, under the direction of Colonel Harney, that drove the flying enemy into the city. During all these operations, my command has been actively engaged in reconnoitring, on picket guards and patrol duty, and as the corps of horse is very small in comparison with the other corps of the army, these duties have been very severe.

It gives me great pleasure to add, that the regular staff officers, Lieutenant Oakes, as adjutant, and Lieutenant Tree, as quartermaster, have rendered important services, and I am much indebted to them for their zeal and energy.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. V. SUMNER,
Major 2d Dragoons, Com'g.

Lieutenant Wm. Steele,
Act. Adj. Gen., Cav. Brig.

HEAD-QUARTERS, 2D BATTALION, CAVALRY BRIGADE,
August 24, 1847.

Sir: I submit below a report of the positions and operations of the several companies composing the 2d battalion, cavalry brigade, during the actions of the 20th instant, so far as the same has been ascertained. It will be borne in mind that by brigade order No.

12, companies F, 1st dragoons, and K, 3d dragoons, were detached from my command as an escort to the commander-in-chief, and ordered to report accordingly—company C, 3d dragoons, was attached to the volunteer division under Major General Quitman—that company D was stationed at Puebla as a permanent part of the garrison of that place—that company E, 3d dragoons, was attached to the division under Major General Pillow—company G, 3d dragoons, was attached to the division under Brevet Major General Worth—and the Tennessee cavalry was attached to the command of Major Sumner—and all ordered to report to their respective commanders. These companies have not reported to me since. During the last action on the 20th instant, companies F, 1st dragoons, and K, 3d dragoons, were with the commander-in-chief, and when the route of the enemy became general these companies pursued the flying enemy to the gates of the city. Companies C, 3d dragoons, company E, 3d dragoons, and the Tennessee cavalry, were stationed at San Augustine during the actions and did not participate in the battles. Company G, 3d dragoons, was attached to the head-quarters of Major General Worth, and also participated in pursuing and harrassing the retreating enemy.

None of the companies attached to my command were present at, or participated in, the action which took place on the morning of the 20th instant.

Captain Kearny, 1st dragoons, Captain McReynolds, 3d dragoons, and Lieutenant Graham, 1st dragoons, were severely wounded while pursuing the retiring enemy. The number and names of the non-commissioned officers and privates killed, wounded, or missing, have not as yet been ascertained correctly. The number (if any) is very small.

I remain, yours, very respectfully,

T. P. MOORE,
Lieutenant Colonel 3d Dragoons,
Commanding 2d Battalion, Cavalry Brigade.

To Lieutenant Wm. Steele,
A. A. A. General, Cavalry Brigade.

Tacubaya, *August* 24, 1847.

Sir: Pursuant to the instructions of Colonel Harney, commanding the cavalry brigade, I have the honor to report the operations of the independent company under my command during the recent contest with the enemy before the city of Mexico.

The motives which actuated the gentlemen composing my command will be best understood by reference to the preamble of their muster roll, which is as follows:

"We, the undersigned, citizens of the army, feeling the importance of the present crisis, and anxious to contribute our mite to the honor of American arms, and to share the glories of the second 'conquest of Mexico,' hereby enrol ourselves as volunteers under the command of Captain Justus McKinstry, and agree to be subject thereto until the issue of the approaching struggle"—which induced the general-in-chief to issue the following:

[SPECIAL ORDER.]

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY,
INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
Chalco, Mexico, August 15, 1847.

"Captain Justus McKinstry, of the United States army, is hereby excused from duty in the quartermaster's department, to which he belongs, and, at his own request, is recognized as the commander of a body of volunteers, citizens of the United States, to be known as the 'McKinstry volunteers,' who, under the influence of a noble patriotism, have enrolled themselves for service in the United States army, pending the approaching contest of arms before and at the capital of the Mexican republic.

"He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

"By command of Major General Winfield Scott.

"E. A. HITCHCOCK,
"*Lieutenant Colonel, A. Inspector General.*"

On the 16th, and on our way to San Augustine, a quantity of arms, consisting of lances, sabres, escopets, and muskets, were discovered beneath the floor of a church near the road, and destroyed.

On the 17th, I was ordered to report to Colonel Harney, and formed part of his command during the action of the 19th at Contreras.

On the morning of the 20th, I accompanied the army in pursuit of the enemy until our arrival before his entrenched position at Churubusco, at which place I acted under the immediate orders of the general-in-chief. In communicating an order of his to Brigadier General Pierce, and to ascertain the progress of the battle, I attempted to turn the enemy's right, and came under a heavy crossfire from his musketry, which slightly wounded three of my command. After reporting the result of my observations, a part of my command joined the regular cavalry in pursuit of the enemy to the gates of the city, where two of my men were severely wounded by a discharge of grape from a battery which commanded the road.

Organized but a few days, for the most part indifferently armed, and with little or no knowledge of the duty of a cavalry soldier, my men, actuated by the true spirit of Americans, submitted to discipline, and comported themselves before the enemy in a manner far exceeding my just expectations; and whilst grateful for, and proud of, the support rendered by all, I cannot omit calling your attention to the conduct of Gordon H. Murray, of Arkansas; Henry N. Clarke and Albert J. Smith, of New York; William H. Richardson, of Maryland, and James Kellogg, of Georgia, whose services at Churubusco, under a heavy fire from the enemy, are deserving of special notice and commendation.

As those composing my command were not regularly mustered into the service of the United States, and are, perhaps, not entitled to the rewards which a benificent government bestows upon those who suffer in the service of the country, I cannot too strongly commend to the consideration of the general-in-chief the case of Mr. —— Dresser, who lost his leg in the discharge of his duty.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

J. McKINSTRY,
Captain U. S. A., commanding volunteers.

To Lieut. Wm. Steele,
A. A. A. General U. S. A.

A.

Tacubaya, *Mexico*, *August* 24, 1847.

Sir: In obedience to your orders, I have to report the engineer operations in the recent engagements of your division in the vicinity of Mexico.

The division reached San Augustin on the evening of the 17th instant. On the morning of the 18th, you ordered me to reconnoitre the works of San Antonio. With Captain Thornton's dragoons as an escort I approached to within one thousand yards of that place, the advanced guard of the troop being with me, and the remainder about one hundred yards in the rear, where a gun was discharged, killing the gallant Thornton and forcing us to retire and resume our examination with greater caution.

On resuming the reconnoissance, I thought I discovered from the steeple of a church a little to the left of the road, that the most promising direction to turn the enemy's line, was to the right of the road. Passing then to the right and examining the ground from the top of the hacienda of Cuapa, I found that I was mistaken, and that the right presented great difficulties and a powerful front. Turning again to the left with Colonel C. F. Smith's light battalion as a covering party, I endeavored to find a path by which the enemy's batteries could be turned and the road to Mexico in rear of them could be gained. This direction was followed to about three quarters of a mile in rear of the San Antonio works, ascertaining the probability, though not the certainty of reaching the road of Mexico. When the approach of night and the difficulty of retracing our steps in the dark forbade further exploration on that day. On the next day, (the 19th,) I accompanied Colonel Smith's light battalion over the same ground, partly with a view to gain additional information, and partly to fix the enemy's attention on the probability of an attack on San Antonio, and thereby prevent him from sending any assistance towards St. Angel, in which direction the main attack of the day was to be made. General Smith's attack was made that evening and resumed next morning with complete success. On hearing the result, you immediately put your division in motion, ordering me to guide Clark's brigade and Colonel C. F. Smith's battalion along the track that I had reconnoitred to the rear of San Antonio works, while Garland's brigade should force the front. The path to the rear was three miles in length; the first and the last half miles being through corn-fields and chapparals, and the middle portion (two miles long) over a perfect honeycomb of lava, full of elevations and depressions, where a skilful light infantry could make an excellent defence. The enemy perceiving us in his rear, immediately evacuated the works, and our party in its progress fell upon the centre of his retreating column, three thousand strong. Colonel Martin Scott at the head of the party, with Captains Ruggle's and Merrill's companies, opened a brisk fire. The enemy fled in two directions, one half towards the work it had deserted, and the remainder towards Mexico.

The party flying towards San Antonio, now seeing Garland's brigade in its front and Clark's in its rear, immediately abandoned the road and dispersed in all directions. General Gaudaloupe was taken prisoner.

Captain R. Semmes of the navy, your aid-de-camp, and Lieutenant Hardcastle, of the topographical engineers, were at the head of the column, assisting in guiding and urging on the men.

It was in pursuing the remaining half of the San Antonio garrison, that your division, now concentrated, fell upon the Churubusco fort which had not been reconnoitred, and on which our information was very partial, but which was so gallantly stormed.

On returning (up the road) from conveying your orders to commanders of brigades, I lost sight of your division, and fell in with a small party of General Pillow's command, which I endeavored to guide to Churubusco fort. Through the corn-fields on the *left* of the road, we had many ditches to fill with corn-stalks to render them passable, and only succeeded in arriving at the fort just as it had been carried.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. L. MASON,
Captain of Engineers.

Major General WORTH,
Commanding 1st division, Tacubaya.

B.

TACUBAYA, MEXICO,
August 22, 1847.

SIR: In obedience to your instructions, I have the honor to submit the following report in relation to the operations of my battery in the battle of Mexico, fought on the 20th instant:

After the village of San Antonio had been turned by the movement of Colonel Clarke's brigade to the left, this strong entrenched position was abandoned by the enemy, and the battery with the other brigade of your division moved rapidly on through the village in pursuit of the retiring forces. The pursuit was continued as far as the village of Churubusco, where our forces fell upon another strongly entrenched position of the enemy; the battery was pushed forward till it became exposed to the fire of a *tete du pont* battery, which constituted the left of the enemy's entrenchments, and completely enfiladed the road on which we were advancing. The ground being at best extremely unfavorable for the operations of field artillery, and especially as nothing whatever was known of the enemy's position, or the character of his defences, except what was learned from the developement of his fire, the best possible dispositions were made to shelter the battery from the destructive effect of the enemy's shot till opportunity should offer to bring it into play. In the mean time the left of the enemy's line had been forced, and the *tete du pont* battery carried at the point of the bayonet.

A church top in the village adopted facilities for reconnoitring the enemy's position, and from this point it was discovered that he had been driven from every point of the field but one, which was a church on the outskirts of the village of Churubusco, and was the key to their position. This church, called San Pablo, forming the right of the enemy's entrenchments, was a strong stone building entirely girdled by irregular defences; in front was a strong field work, arranged for artillery and infantry defences.

From the church top in the village, it was discovered, that the principal face of the field work in front of San Pablo could be enfiladed, and its right face taken in reverse, at less than two hundred and fifty yards distance from a point on the main road, in advance of the battery, towards the *tete du pont*, now in possession of our troops. Accordingly a section of the battery, under direction of Lieutenant H. I. Hunt, was moved forward, the prolongation of the principal face seized, and a brisk fire of the section opened; after a few minutes fire of shot, shells, and cannister, the enemy's artillery men were driven from their guns, and the infantry from their breast-works, the whole taking shelter in the body of the church of San Pablo. Lieutenant Hunt was then ordered to direct the fire of his section at the vulnerable parts of the church, and a few more rounds completely silenced the enemy's fire.

A white flag now appearing upon the roof of the church, indicated that the enemy were prepared to surrender, and the fire of the section was discontinued. Colonel Andrew's voltigeurs who were lying in and about the church, from the top of which the reconnoissance was made, together with some infantry troops on their left, now closed in upon and entered the work, where more than eleven hundred of the enemy surrendered themselves prisoners, one hundred of whom were officers, many of them of high rank and consideration. This last strong hold of the enemy being broken, the field was lost to him at every point, and his beaten and scattered forces might be seen flying in every direction from the scene of combat, closely pursued by our gallant troops.

The battery was supported by two companies of the 8th infantry under Captains Schriven and Gates, and the voltigeurs under Colonel Andrews.

After San Pablo had been carried, and the road cleared of the *debris* of the retreating army by the infantry and voltigeurs, the battery was pushed on some two miles further and halted for the night.

The officers belonging to the battery, Lieutenants H. I. Hunt, W. Hays, and H. F. Clarke, discharged the varied duties that devolved upon them during the day with a zeal and intelligence that merit the warmest commendation. The non-commissioned officers and men sustained the good reputation they had won on former occasions. Sergeant Platt, who was so fortunate as to be most actively engaged, deserves my especial notice.

Owing to the fact that the battery was ordered to be kept sheltered, where exposure could produce no result, our loss was trifling, being but one man (private Riley) wounded, and one horse disabled.

Very respectfully, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JAMES DUNCAN,
Brevet Lieut. Col. U. S. A.

Captain W. W. MACKALL,
Ast. Adj. Gen. U. S. A.

HEAD-QUARTERS, LIGHT INFANTRY BATTALION,
Tacubaya, Mexico, August 23, 1847.

SIR: Pursuant to division orders No. 83, I have the honor to report the operations of the light infantry battalion on the 20th instant.

Having been detached on the morning of that day with the 2d brigade to cut off the retreat of the Mexican forces from San Antonio, after a hard march of two hours over the rough ground in rear of the position occupied by the division, the battalion came up to the road leading from San Antonio to Churubusco, just as the head of the 1st brigade was passing out of the former—a part of the 2d brigade having a few minutes before this cut the enemy's line, and compelled the rear portion of his force to retreat in the direction of Mexicalcingo.

The battalion then joined in pursuit of the enemy, and when within range of his batteries at Churubusco, followed the 2d regiment of artillery into a field on the right of the road, with orders to keep on the right of that regiment in column of companies, with deploying intervals; this was done as well as the nature of the ground—corn fields, intersected by ditches—would permit.

Losing sight of the 2d regiment for some time, and seeing a long line of Mexican infantry (several thousands) extending far to my right, I got into line of battle, and moved by the left flank to get within supporting distance of the 2d; this brought me in time nearly in its rear, when I moved forward (still by the flank) and began to form line by file on the left to get my true position. At this time the enemy's musketry reached us. When two companies of the battalion were in line, an officer of the general's staff rode up and gave the command "*forward*," on which the men dashed across the ditch and through the corn fields towards the enemy, without awaiting to receive their orders from me. I, of course, followed them, and thus the two remaining companies still in the rear, knew not where I was. Their officers, however, led them towards the *tête du pont*.

From the mode of advance and the nature of the ground, (previously mentioned,) the men became so much scattered that after passing an open field in the rear of some *jacales* on the road, I found myself with not exceeding 20 men of my command, and knew not where the others were.

Soon after this, by signal, I succeeded in getting together probably one-half of the command, and at the same time joined by several officers, and perhaps 100 men from the 5th, 6th, and 8th regiments of infantry, with which force I moved towards the *tête du pont*, and afterwards in pursuit of the enemy.

From reports made to me by the company officers, I find that the battalion, scattered as it was, was far in the advance, and did gallant service. After the fatiguing service of the morning, the rapid advance of the battalion, under a severe fire of grape and musketry, entitles the officers and men to the highest praise. The return of casualties already rendered, shows that very nearly one-fifth of the number who went into action were put out of condition, and thus justifies my language.

The battalion being composed of companies from different regiments, it is but an act of justice that they, with their officers, should be designated. They are:

K, 2d artillery, commanded by First Lieutenant Peck; Second Lieutenant Simpson being his subaltern.

I, 2d artillery, commanded by First Lieutenant Elzey.

H, 5th infantry, commanded by 2d Lieutenant Farrelly; the captain, E. K. Smith, was present, but was acting as major to the battalion.

B, 8th infantry, commanded by Captain Reeve, Second Lieutenant Pitcher being his subaltern. Second Lieutenant Holloway, another subaltern to the company, was present, but was acting as adjutant to the battalion.

From reports and inquiries, as well as my observation in some degree, I can bear full testimony to the good conduct of the officers in collecting their men and leading them forward. Captain E. K. Smith, acting as major to the battalion, exerted himself throughout in the most energetic manner in this respect, and deserves all praise. In this, his report shows that he was ably seconded by Lieutenants Elzey, Farrelly, and Simpson. Lieutenant Pitcher got well in advance, and was engaged in serving one of the enemy's guns against him. Lieutenant Holloway was severely wounded, and was unable to advance beyond the open field. Captain Reeve and Lieutenant Peck, although very weak from many days' indisposition, struggled manfully forward when almost in a state of exhaustion. Lieutenant Farrelly, suffering in like manner from indisposition and exhaustion, was shot down at the end of the ditch whilst leading a portion of his company to the assault of the *tête du pont*.

It is also a pleasing duty for me to mention the names of such of the sergeants, rank and file, who, by gallant bearing and good conduct, attracted the observation of their officers, to wit:

Sergeants Updegraff, Archer, and Flynn, of company H, 5th infantry. Captain Smith speaks in especial terms of Updegraff's "gallant bearing during the fight;" and adds, "this man, whose deportment is always that of a gentleman, behaved most gallantly at Fort Brown, and was especially mentioned in the report of the commanding officer of the regiment at Monterey; and I believe, as fully deserves promotion as any man of his grade in the army."

Lieutenant Elzey brings to my "particular notice, the conduct of First Sergeant Henry Wilson, and Corporal John Scan, (company I, 2d artillery.) Their zeal and energy in the charge carried them some distance in advance of the company, and they arrived at the fort in time to serve the enemy's artillery against him. In this particular instance, they rendered service that merits the highest praise."

Lieutenant Peck speaks thus of Sergeant Meckel and private John Peterson, (company K, 2d artillery:) Of the former, "He rendered me valuable assistance in rallying the men, and leading them forward over the broken ground, in front of the enemy's works. He behaved gallantly throughout the action, and exposed himself to a most destructive fire for the purpose of assisting the wounded, while the command was waiting to be organized for a second advance." Of the latter, "Having become separated from his company, he joined Captain Ruggles, 5th infantry, and assisted him in rallying a command, and was foremost in its advance upon the works of the enemy."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. F. SMITH,
Capt. 2d Ast., Brevet Lt. Col., com'd'g bat.

Captain W. W. Mackall,
Ast. Adj't General, 1st division, &c., &c.

Head-quarters, 1st Brigade, 1st Division,
Tacubaya, August 23, 1847.

Captain: Preliminary to the report required by division order dated the 20th instant, I have the honor to report the operations of the brigade under my command, composed of the 2d and 3d artillery and 4th infantry.

On the 17th instant, in obedience to the order of Major General Worth, commanding the division, my brigade took post at the hacienda of San Juan de Los Dios, distant from the strongly fortified position of San Antonio, about 1,000 yards—several attempts were made to dislodge us, by means of heavy guns, but without effect.

On the morning of the 20th, I received the order of the division commander to retire from the hacienda; a new position was then taken up on the road passing through San Antonio, and distant from it half a mile. We had halted but a short time, when the 4th infantry, commanded by Major Lee, was ordered to advance, and receive orders from the general; the remainder of the brigade moved up to the point occupied by General Worth, who, in the course of half an hour, directed a company to advance upon San Antonio, and draw the fire of the batteries in order to develope their strength. This duty was accomplished by a company of the third artillery, under Lieutenant Johnston, in the most creditable manner, and this strong hold, with several pieces of ordnance and some ammunition, was occupied without the loss of a man. The brigade was immediately pressed forward through the village and soon joined a part of the 2d brigade. The march was continued along the main road towards Mexico, until we encountered the principal force of the enemy strongly fortified at a bridge and church, about 200 yards distant from each other. Here the brigade entered a corn field by direction of the general; in front, and on the left of the work at the bridge, when within fair musket range, I directed the 3d artillery, under Lieut. Col. Belton, to move up, under cover of the corn, obliquely to the road, and storm the work. The 2d artillery, under Major Galt, was ordered at the same time to march to the right and support the storming party. The two commands moved ahead with spirit and cheerfulness under their respective commanders. The 4th infantry at this moment rejoined me, and Major Lee was directed to advance and occupy the extreme right of our line. These movements were executed under a heavy fire of cannon and musketry; our troops, however, continued to advance slowly, but steadily, through fields of rank corn and over deep ditches. The battle field, from the bridge head to the left of the enemy's line, was warmly contested for about two hours, the musketry rolling without one moment's intermission, finally the extreme left of the enemy commenced to give way. On pressing up towards the bridge, I soon had the happiness to witness one of our regimental colors floating over the walls of the *tete du pont*, from which we had been so much annoyed. This information was promptly conveyed to the general who was close at hand. Returning to this work, I found parts of several regiments reorganizing.

Duncan's battery had been keeping up a brisk fire upon the work in front of the church of San Pablo for about fifteen minutes, when suddenly it ceased, and my attention was called to a white flag which the enemy had hoisted near the church. This, I have no doubt, was caused by the fire of Duncan's battery, and the taking of the *tete du pont*, which gave us the entire control of their left and rear. Knowing well the trickery of the enemy, directions were given to watch for them in rear of the church, lest some of them should take advantage of the flag to escape. As was expected, a large party were soon discovered retiring across a stream—one volley sent them back at a brisk run. Hearing others had escaped, and seeing some of our troops enter the work, the advance on the main road was resumed, when presently another party of the enemy was seen with a white flag retreating towards a hacienda, where they surrendered to some of our troops, whom I have since heard were commanded by

General Shields. Although we advanced some distance further, the fighting had ceased and we halted for the night.

You will not fail to perceive from the nature of the ground in which the action was fought, as well as from the regimental reports herewith enclosed, marked A, B, and C, how difficult it is for me to speak of the particular merits or distinguished acts of individuals. The regimental commanders led their regiments most gallantly into action, and every other officer of the brigade, as far as I saw, or have heard, deserves to be rewarded for his bravery and perseverance, contributing, as they did, so much to the achievement of our brilliant victory.

My thanks are due to the acting assistant adjutant general of brigade, Captain Nichols, already distinguished for gallant conduct, and to my acting aid-de-camp, Lieutenant Thorn, slightly wounded, for their promptness in conveying my orders, under the heaviest fire of musketry I have ever witnessed; and also for their energetic and successful efforts in collecting and getting into action the men who, from the nature of the ground, were unavoidably separated from their companies. My thanks are also due to Capt. Mackall, Captain Pemberton, and Lieutenant Armstrong, of the division staff, for like efforts.

The list of killed and wounded will be found attached to the reports of regimental commanders.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. GARLAND,
Brevet Col., U. S. Army.

Captain W. W. MACKALL,
Assistant Adjutant General 1*st division.*

HEAD-QUARTERS, 2D REGIMENT ARTILLERY,
Tacubaya, Mexico, August 22, 1847.

SIR: The second regiment of artillery, under my command, (five companies,) after participating in the earlier marches and operations of the first division on the 20th instant, was, on nearing the scene of heavy conflict immediately in front of the enemy's formidable battery (*tete du pont*) at Churubusco, ordered through the corn field masking it. The right of the regiment shared in the turning of the left of the battery, while the left, also rushing forward, delivering its fire, was in time to witness the precipitate retreat on its other flank. How hot and fatal was the hostile fire during this brief space may, I hope, be well estimated by our loss. I commenced the operation with 257 aggregate, of whom the detailed list of killed and wounded, accompanying this report, accounts sadly enough for one officer (Lieutenant Arnold) severely wounded, and 56 rank and file. We then formed in the road on our honorably mutilated regimental colors, and were as far as the farthest when the division was halted and the battle ended.

Nothing could have been finer than the conduct of officers and men. A list of the former is subjoined, and I could not specially refer to one as more distinguished than another. Of the non-commissioned officers, it is proper to designate, as much distinguished in the day's work, Sergeant Major Johnson; Sergeant Darding, killed, who succeeded Lieut. Arnold in the command of company F; Color-Sergeant Chapple, of company G, wounded; Sergeant Allen, of company F, severely wounded, and Sergeants Cleveland, Walters, Cunningham, all three severely wounded; and Corporal McCormick, of company H.

I trust that our little column will be considered as having, with somewhat of faithful zeal, endeavored to discharge its duties in sustaining the reputation of our arms and country.

With great respect, your most obedient servant,

P. H. GALT,
Major, 2d Artillery.

To Capt. W. A. Nichols,
Act. Ass't Adj. General, 1st Brigade, 1st Division.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

Capt.	Mackenzie	Acting Major	
"	Brooks.		
First Lieut.	Shackelford	Com'g Co.	G
"	Daniels	" "	C
"	Arnold, (severely wounded)	" "	F
"	Sedgwick	" "	H
"	Anderson, (acting adjutant.)		
"	H. Allen.		
"	Woodbridge, act. reg. quartermaster and commissary.		
Assistant	Surgeon Deyerle.		

San Andres de Landrillera,
Three miles from Mexico, August 23, 1847.

Sir: In obedience to orders from brigade head-quarters, received this day, I have the honor to report the operations of the battalion of the 3d artillery, under my command, composed of companies B, G, I, and K.

On the morning of the 20th instant, soon after sunrise, we left the hacienda of Los Dios to support the forces operating in the direction of San Angel, and, passing through San Augustine, moved in the direction indicated about two miles, when we returned by the same route to the old position, near the pass of San Antonio. About noon the leading company of the battalion was detached to move along the road in the direction of the pass of San Antonio to draw their fire. This service of imminent risk was most steadily and gallantly performed by K company, under 1st Lieutenant R. H. Johnston, supported by the remainig companies of the battalion. By this operation it was made certain that the extensive works were abandoned, leaving in our possession several pieces of heavy artillery and a large amount of ordnance stores. This company was then posted in the hacienda of San Antonio, and rejoined the regiment at this place at 11 o'clock same night.

The battalion then moved at a brisk pace, heavy firing being heard in front, about three miles on the main road, filed into a meadow, and was about to deploy, when I received an order to charge the battery, and points of direction were given me. Hedges of maguey and deep ditches threw the battalion (in column) into some dismay; but it soon reached a point, near the road, leading directly to an embrasure of the battery, when I received an order to occupy an abandoned battery; in searching for which we received a round of grape, which brought down the centre man of the leading platoon. The battalion then entered the corn-fields again upon the original points of direction, made a short halt behind some ruins ahead to close up the companies, and give the men a breathing spell, (having marched near five miles in quick and double-quick time.) We then began to receive a close and sharp fire, which, without orders, drew a straggling fire from some recruits, and prevented, with the unremitted fire from the works and Mexican lines in front, my command to "cease firing" being heard. The head of the column, with parts of the three companies under their respective commanders, had now reached the edge of the planted fields, with a field ditch and the ditch of the work to pass, when it was evident we were receiving a cross-fire from the angles and flanks of the *tete de pont*, and from the Mexican lines in the corn-field within eighty yards. The fire was very hot, and the effect of it was a great loss there, and the throwing off the lagging files of the battalion to the right. At this time, not more than 20 or 30 men were with me, and these falling constantly. Capt. Burke was then ordered to bring up all stragglers to this point, and then we would attempt the charge, notwithstanding our small force. Not receiving much increase to our ranks, with the few who had pressed on with such vigor and gallantry we moved to the right. Capt. Burke here rejoined with a few men; the fire of the enemy continued unabated. From observation, I was convinced that the turning point had arrived; and, relieved partially from the concentrated fire by the appearance of some of our troops on the right, we pressed on and entered the work on the left flank with a very small force. A field piece at the right angle of the work was taken in charge by Lieut. Shields and fired upon the church and fort of Churubusco, where the enemy still held out. A mounted officer here entered the fort and stated that the garrison of the church was anxious to surrender. General and ex-president Annaya and General Rincon were among the number. As he bore no flag, he was made prisoner. A column soon after approached from the church, accompanied with a train, but after an unsuccessful attempt to escape, surrendered. Gen. Garay, 9 other officers, and 230 Mexicans composed this column; two mounted officers attempted to escape, but were shot by my men, and their horses taken; 32 deserters from our army were taken at this time. The third artillery being the service regiment of the day, was ordered to take charge of the captured guns and ammunition; the arms were arranged and the prisoners classified by Lieut. Andrews—a duty he well performed. An 8-pounder was supplied with ammunition and put en route in pursuit, and, as I am informed, in charge of Brevet Captain Ayres.

I notice with pleasure the gallantry of the officers under my eye, near the head of the column. Captain Burke, acting field officer; Brevet Captain Ayres, Lieuts. Farry and Shields; also that of the efficient sergeants—First Sergeant Brown, company C; Sergeant Maguire, company I, (both killed;) Sergeant Hubbard, company I, and Sergeants Walsh and Heck, of company B, and many excellent soldiers, distinguished for their steadiness and gallantry, and who were severely wounded. The officers not under my immediate observation in this dense field, I am convinced, did their duty well. Brevet Major Wade was wounded; 1st Lieut. and Adjutant William Austine, Lieut. and Regimental Quartermaster G. P. Andrews, were useful and as gallant as possible; together with the youthful Lieut. Lendrum. Acting Sergeant-major Foster is highly spoken of by his immediate commander, Lieut. Austine.

I enclose a list of the killed and wounded.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. S. BELTON,
Lieut. Colonel, commanding 3d Artillery.

Brevet Captain W. A. Nichols,
A. A. A. Gen., 1*st Brigade*, 1*st Division*, *Tacubaya*, *Mexico*.

Head-quarters, 4th Infantry,
Landrillera, *Mexico*, *August* 23, 1847.

Sir: Agreeably to the orders of Colonel Garland, commanding the 1st brigade, I have the honor to report the operations of the battalion of the fourth regiment of infantry, under my command, in participating in the glorious victories of this day.

The battalion, consisting of A, B, C, D, F, and I companies—E company, under the command of Lieutenants Beaman and Jones, being detached to guard the train—was detached from its position in line on the Acapulco road in the morning, and advanced towards San Antonio, then half a mile distant.

On arriving at the position of the general of the division, and receiving orders from him to advance on the fortifications of the last named place in the most rapid manner and enter them, I led the battalion up to the enemy's batteries. The ground we passed over was intersected, at every thirty yards, by ditches that we could not wade or leap. We filled them with growing corn at hand, to pass them, and in doing this our progress was impeded. The officers and men came up in the handsomest manner possible, and at the moment we reached the works the enemy was discovered to be retreating.

Part of the battalion went through the works, and the remainder around their right.

I reformed the battalion in rear of San Antonio, and immediately advanced in the quickest pace on the Acapulco road, in the direction of the city of Mexico, bringing up the rear of the first division. At this time the troops in front became engaged with the enemy's second line of fortifications. The 4th infantry came under the tremendous fire of that line in perfect order, and advanced with regularity and spirit, and charged in the direction indicated by the brigade commander. In the preliminary deployment for this purpose, I had led the battalion by its right flank, and a portion of the left became separated from the rest, amidst the corn-fields and ditches by which they were intersected, which entered the works by a shorter route, led by Major Buchanan and Adjutant Prince, when but a small number of our troops had entered them.

In a few minutes more I reformed the battalion, with the exception of a small party, also from the left, who had crossed the stream, led by Lieutenant Gore, and fired on the retreating force inside of the works. We were with the foremost who from that quarter attacked the convent, and after the surrender of its garrison and artillery we joined in the pursuit towards the city.

I cannot too much commend the officers of my battalion. Their successful exertions are the more commendable as they were so few in number, and I beg leave, therefore, to mention their names:

Brevet Major R. C. Buchanan, acting major of the regiment.
1st Lieutenant Henry Prince, adjutant.
1st Lieutenant John H. Gore, commanding company.
1st Lieutenant Sidney Smith, commanding company.
1st Lieutenant G. O. Haller, commanding company.
2d Lieutenant Henry M. Judah.
2d Lieutenant A. B. Lincoln, commanding company.
2d Lieutenant T. J. Montgomery, commanding company.
2d Lieutenant A. P. Rogers, commanding company.
2d Lieutenant Maurice Maloney.
2d Lieutenant T. R. McConnell.
2d Lieutenant Edmund Russell.
2d Lieutenant U. S. Grant, regimental quartermaster, was usefully employed in his appropriate duties.

Assistant Surgeon James Simons, of the medical staff, was in attendance with the battalion, in the zealous discharge of his duties.

A return of casualties is transmitted, by which it will be seen our loss is three killed, eight wounded, and four missing.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS LEE,
Maj. 4th Inf., com'd'g reg't.

To Captain W. A. Nichols,
A. A. A. Gen., 1st brigade, 1st division, U. S. A.

Head-quarters, 2d Brigade,
Tacubaya, Mexico, August 23, 1847.

Sir: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of my brigade on the 20th instant:

Agreeably with the verbal orders of the major general commanding the division, the 2d brigade filed off to the left from the main road leading to Mexico, taking a narrow path crossing through a thicket and entering an opening covered with fragments of volcanic rocks, so broken and so thick as to present nowhere a smooth or level surface, intersected at many points by deep chasms or ravines, around some of which it was necessary to pass, owing to the impracticability of leaping them.

The march over the ground described was necessarily by the right flank, which species of march is apt to lengthen a line, even upon level surfaces, and tended in this case to do so to an embarrassing degree. The route was traced by Captain Mason, of the engineers, to whom I gave at the outset a company (Captain Ruggles's, 5th infantry,) to support or cover him; but finding him somewhat in advance at a later stage of the march, I ordered Captain Merrill's company, 5th infantry, to advance as skirmishers with the same view. In progress of the march over the surface described, the brigade came in full view of the enemy's position, who, I observed with my glass, appeared to be forming with a view to retreat upon his rear; he, however, threw out some skirmishers, which, at the moment, seemed to me evincive of a desire to arrest my march; but, looking at him for a few moments with a glass, I concluded it to be only a feint. The march, therefore, was continued without returning the few shots thrown upon us by his skirmishers. At length, the head of the brigade (5th infantry) reached a road converging by our right towards the main road leading to the city of Mexico, when I ordered Colonel McIntosh to close up his regiment and advance upon the enemy, then passing upon the latter, which was promptly done, the 5th under him passing through an intervening corn-field, and at the other edge immediately engaging him. The 6th infantry, led by Major Bonneville, coming up as rapidly as the nature of the ground permitted, was ordered to advance, take the left of the former regiment and support it. Lastly, the 8th infantry, led by Major Waite, almost breathless with exertions to keep closed up, arrived at the same point and was directed to form—it being my intention to hold it in reserve until circumstances no longer should render it expedient. Seeing, as I supposed, a body of lancers upon the Mexican road, the regiment was ordered to wheel into column, in order to move into the field on its right intervening between it and that road. At this moment Lieutenant Lay, of the staff of the general-in-chief, came up on my left, and informed me that General Scott and his forces were near on the San Angel road. This regiment was then ordered to turn to the left, and was conducted by me to the main Mexican road referred to, the 1st brigade of the 1st division passing upon it during this movement, and while the 8th was threading its way through a cornfield to gain the point mentioned. Meantime, the 5th and 6th regiments gaining the road after a sharp affair of musketry, of some eight or more minutes duration, pursued the Mexicans flying upon it. Advancing with the 8th, the 5th regiment was finally overtaken, and with the former was formed in mass behind Duncan's battery to support it agreeably with General Worth's orders. Whilst so formed, these regiments were ordered to advance, leaving two companies with the battery. Meantime the 6th regiment, having performed, a rapid and dangerous march, passed to the right of the main road and gained it at a point in advance of the enemy's work, and doubtless contributed much towards the taking of it—the other regiments, the 5th and 8th, entering the work at nearly the same moment. I regret, at the very moment of giving the order for the 5th and 8th regiments to advance from the rear of Colonel Duncan's battery, that I received a blow upon my left breast from a shot that obliged me to dismount and turn over the command to Colonel McIntosh.

Throughout the day my staff, Lieutenant R. W. Kirkham, adjutant, 6th infantry, acting assistant adjutant general, and Lieutenant William T. Burwell, 5th infantry, aid-de-camp, were conspicuous for their zeal and activity, under all circumstances.

I observed with pleasure the animation, endurance, and eagerness of the officers and men of the brigade to advance and encounter the enemy, and will particularize as far as reports of commanders will justify me—remarking that I cannot too much commend where all engaged with a spirit worthy of their profession.

To Captain Mason was committed the duty of tracing the route; and, in performing this duty, he evinced the greatest zeal and ardor, engaging the enemy with the advance companies and regiment.

To the commanders of corps, Colonel McIntosh, 5th; Major Bonneville, 6th; and Major Waite, 8th infantry; are due the merit of leading their commands promptly to the attack, assisted by those able and efficient officers, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Scott, 5th; Major Wright, 8th; and Captain Hoffman, 6th infantry.

Favorable mention is made by Colonel McIntosh, of Captain D. Ruggles, Lieutenant and Adjutant P. Lugenbeel, and Lieutenant Strong, Lieutenant Fowler, acting regimental quartermaster, Surgeon Roberts, Captain M. C. Merrill, W. Chapman, and McPhail; Lieutenants Rossell, Rosecrantz, Hamilton, Dent, and J. P. Smith, all of 5th infantry, and in a separate paragraph of Captain Mason, of engineers, already spoken of in this report. The colonel also mentions, in terms of praise, Sergeant John Golding, company A; Sergeants Dudley, Johnson, and Augustus Ohrtman; Corporal George Wolten, and privates Slingerland, D. Mahony, M. McGarry, and James Boyle, of B; private Isaac Jackson, of C; Sergeant James O'Brien, Coporal Francis Smith, and privates T. Hardy, J. Cox, and R. Crawford, of E; and Corporal G. Marley, and privates W. McCormick and G. Scott, of company I, 5th infantry. Of officers wounded, he also mentions Captain W. Chapman, and First Lieutenant and Adjutant P. Lugenbeel, slightly.

In a report made by Brevet Lieut. Colonel Scott, 5th infantry, at a period of time in command of that regiment, honorable mention is made of Lieutenant N. B. Rossell, Captain D. H. McPhail, and Lieutenant and Adjutant P. Lugenbeel, already mentioned in this report. Also, Captain Martin Burke of the 3d, and Lieutenant

Shackelford, of 2d artillery. Also of Sergeant Samuel Archer, company H, 5th infantry.

Major Bonneville, 6th infantry, in his report, speaks in terms of commendation of Captains Hoffman, Alexander, and Walker; Lieutenants Hendrickson, Armistead, Ernst, and Buckner; Sergeant Major Thompson; Battalion Sergeant Major Owens, and Sergeant Steiniker, all of 6th infantry, leading on gallantly with the columns, and advancing upon the enemy. He particularly mentions that Lieutenants Ernst and Buckner rendered him important services during the day, and, also, that of the battalion, ninety-five were killed and wounded. Captain Hoffman and Lieutenant Buckner being slightly wounded, and Lieutenants Hendrickson and Bacon, at the head of their companies, severely.

In a report of Captain Hoffman made to Major Bonneville, of what came under his observation, while in command of a portion of the 6th infantry, honorable mention is made of Captain Walker, First Lieutenant Armistead, and Second Lieutenants Buckner and Hancock, as having distinguished themselves, in which also is noticed Lieutenants Rosecrantz, 5th infantry, as having kindly offered his services to Captain Hoffman at a period of the action. Also, among the rank and file, he observed Sergeant McCann, color-bearer; Sergeants Williams and McIntyre, of company A; Sergeant Creny and Corporal Demares, of company B; Corporal Ryerson, company D; private Linningham, of company E, and Sergeant Downs, of company F, 6th infantry, as having distinguished themselves.

In course of the operations of the 8th infantry, a portion of it advanced, under Brevet Major Montgomery, to the right, which advance doubtless had an influence in forcing the enemy's retreat, and the evacuation of his main work. Especial mention is made of Major Wright, Captains Bomford and Smith, 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant Longstreet, and 2d Lieutenants Snelling and Pickett, as having participated in the assault upon the fort; and as Captain Bomford and Lieutenant Longstreet, being with the colors of their regiment, entered it nearly together, they planted them on the walls of the work. The gallantry of these officers in this particular, as well as during the whole action, is mentioned as entitling them to the most favorable notice. Captain Smith also rendered good service in turning one of the enemy's guns upon another work, upon whose conduct in this particular the warmest praise of his commander (Major Waite) is bestowed. To Brevet Major Wright, the Major expresses his indebtedness for able assistance under all circumstances; also did Lieutenant and Quartermaster Burbank render efficient services. In conclusion, the highest approbation is bestowed by his regimental commander upon the conduct of color-bearer Sergeant Ford, of H company, 8th infantry. Major Waite, also, speaks in terms of commendation of Brevet Captain Ayers, 3d artillery, and states that he accompanied the assailing party, and, after the fort was taken, turned one of its guns upon the flying enemy. I enclose, herewith, the reports of sub-commanders. Having already transmitted reports of killed, wounded and missing, I do not suppose it necessary to enumerate them here.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. S. CLARKE,
Colonel 6th Infantry, Commanding.

Capt. W. W. Mackall,
A. A. General 1st Division.

Tacubaya, Mexico, *August* 24, 1847.

Sir: In obedience to your orders, I assumed command of the 2d brigade, 1st division, on the afternoon of the 20th instant, as the troops composing it were advancing to attack the enemy's fortifications at Puente del Rosairo; and I have now the honor to submit the following report of their operations:

Bvt. Lt. Col. Scott, in command of the 5th infantry, advanced with that regiment into the corn fields on the right of the road, and directly in front of the enemy's works, and soon became warmly engaged.

The 6th infantry, under command of Maj. Bonneville, also passed into the same fields, and advanced towards the enemy. Their list of killed and wounded will testify to their being in the hottest of the fight.

After leaving two companies of his regiment, under the command of Capts. Scriven and Gates, as a guard for Bvt. Lieut. Col. Duncan's battery, Major Waite, in command of the 8th infantry, advanced through the fields of corn, engaged the enemy, and a portion of his command pushed forward, and were the first to plant their colors on the captured fort.

On account of the density of the corn, and the number of intersecting ditches, some of the companies of the different regiments became separated from their colors, but all were actively engaged in the attack; and I can, with great pleasure, bear testimony to the zeal, activity and courage displayed by both officers and men under my command.

The enemy's works were stormed and carried, notwithstanding their great superiority in numbers and position; and they driven in succession from them, and from the church in rear, closely pursued by our troops until within three miles of the city.

My thanks are due to Lieut. R. W. Kirkham, A. A. A. Gen. and Lieut. W. T. Burwell, A. D. C., for their promptness and activity in communicating my orders. For their zeal, gallantry, and good conduct, I recommend them to the notice of the commanding general.

I have the honor to refer you to the reports of regimental commanders, for the names of officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, who were particularly distinguished; and also to the same reports for a list of the killed, wounded, and missing.

Respectfully submitted,
J. S. McINTOSH,
Col. by Bvt. U. S. Army.

Maj. Gen. W. J. Worth,
Com'g Gen. 1st Div. U. S. Army.

Head-quarters, 5th Infantry,
Tacubaya, August 22, 1847.

Sir: In obedience to your orders, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the 5th regiment of infantry under my command, during the 25th instant.

About 10 o'clock, a. m., on the morning of the 20th, the 5th infantry, on the right of your brigade, conducted by Capt. Mason, engineers, proceeded by the right flank, through the cragg and broken ground, to the left of San Antonio, to turn that flank of the enemy's works, get in their rear, and cut off their retreat towards Mexico.

When the advance of the regiment came in view of San Antonio, the road was seen to be filled with masses of the retreating enemy, who were abandoning their works, and retreating towards their next fort in rear.

The regiment was rapidly pushed forward, and engaged the enemy. A heavy fire was kept up for about ten minutes, when the enemy broke, and dispersed in every direction, closely pursued.

Many dead bodies of the enemy were left upon the field, (including one lieut. col.) and many more were wounded. A number of prisoners were taken; among whom were Bvt. Brig. Gen. Perdigon Garay, commanding their rear guard, and one lieut. captured by Lieut. C. S. Hamilton; one lieut. col. and one lieut. captured by Lieut. A. B. Rossell; three other officers captured by the command.

The main portion of the regiment then passed along the causeway towards San Antonio, in close pursuit of the enemy, driving them from the sand-bag breastwork thrown across the road, and also from the fortified hacienda.

Another portion, under the command of Capt. D. Ruggles, with Lieut. and Adj. P. Lugenbeel and Lieut. Strong, with the regiment colors, becoming srparated from the main body, passed along the causeway towards Mexico. After advancing up the road some distance, a small body of the enemy were perceived, attempting to spike a 24-pounder iron gun. Capt. Ruggles ordered the command to advance; drove them off, and captured the piece; passed on, and occupied the village and bridge of Sotepingo, in front of the fort at Puente del Rosario, when the fire of the enemy caused him to halt, and await the arrival of more troops. After pursuing the enemy some distance, the main body of the regiment was halted, and then advanced along the main causeway towards the fort at

Puento del Rosario. When about to advance in the corn-field in front, to storm the works, the command of the regiment devolved on Bvt. Lt. Col. M. Scott, in consequence of my being ordered to assume command of the brigade, the wound you there received having temporarily disabled you from command.

My thanks are due to Bvt. Lt. Col. M. Scott, second in command, for his valuable assistance, cheerfully tendered on all occasions. His gallantry is too well known to need commendation from me.

My staff, Lieut. and Adj. P. Lugenbeel, and Lieut. S. H. Fowler, acting regimental quartermaster, will accept my thanks for their gallantry, activity, and good conduct.

Assist. Surgeon Wm. Roberts accompanied the regiment during the march. His talents and zeal were not alone confined to his profession, but were displayed in a more military capacity, in aiding and urging on the men to the contest.

Capts. M. E. Merrill and D. Ruggles, with their companies, were with the advance, and the first who became engaged with the enemy.

I noticed with great pleasure the gallantry and zeal displayed by Capt. Merrill, at all times.

Captain Wm. Chapman was slightly wounded, early in the action, while gallantly doing his duty, which deprived me of his services for a short time.

Capt. McPhail, Lieuts. Rossell, Rosecrants, and Hamilton, commanding companies, displayed coolness, courage, and activity, worthy of their profession.

Lieuts. Dent, Strong, and L. P. Smith, manifested equal zeal, promptness, and bravery.

I cannot speak too highly of the gallantry and activity of Capt. James L. Mason, of the corps of engineers, who conducted the regiment into the action; and, by his skill and knowledge of the country, materially lessened our loss.

My attention has been called by their company commanders, to the gallantry displayed by Serg. John Gollinger of A; Sergts. Dudley Johnson and Augustus Ohrtman, Corp. George Wootten, and privates Walter Slingerland, Daniel Mahoney, Michael McGarry, and James Boyle, of B; private Isaac Jacobson, of C; Sergt. James O'Brien, Corp. Francis Smith, and privates Thomas Hardy, James Cox, and Robert Crawford, of E; and Corp. George Morley, and privates Walter McCormick and George Scott, of I; companies 5th infantry.

The regiment went into action with 14 officers, and 370 non-commissioned officers and privates.

Our loss during the day was, Capt. Wm. Chapman, and 1st Lt. and Adj. P. Lugenbeel, slightly wounded; six privates killed; forty-one non-commissioned officers and privates wounded, and two privates missing.

Respectfully submitted.
J. S. McINTOSH,
Col. Bvt. U. S. A.

Col. N. S. Clark,
Com. 2d Brig., 1st Div. U. S. A.

TACUBAYA, MEXICO, *August* 22, 1847.

SIR: On the afternoon of the 20th instant, while in pursuit of the retreating enemy, at the village of Sotepingo, Brevet Colonel McIntosh being ordered to take command of the 2d brigade, 1st division, in consequence of Colonel N. S. Clark, commanding the brigade, being wounded, the command of the 5th infantry devolved on myself.

In obedience to orders received from Major General Worth, I immediately ordered the regiment into the corn-fields on the right of the road and directly in front of the fort at Puente del Rosairo, passed rapidly towards the works of the enemy, and, with a portion of the regiment, was among the first to storm them and drive the enemy's troops towards the city. Brevet Major Geo. Wright, with a small portion of the infantry, however, gained the work before me. In consequence of the thickness of the corn and difficulty of crossing the intervening ditches, Captain Merrill and Lieutenant Rosecrantz, in command of companies K, F, and I, were separated from the regiment and passed more towards the right, where they also became warmly engaged.

It affords me great satisfaction to speak of the gallantry and coolness of Lieutenant N. B. Rossell, commanding company E, who was brought under my immediate observation during the whole of this affair, and who was among the first at the fort.

Captain D. H. McPhail, in command of company B, came also under my immediate notice, and assisted in bringing one of the captured guns to bear on the enemy. Lieutenant and Adjutant P. Lugenbeel passed with me far into the corn-fields in front of the fort, and it gives me great pleasure to testify to his zeal, gallantry, and good conduct during the whole affair. In conveying orders from me to the regiment he received a slight wound in the shoulder.

In the hottest of the fire I met Captain Martin Burke of the 3d, and Lieutenant Shackelford of the 2d artillery, gallantly doing their duty.

I would recommend to your notice the gallant and soldierlike conduct of Sergeant Samuel Archer, of H company, 5th infantry, who, I am told, was the first man to enter the enemy's works.

Respectfully submitted.

MARTIN SCOTT,
Brevet Lieut. Col. U. S. A., com'ding 5th Reg. Infantry.

Brevet Colonel J. S. MCINTOSH,
Commanding 5th Infantry.

TACUBAYA, MEXICO, *August* 22, 1847.

SIR: I have the honor to report for the information of the commanding officer of the 5th regiment of infantry, that, on the morning of the 20th of August instant, I received verbal orders from Colonel N. S. Clarke, commanding the 2d brigade, to move in the advance with my company A, of the 5th infantry, under the instructions of

Captain J. L. Mason of the engineers. After advancing about one mile and and a half towards the right of the enemy's fortified position at San Antonio, over the uneven volcanic rocks, the enemy was discovered in full retreat along the great road to the city of Mexico. My company was then extended as skirmishers at the request of Captain Mason, and moved to the right and rear of the enemy's works, scouring the rugged fields of scoria to the border of the plain, and also the small fields and houses by which it was skirted. During the latter part of this movement a brisk fire from a party of the enemy's skirmishers, under cover, was opened upon my right flank while passing near a small skirt of wood and underbrush, but was not deemed of sufficient importance to delay the main object of the movement. We soon afterwards reached a small wood bordered with corn-fields, near the edge of the plain, from which, after reconnoitring the enemy for a moment, Captain Mason indicated to me the direction of the main road along which the enemy was rapidly retiring. I then advanced through a field of corn to a small field bordered by the magnay or aloe, and found the enemy at the distance of about one hundred and fifty yards in full retreat. Finding that we had effectually gained his rear, I opened a brisk fire upon his retreating column, which was soon followed by Captain Merrill's company K, of the 5th infantry, which had, a moment previously, advanced to a position on my right. The enemy promptly returned the fire in front, and also raking diagonally from the right. Finding myself supported, I ordered my company to charge upon the enemy with the view of intercepting his line of retreat.

Captain Merrill with his command advanced at the same moment, inclining to the right.

While advancing rapidly, the fire on both sides was brisk and well sustained, until the enemy in front was dispersed in the adjoining fields, when I changed my direction slightly to the left and engaged in the pursuit. A moment afterwards, and just previously to entering the road, 2d Lieutenant E. B. Strong, with a small detachment of F company, 5th infantry, and the regimental color, joined my command. Soon after entering the road I was also joined by 1st Lieutenant P. Lugenbeel, adjutant of the regiment.

With this command we pursued the enemy most vigorously in his flight, and soon routed him so completely as in a great measure to check his fire. During this time several of the enemy, with arms still resisting, were slain and taken prisoners, and the houses were broken open and examined by small parties sent under my direction, superintended by Lieutenants Lugenbeel and Strong, who rendered signal service by taking and securing prisoners, arms, and ammunition thus discovered. While engaged in the pursuit, a party of the enemy were discovered apparently engaged in spiking a heavy gun. I directed a fire upon them, under which they were put to flight, and Sergeant John Gollinger, 2d Lieutenant E. B. Strong, and 1st Lieutenant P. Lugenbeel, sprung forward and arrived successively after each other, taking a new 24-pounder iron gun—*the* first trophy of the field.

We soon entered the small village of Churubusco where several refugees were found, and a considerable quantity of ammunition, over which a guard was immediately placed. Near at hand I observed, from a small bridge, a portion of the enemy's ammunition and baggage train, about one hundred yards in advance, still retreating, and ordered my command, which had halted a moment from extreme exhaustion, forward to take possession of the bridge and plant the regimental color, and immediately opened a fire upon the train, driving the escort and conductors from it, when a heavy shower of grape and canister from the enemy's guns disclosed a new battery in position.

While this conflict continued, private James McKenna, of A company, was mortally wounded, and private Wilmer, of F company, severely. In a short time the 6th regiment of infantry advanced to within a short space of the bridge, when I informed Major Bonneville, commanding, through the adjutant, 1st Lieutenant Ernst, of the enemy's position, and recommended that the regiment should immediately form for a charge before the impression of the pursuit should have been diminished by delay, in which he concurred, and after a moment's preparation advanced in column of platoons, in which I joined with a portion of my company in a rapid charge along the road against the enemy's position. The enemy immediately opened a fire, momentarily increasing in intensity until it became most tremendous and overwhelming. The charging column finding the road encumbered by the enemy's ammunition wagons, abandoned it and crossed the deep ditch on the right into a corn-field, and continued to advance in an oblique direction against the enemy's works until so much cut up and dispersed as to require a suspension of the charge until reinforcements arrived. This terrible charge developed the extent, strength, and position of the enemy's works, contributing in a great measure to our subsequent success.

In conclusion, it affords me peculiar pleasure to bear testimony to the distinguished gallantry of 1st Lieutenant P. Lugenbeel, adjutant, and 2d Lieutenant E. B. Strong, and the uniform bravery and good conduct of the non-commissioned officers and men of A and F companies, of the 5th infantry, constituting my command, throughout the conflict.

As an act of justice to my command I submit this report, and respectfully request that it may be transmitted through the usual channel to general head-quarters.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

DAN. RUGGLES,
Captain 5th Infantry, commanding a detachment.

To the COMMANDING OFFICER
of the 5th Regiment of Infantry, U. S. Army.

Respectfully forwarded.

J. S. McINTOSH,
Colonel Brevet U. S. Army

HEAD-QUARTERS, BATTALION, 6TH INFANTRY,
Camp near Mexico, August 20, 1847.

SIR: I have the honor to report, that during the rapid march of your brigade, from its position in front of San Antonio to the San Angel road, to the right of the hacienda, the 6th infantry was under your immdiate observation. There I received your orders to march upon the enemy, then upon the road leading from San Antonio to Mexico. Hearing the heavy firing, I directed myself so as to reach their right flank. I advanced rapidly over fields of corn, deep canals, and upon my appearance the firing of the enemy ceased, and they rapidly retreated. I then made a rapid movement to the left, parallel to them, determined to pursue the advantage already gained by the happy combination of General Worth's division. Captain Ruggles, 5th infantry, with a portion of his company, was in advance of me. I overtook him at the bridge, where he informed me, through my Adjutant, Lieutenant Ernst, that the enemy had their ammunition wagons just in front defended by only a few pieces of artillery. Determined to secure these, I instantly ordered a charge upon the battery. I soon found myself enveloped in a tremenduous fire of artillery and musketry from a regular fortification. Struck by a ball in the arm and breast, I fell for a moment; when I recovered myself, I found the battalion crossing the canal to the right and entering the corn-field. I went to the right where Lieutenant Ernst, adjutant of my battalion, and Lieutenant Buckner, the regimental quartermaster, had rallied a portion of the battalion. Here sustaining the fire of the enemy for at least half an hour without support, I fell back to the main road, where I found the division arriving. I soon after received the order of General Worth, to advance with such men as I had. At this time the enemy was warmly engaged with the whole division. When I reached the flank of the enemy I found them retreating.

I cannot but feel proud of the manner in which the regiment advanced until literally cut to pieces. Observing Captains Hoffman, Alexander, Walker, and also Lieutenants Hendrickson, Armistead, and Nelson, with Lieutenants Ernst and Buckner, together with Sergeant Major Thompson, Battalion Sergeant Major Owens, and Sergeant Steinecker, in front leading the charge, along with the color-guard, and cannot speak of them too highly to the general commanding on this important and brilliant occasion.

It is but justice to those officers to state, that Lieutenants Ernst and Buckner rendered me the most important services during the day. I regret to be compelled to state that there are in my battallion ninety-two killed, wounded, and missing, besides which, Captain Hoffman and Lieutenant Buckner were slightly wounded, and Lieutenants Hendrickson and Bacon severely wounded at the head of their respective companies.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. L. E. BONNEVILLE,
Maj. 6th Infantry, Com. Bat.

To Lieutenant R. W. KIRKHAM,
A. A. A. Gen., 2d Brig., 1st. Division.

P. S. I have the honor herewith to enclose Captain Hoffman's report, of that portion of the engagement which came under his more immediate observation.

I am &c.,
B. L. E. BONNEVILLE,
Maj. 6th Infantry, &., &c.

Camp near Mexico,
August 20, 1847.

Major: I have the honor to make the following report of the services of that part of the 6th infantry, which came under my immediate command during the battle of to-day:

When you ordered the regiment to move forward against the enemy's works on the causeway, I advanced with the front, Lieutenant Armistead gallantly leading the front platoon. On reaching the wagons of the enemy, which blocked up the road in front of their battery, I discovered that but a portion of the battalion had followed me, and these under the effect of the very severe fire which we experienced in front, and a heavy cross-fire from the fort on the left, were almost marching by a flank. Being satisfied that nothing could be accomplished under such circumstances, by continuing to advance on the causeway, I ordered those with me to cross the ditch, into the corn-field on our right, and to move forward against the enemy's line of infantry on the left of his battery. This was handsomely done, but my force was too small to attack the numbers in our front, entrenched as they were, to whose heavy fire of musketry we were exposed all the time. I therefore requested, through Lieutenant Buckner, to be supported or recalled, and by your order I withdrew.

On reaching the bridge, I collected parts of several companies, and was in the act of forming them when I was ordered by General Worth, commanding the division, to form the battalion in column, and charge the battery again. This was done, but the fire of round shot, grape, canister, and musketry, which was poured upon us, direct and across, was too much for troops whe were now under fire for the first time, and in spite of my efforts, they again crossed into the field on our right. Here, with the assistance of the officers with me, they were soon restored to order, and I was joined by Captain Walker and Lieutenant Armistead and a few of his men, and the colors of the regiment from whom I had been separated, after the first charge, while in the corn-field. We then advanced against the enemy's left, and, in doing so, I was joined by a part of the 2d artillery under Captain Brooks and Lieutenants Daniels and Sedgewick; and by this charge, which turned their left flank and drew a large share of his musketry fire, the simultaneous charge of other troops on his main work was doubtless much facilitated. We crossed the canal and continued the pursuit of the routed enemy, till we reached the causeway leading to the city, in abvance of all other troops.

Our loss has been very severe, but I am unable to give the numbers. Lieutenant Hendrickson and Bacon were severely wounded in the first charge. Among the officers who distinguished themseves, I may be permitted to mention Captain Walker particularly, who was conspicuous by his gallantry in the whole affair; and 1st Lieutenant Armistead, and 2d Lieutenants Buckner and Hancock, who behaved in the handsomest manner.

Lieutenant Rosecrantz, of the 5th, joined me in the pursuit, and kindly offered his services to communicate any orders I might wish to give.

Among the rank and file who distinguished themselves, I noticed Sergeant McCann, the color bearer; Sergeants Williams and McIntyre, of company A; Sergeant Cressy, and Corporal De Mess, of company B; Corporal Ryerson, of company D; private Lenningham of company E; and Sergeant Down, of company F.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,
Comdg. 6th Infantry, &c.

Major B. L. E. Bonneville,
Comdg. Bat. 6th Infantry.

Tacubaya, *Mexico, August* 23, 1847.

Sir: In compliance with the division order number 13, I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the 8th infantry under my command, in the action of the 20th instant:

Soon after the regiment arrived within the reach of the fire of the enemy's artillery, it was ordered to move through the fields to the right and take a position in connexion with the troops already engaged. This movement was made as rapidly as the nature of the ground would permit.

On arriving near the position occupied by the 3d artillery and other troops, which were deployed some two hundred yards from the enemy's main work, it was found that these troops were sustaining an unequal contest with a much superior force, and suffering from the fire of the fort in front, and the enemies batteries on their left.

This fire was soon centred on the 8th infantry. The enemy being much sheltered from our fire, the only course to be pursued was to storm his works. Measures were immediately taken to reform the companies nearest at hand, which had become somewhat intermixed in passing over bad ground. This was the work of but a very short period. The troops then moved forward under a galling fire, and carried the fort by fording the wet ditch, and entering it through the embrasures and over the parapet.

The gallant manner in which the troops advanced upon the works is worthy of the highest praise. The companies under Brevet

Major Montgomery, and Lieutenants Selden, Bearsley, and Clark, having deployed to the right and moved forward, were soon under a severe fire. This flank movement, by threatening the enemy's rear, no doubt aided the assault on the fort. Major Montgomery with his company, having accidentally become separated from the others, pursued the enemy in his retreat a considerable distance.

Previous to the regiment leaving the main road, the companies D and K under Captains Screven and Gates, were detached to support Lieutenant Colonel Duncan's battery; and I can state, on the authority of that officer, that both officers and men performed their duties to his entire satisfaction.

The officers who assisted in the attack on the fort, and whose conduct came under my personal observation, were Brevet Major Wright; Captains Bomford and Smith; 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant Longstreet, and 2d Lieutenants Snelling and Pickett.

Captain Bomford and Lieutenant Longstreet, with the color of the regiment, entered the fort nearly together, and planted it on the walls of the work. The gallant conduct of these officers on this occasion, as well as during the whole of the action, deserves the most favorable notice.

Captain Smith, with a part of his company, entered the fort at another point immediately after the color was planted on the parapet. His conduct throughout the day deserves my warmest praise.

Soon after the fort was in our possession, one of its guns was turned on the fort to our left, which still held out, and aided in the capture of the work. To Captain Smith, who placed the gun in battery and fired it first, and Captain Bomford, and Lieutenant Longstreet, and Lieutenant Snelling, who afterwards took charge of the piece, and particularly the latter officers, much credit is due for their exertions on this occasion.

Lieutenants Snelling and Pickett were actively engaged during the action, and rendered important services.

To Brevet Major Wright I am greatly indebted for the assistance he rendered on all occasions, and particularly in forming the troops and moving them on to the assault. To his activity, coolness, and good judgment, the success of the attack is, in a considerable degree, to be attributed.

Lieutenant and Quartermaster Burbank rendered efficient services in conveying my orders, and in assisting in bringing up the troops.

I cannot close this communication without expressing my highest approbation of the conduct of Color Sergeant Ford, of H company, who bore the regimental color to the edge of the ditch, and entered the fort immediately after Captain Bomford and Lieutenant Longstreet.

With the fort was captured four Mexican officers, some twenty private soldiers, and four pieces of artillery. The possession of this work, to a great extent, cut off the retreat of the enemy from the post occupied by him on our left.

It is but justice to Brevet Captain Ayers, to say that he accompanied the attacking party of the 8th infantry, and, after the fort was taken, turned one of its guns on the flying enemy.

Respectfully submitted.

C. A. WAITE,
Major 8th Infantry, commanding regiment.

Lieutenant R. W. Kirkham,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General 2d Brigade, 1st Division.

San Angel, *Mexico, August* 23, 1847.

Sir: I have the honor to report, for the information of the general commanding the 2d division of the army, that, on the 19th of August, orders were received from the head-quarters of the army, directing me to report to Captain R. E. Lee, of the corps of engineers, with the company under my command, and was ordered by Captain Lee to take ten of my men, and select certain tools from the general engineer train, in addition to those always carried along with the company. I turned over the command of the engineer company to Lieutenant McClellan, who, under the direction of Captain Lee, proceeded at once to commence the work on the road from San Augustine to Contreras, in order to make it practicable for artillery. In about one hour and a half, I rejoined the command with the necessary implements for opening the road. Captain Lee directed me to retain the men I then had with me, and to take charge of a certain section of the road, to bring forward my wagons as rapidly as possible, and to see that the road was practicable before I passed any portion of it. At this time my company was divided into five sections, each under an engineer officer directing operations on the road.

The head of the column having halted, I reached the front in time to receive instructions from Captain Lee to halt the company, collect the scattered parties, and to examine the road inclining to the left, while he went to the right. Lieutenants McClellan and Foster had been for some hours detached. Having gone about four hundred yards, I heard just ahead sharp firing of musketry, and immediately after met Captain McClellan, of the topographical engineers, and Lieutenant McClellan, of the engineer company, returning on horseback—they had come suddenly on a strong picket, and were fired upon. Lieutenant McClellan had his horse shot under him. Information of the enemy's picket being in our vicinity was reported to General Twiggs, who ordered the regiment of rifles forward. There being several engineer officers present when the rifles came forward, I returned to my company, which had been for a short time left without an officer. Captain Lee about this time sent back for Captain McGruder's battery, which was conducted by Lieutenant Foster, and placed in position by Lieutenant McClellan. Both of these officers, though they of course had no command in the battery, remained with it during the cannonading, were very much exposed, and did very good service. The 3d infantry was ordered to support the battery. I moved forward with this regiment, taking my company and pack mules, loaded with tools, and placed my command under such shelter as could be found on the left, and near the position occupied by the 3d infantry in rear of the battery. In this movement one of the company was severely wounded, and two mules killed. Meeting with Lieutenant McClellan, I directed him still to remain with the battery, but to order Lieutenant Foster to rejoin his company. In a few moments this officer reported to me, and brought information that the troops were preparing to storm the enemy's position. General Twiggs had passed to the front. Riley's brigade had moved in advance by our right. Leaving the mules and tools, I moved the company forward, falling in with the brigade of General Smith. Captain Lee being present, with his consent, I requested the general to allow the engineer company to fight in his brigade. He told me to take the head of the column, and to direct myself towards a church in a village, on the left of the enemy's battery, between it and the city. Whilst passing down the hill and crossing the ravine, the enemy was rapidly appearing (reinforcements from the direction of the city) on an eminence beyond the church. The voltigeurs and 15th infantry took position in the village just before General Smith's brigade came up. General Smith directed me to take my company as an escort, reconnoitre the village, and find out whether Colonel Riley's brigade was in the vicinity. I continued some distance beyond the church, and finding a large Mexican force in front of me, and very near, I returned without seeing the brigade under Colonel Riley, which had, as I understood afterwards, advanced very near the enemy's battery. I saw enough of the village to satisfy me that one brigade of infantry could hold it against the whole Mexican army, provided artillery was not brought to bear upon it. The reinforcements of the enemy upon the hill in our front were rapidly increasing. They had at this time probably ten thousand men on the height formed in line of battle. Towards dark Colonel Riley's brigade returned from its advanced position, and joined the troops under the command of General Smith; too late, however, to allow time for forming the troops to attack the enemy in our front. Lieutenant McClellan joined me about this time in our movement on the village. Lieutenant Foster, who was on horseback, became detached with a few of the men, and did not rejoin me until after the action on the morning of the 20th. Just before night, we received a few shots from artillery in our front; the main battery on the left of the village had been annoying us for some time.

General Smith very soon after dark, on the evening of the 19th, informed me that the enemy's main battery would be stormed at daylight on the morning of the 20th. This would open the road for artillery, and our communications with General Scott would be re-established. There was at this time nothing but infantry on the side of the ravine occupied by General Smith; the ground over which the infantry had passed was perfectly impracticable for artillery, or even cavalry. There was but one road by which it was possible for artillery or cavalry to pass, and that was completely commanded by the enemy's battery. I received orders to hold the engineer company ready to move at 3 o'clock, a. m., and to take my place on the right of the rifles. On the morning of the 20th, there was considerable delay in the movement of the brigade under General Cadwalader, by which General Smith's brigade, now under the command of Major Dimmick, 1st artillery, was detained very nearly an hour. Part of the 11th regiment lost its way, caused the voltigeurs to halt, thus throwing the brigade under Major Dimmick, still further from Colonel Riley's, which had moved very soon after 3 o'clock. At the request of General Cadwalader, Major Dimmick ordered me to turn over the command of my company to the officer next in rank, and to move forward and conduct the troops that had lost their way. The rear of the column (two regiments of General Cadwalader's command) moved about daylight from the position where they had bivouacked. The whole force was by sunrise, or little after, in a sheltered position in rear of the enemy's battery.

The engineer company and rifle regiment were ordered to take place in line on the left of Colonel Riley's brigade, thus bringing them at the head of one of the columns of attack; Riley's brigade, forming the column which was under the direction of Lieutenant Tower, of the engineers, to move further to the right and attack the enemy on the right. Lieutenant Beauregard, of the engineers, conducted the column, at the head of which was the engineer company and rifle regiment. Colonel Riley's brigade, by a forward movement, gained the opposite side of a ridge leading down towards the battery. The column conducted by Lieutenant Beauregard, followed a ravine on the near side of the same ridge. Colonel Riley's advance became engaged with a very strong picket, some 300 yards or more from the rear of the battery, near the crest of the ridge; the engineers and rifles came up at once in position to take the picket in rear, delivered a deadly volley within 50 yards, cheered and rushed on. The enemy's force fled; the head of our column crossed the line of their retreat, which brought the right of the column, conducted by Lieutenant Beauregard, in contact with the 7th infantry, which formed the left of Colonel Riley's brigade. I went into the enemy's battery with the colors of the 7th infantry, my company immediately behind me. The enemy, or at least a portion of them, stood to their guns well, and delivered a fire of grape into our troops when the head of the column was within 25 yards of their pieces. Our troops followed the retreating enemy without halting until they were beyond the reach of our musketry. Lieutenant Beauregard then strongly advised that the troops be halted and formed. We had driven before us from 7 to 10,000 of the enemy, and knew that there were as many more in our vicinity. The troops were halted. A short time afterwards General Twiggs came up. The pursuit was soon resumed. At San Angels, we had an unimportant skirmish. Just after driving the enemy from San Angels, General Pillow arrived. Lieutenant Foster, with a portion of the company, rejoined me at this place about 11 o'clock.

In the action of the morning of the 20th, the battle of Contreras, my men acted with great gallantry; their promptness in obeying every order, and the effect with which they used their muskets, entitle them all to the highest praise. In my report to the chief engineer in the field, I shall make special mention of all who, to my knowledge, particularly distinguished themselves. I will mention here, First Sergeant D. H. Hastings, of the engineer company, who, by his gallant conduct and soldierly bearing in this action, richly deserves promotion to the rank of commissioned officer in the army. Sergeant Hastings was slightly wounded by my side in the battery. Sergeant Starr attracted my particular attention, by his gallant and efficient conduct. Sergeant Starr was the ranking non-commissioned officer with the detachment of the engineer company which accompanied Colonel Harney's command at the battle of Cerro Gordo. I would recommend him for promotion.

Artificer W. H. Bartlett attracted my particular attention by cool and steady gallantry. Artificer N. S. Read shot the color-bearer of the enemy's 12th regiment of artillery, and secured the color.

Lieutenant Foster was at this time, as I have before remarked, detached with a portion of the company, and at the head of his men led the 9th and 12th regiments of infantry in their attack on the flank of the retreating column at Contreras.

Lieutenant McClellan, frequently detached, and several times in command of the engineer company, is entitled to the highest praise for his cool and daring gallantry, on all occasions, in the actions of both the 19th and 20th.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GUS. W. SMITH,
Lieut. Engineers, commanding company.

Lieutenant W. T. H. Brooks,
A. A. A. General, 2d division U. S. A.

San Angel, Mexico, *August* 23, 1847.

Sir: I have the honor to submit, for the information of the general commanding the 2d division, the following report in reference to the operations of the engineer company under my command, during the afternoon of the 20th of August, in the attack of the enemy's works in front of the convent of Churubusco. Between 12 and 1 o'clock, p. m., I received orders to move from the village of ——— immediately after the rifle regiments, on a road intersecting the road from San Antonio to Mexico, in order to cut off the enemy already retreating from San Antonio.

I had not gone two hundred yards when I received orders to countermarch and move on another route intersecting the road from San Antonio to the city nearer to Mexico. The regiment of riflemen continued on the road on which I first started. The company passed by Captain Taylor's battery of light artillery and took its place at the head of the column. The column was halted by General Twiggs, and I was directed by him to send an officer in advance to see the position of a battery reported to be not far in front. Lieutenant McClellan was sent on one road, and Lieutenant Stewart, of the engineers, was directed by General Twiggs to take another. Both officers soon returned and reported a battery in front of a convent, the roof and steeples of which were in plain view of the head of the column and within 700 yards. The roof was crowded with troops; the battery was masked by intervening trees and corn-fields. General Twiggs then directed these officers to make a closer reconnoissance, and ordered my company as an escort. Having proceeded 500 yards, we saw troops on our right, left, and in front. A lancer was taken prisoner. Lieutenant Stevens directed me to take the prisoner to the general and request an additional escort of two companies. We were at this time about 300 yards from the battery, but it was still almost entirely masked from view. I delivered the prisoner and the message to General Twiggs, and returned at once to my company, which I had left in charge of Lieutenant Foster. Lieutenant Stevens joined General Twiggs whilst I was with him. When I resumed command of the company, Lieutenant McClellan reported to me that *our troops were already engaged in our front*, having apparently partly turned the battery and convent by our right. One of General Twiggs's staff was present and informed us that the rifles with Captain Lee, of the engineers, were reconnoitring the same works, and had gone to our right considerably farther from the battery than we then were. We all concurred in opinion that the rifles were engaged with a vastly superior force. There was at this time no firing of artillery. I ordered Lieutenant McClellan to report the result of his operations to General Twiggs. He did so, and on the recommendation of Lieutenants Stevens and McClellan, in which I concurred, the 1st regiment of artillery was ordered to support the rifles. The firing on the right increased; it was evident that several thousands of the enemy were pouring a heavy musketry fire into our troops on the right. The tops of the convent and the surrounding walls were lined with troops; the roof was literally covered. Lieutenant Stevens was of opinion that a few rounds of grape would disperse these masses and relieve our troops already engaged from a destructive plunging fire. He went back to the general, leaving myself the senior engineer then in front of the batteries. The fire had now become very brisk upon my party; having placed the company under the best shelter at hand, with Lieutenant Foster I proceeded to examine the works to determine the number, character and position of the pieces of artillery. Nothing heavier than a 4 or 6-pounder had yet been fired.

At this time, the 1st artillery came up to where I was. The lamented and gallant Burke, at the head of the leading company, addressing me, asked which direction they were to take. I inquired what were his orders. He said that the regiment was ordered to support the rifles. I pointed to the smoke, which was all we could see by which to determine the position of our troops engaged in a corn-field on our right, and told him that they reached their present place by moving farther to the rear out of range of the works, and remarked to him that the fire through which he would have to pass in the direction he was going was very severe. He replied that they were ordered to move by that road to support the rifles. The 1st artillery filed by and soon encountered, at the distance of 150 yards from the enemy, the heaviest fire of artillery and musketry that I ever heard, except that which was almost immediately after brought to bear upon Taylor's battery, which had been ordered to fire upon the convent; and, in selecting a place suitable for managing the guns, had most unfortunately been placed, entirely exposed, directly in front of a well constructed battery with heavy pieces firing in embrasure.

As the 1st artillery filed by me, I ordered my company to be formed, determined to go on with the reconnoissance, and, if possible, join the rifles on the right, and send back to the general accurate information in reference to the works of the enemy and the position of our own troops, which at that time I could not understand. The troops had become engaged in our front within ten minutes after a reconnoissance had been ordered by General Twiggs, and before the officer whom I was escorting had been able to make a single observation. In moving forward, I was opposite the centre of the artillery which inclined more to the left, towards the battery, whilst I kept very near the road; the ground was level, but some shelter was afforded to small bodies of men by the ditches, maguey plant, &c. I ordered my men to separate, to shelter themselves as much as possible, to keep within supporting distance of me, and not to cross the main road without further orders. I proceeded about two hundred yards, and arriving at the main road, came to the conclusion that, as the fire there was, I could not possibly cross the ditches on the side of the road and the wide roadway without the loss of half my company. I ordered every man to shelter himself in a small ditch, which was fortunately near us. Immediately after, I heard the fire of Taylor's battery passing directly over my head. Requiring my command to lie close, with Lieutenant Foster, I made my way to an old ruined wall in the centre of the road, and from that position sent Lieutenant Foster to General Twiggs to report the extent of the line engaged on the right, that we were directly in front of the works, and that in my opinion the whole force under General Twiggs's command should turn the enemy's position by our left. Another battery was seen distinctly to our right and far in rear of the Churubusco battery, apparently enfilading our line engaged on the right. Gen. Twiggs had already sent Colonel Riley's brigade to turn the position by our left, and take the battery by the gorge. When Lieutenant Foster returned, I withdrew the company to a position of more safety, and joined General Smith and Lieutenant Stevens, who were near the place from which I started with the 1st artillery. I remained there until after the action.

The non-commissioned officers, artificers, and privates of my company, throughout all their operations in the vicinity of this city—in clearing away obstacles raised by the enemy, in repairing roads, making bridges, &c., in reconnoitring, and in storming the positions of the enemy—have on all occasions acted in a highly creditable manner, and, under fire, have behaved with cool gallantry and great promptness and efficiency.

I have every reason to be more than satisfied with the daring gallantry and highly important services of Lieutenants G. B. McClellan and J. G. Foster, and am much indebted to them for the efficient manner in which they performed their arduous duties on the 19th and 20th of August. In the action on the 19th, I had 40 men engaged—two of the number were wounded. On the 20th, I had 38—two of the number wounded at Contreras. In the action at Churubusco no one of my company was touched.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GUS. W. SMITH,
Lieutenant of Engineers, commanding company.

Lieutenant W. T. H. BROOKS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General,
2d Divisions of Regulars.

SAN ANGEL, MEXICO, *August* 23, 1847.

SIR: In obedience to instructions, I have the honor to submit the following report of the services of the light battery under my command, in the recent conflicts with the enemy.

On the 16th instant, when the division commenced its flank movement to the left, I was directed to march one section of my battery in the centre and the other in rear of the division; the latter, for the purpose of keeping in check any of the enemy's cavalry that might attempt to annoy our rear. After marching a few miles, the enemy was observed in force on our left flank, with a large body of his cavalry advanced to within a mile of the road on which we were marching. Dispositions were soon made to drive them back; for this purpose, Lieutenant Martin's section, which was in the centre, was thrown into a field in front of the infantry, who were formed in line. These two pieces soon opened upon the cavalry, and with the addition of the howitzer, rapidly brought up from the rear by Lieutenant French, soon compelled them to retire. The march was then resumed, the enemy declining to follow us any further. On the 19th instant, the division reached San Augustin, and in the afternoon continued its march for the purpose of attacking the enemy, who was in position at Contreras. On account of the difficulty of the road leading to the enemy, the battery was ordered to follow in rear. No part was taken by the battery in the conflict which our troops were obliged to sustain, whilst getting into position to attack the enemy, for it was impossible to do so without exposing the light pieces of the battery to the imminent risk of being destroyed by their heavy guns.

On the next day, after the enemy's position was carried, I pushed on the battery, and joined the division in time to take the advance at San Angel. On reaching Churubusco, we came in sight of a church, where the enemy was posted—having, as was supposed, an entrenched battery thrown across the road. Troops were soon thrown forward to attack this place; and, after a short time, I was ordered to place the battery in a position where it was thought I could drive the enemy from the roof and walls of the church, and sustain the other troops in their efforts to carry this place by storm. On taking the position assigned me, I found we were exposed to a most terrible fire of artillery and musketry. This fire, as I afterwards ascertained, came from the artillery of a neighboring *téte du pont*, and from the artillery and musketry of a regular entrenchment, covering the front of the church to which we were opposite, and which the intervening Indian corn hid from our sight at the time. Here I opened my battery, and it was served with great precision and rapidity for about an hour and a half, notwithstanding it was exposed, during that time, to a constant shower of grape, round shot, shell, and musketry. At last, finding my loss was becoming very great, and having succeeded in driving the enemy from the roof and walls of the church, and given to our troops such support as was in my power, I determined to withdraw the pieces. This, on account of the great loss of men and horses, and the grounds being very heavy and intersected with ditches, was no easy task; but it was accomplished with the utmost steadiness and order, notwithstanding the still continued fire of the enemy.

In this affair two privates were killed, and two officers, (Lieutenants Martin and Boynton,) two sergeants, one corporal, and seventeen men, wounded. Fourteen horses were killed or utterly disabled, and several others wounded.

It gives me great pleasure to say that the officers and men behaved with a gallantry and coolness worthy of all praise. To the officers—1st Lieutenant Wm. H. French, 1st Lieutenant J. G. Martin, and 2d Lieutenant E. C. Boynton—my thanks are due, for the active and spirited assistance they gave me in the service of the battery; and I trust the great gallantry shown by these officers will receive due notice elsewhere. It is due to Lieutenant French, who remained with me to the last, to say, that he performed the additional duties which devolved upon him, in consequence of the wounds of the other officers, greatly to my satisfaction.

As my non-commissioned officers evinced a degree of courage and discipline that has seldom been surpassed, I deem it my duty to name them. They are, Sergeants Wilson, Martin, McGee, and Kallmyer, and Corporals Bigelow, Jones, Barbour, and Jameson.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS TAYLOR,
Capt. Com'g, light battery, 2d Division.

Lieut. W. H. C. Brooks,
A. A. A. Gen., 2d division regulars.

HEAD-QUARTERS, REGIMENT MOUNTED RIFLEMEN,
Hacienda Gaudaloupe, (near San Angel,) Aug. 24, 1847.

SIR: Agreeably to your order of this morning, I have the honor to report that the regiment of mounted riflemen under my command, composing a portion of the 1st brigade, 2d division, of regulars, was ordered to take up the line of march from the city of St. Augustine, with the view of attacking the enemy. After marching in advance of the division some three miles, the division ascended the mountain, immediately opposite to a place called Contreras, where the enemy were in force, and strongly fortified with heavy batteries, which they very soon opened upon us.

Having reinforced General Pillow, who was in command with his division, it was very soon noticed that the enemy's batteries were strongly supported by a large force of infantry and cavalry. The rifles were ordered by General Pillow to support a battery that he was about to order to the front. It was soon discovered that the rocky and cavernous country between our force and the enemy, interspersed with small corn-fields, was filled with the Mexican pickets and skirmishers, who had commenced a fire upon us under cover of their guns. I was directed to deploy and cover the front of the army, and to drive the enemy within their lines. I immediately deployed Captains Porter and Roberts's companies to the front, Captains Sanderson, Simonson, and Backenstoss's, to the right. The enemy, in that direction, commenced retiring. Captain Magruder's battery and the mountain howitzers, were, at this time, placed in position, and I was ordered to support them. I detached Captain Pope for this purpose. I then detached Captains Crittenden and Tucker's companies to the left of the battery, when the whole regiment became successfully engaged in a running fire with the enemy's skirmishers, driving them from behind the rocks, while, at the same time, our men were exposed to a continued fire of grape and round shot, which scattered the fragments of stone in every direction, striking a great many, but without doing much serious injury. This country being beautifully adapted to our arm of the service, great execution was done, with little loss to ourselves.

Our skirmishers advanced, and held positions within rifle shot of the enemy's batteries. Several officers of the rifles, who, from the nature of the country, became separated, held positions; many supposing, from the disposition of things, that the works of the enemy were to be carried on this day. While thus engaged, it being late in the afternoon, I received your order to concentrate as many of the rifles as possible, and join your command immediately. This being done, I reported accordingly, and the regiment was directed to take the position to the left of the enemy, after crossing a deep ravine, which divided the two armies. The brigade was reinforced by General Cadwalader, and this force advanced to the left of, and also occupied, the village of St. Geronimo; it was here reinforced by Colonel Riley's brigade. Large reinforcements of the enemy were seen advancing in line of battle in our front and on our right flank, occupying an extensive hill in front; immense numbers were also seen advancing on the Mexican road, and covered the slope and summit of the hill immediately in our front and right flank, a part of their force within short cannon range. It being near dark, we remained in this position until after your having assumed the command. Major Dimmick was reported to me as in command of the 1st brigade. The army was ordered into the village of St. Geronimo, where we lay upon our arms until about midnight, when we received orders to proceed with the utmost silence to take position, with a view of storming the enemy's works at Contreras. The rifles moved on with the others in the greatest regularity. Upon reaching the battle-field, which was done through the narrow lanes of the village and a deep ravine in rear of the enemy, I was directed by yourself to move immediately in rear of the left of the enemy's battery. In a few seconds the firing commenced, and I directed my men to play upon the artillery, which they did with admirable execution, advancing at the same time in the direction of the enemy's centre. At this juncture the enemy's cavalry commenced forming on the right of their battery, fronting our troops. This movement was about half executed, when the firing on all sides became warm; we very soon discovered a wavering in the Mexican lines. I then ordered my command to charge, which was done by both officers and men in the most gallant style. Colonel Riley's brigade charged down at the same time from our right.

Nothing can exceed the enthusiasm with which my command braved every danger and plunged into the midst of the enemy's ranks. The rifles were accompanied throughout by the distinguished young engineers, Lieutenants Beauregard, Smith, and McClellan—the two latter in command of a portion of the engineer troops—all, I am happy to say, bore themselves with the greatest gallantry. The whole force being brought up to bear upon them, they commenced retreating rapidly, still keeping up a heavy fire. Just at this moment, the riflemen, who were upon the opposite side and who had kept up a continual fire upon them, advanced rapidly and joined their regiment. Captain Sanderson with a party of rifles, in a most gallant manner, turned one of their 18-pounders, which they had left loaded, upon them, pouring into their retreating columns a discharge of grape and cannister, and continued it for some time, which did great execution. The enemy retreated into the village of St. Geronimo, where they made a momentary stand; here the havoc became fearful. Upon reaching the village, I mounted several of the foremost men, under Lieutenant Gibbs, who did good service in harrassing the retreating enemy, and preventing the escape of prisoners; the enemy here surrendered, and the firing ceased. At this juncture, we were ordered to take the road leading to the city of Mexico, a portion of the retreating enemy having escaped through the corn-fields and ravines contiguous to the village, and the army of reinforcements having also fled rapidly towards that city. At a hacienda, about half way between Contreras and San Angel, the rifles exchanged a few shots with the enemy. Upon reaching San Angel, it was discovered that the enemy had made a temporary stand; the rifles were ordered to deploy to the left of the road and advance upon the town; they soon gained a large stone house, crowded its parapets, and entered the place through its doors and windows, and were thus enabled to fire upon the retreating enemy. In a few minutes more we were in possession of the first town in the vicinity of Mexico. Continuing through the San Angel, I received an order to halt at a point which opened into the village of San Catharine; remaining in this position near an hour, I was ordered to move on; passed through San Catharine, and were again fired upon from a church contiguous to the fortified position; a running fire here ensued, which resulted in the capture of several prisoners, the remainder of the enemy having fled under their cannon at Churubusco.

From this point the regiment was ordered by General Scott to support a reconnoitring party that was sent in the direction of the San Antonio road. Having marched upon this road for some time, we came upon the division of General Worth at the time crossing the road we were upon, and marching in the direction of Mexico. The reconnoitring party returning, I had just ordered a countermarch, when a tremenduous fire opened in the direction of General Twigg's division. I moved rapidly in that direction, being compelled to retrace our steps to the point from which we marched, which we reached in the course of an hour. I reported to General Twiggs and waited orders. In a short time my regiment was ordered to the left of the whole army to support General Pierce. Just as the regiment reached the extreme left, the enemy commenced a rapid and precipitous retreat. The extraordinary exertions made on both days by the officers and men of the regiment of mounted riflemen deserves, and will receive, the consideration of their country.

To Captains Sanderson, Backenstoss, Porter, Lieutenants Hatch and Granger, in defending their positions in front of the enemy's lines on the evening of the 19th, and the extraordinary exertions they made to join their regiments on the morning of the 20th, which they succeeded in doing with others in time to participate in the victory of Contreras, deserve the highest commendation. Lieutenant Hatch is particularly spoken of by all in terms of praise. Captain Crittenden, Lieutenants Van Buren, McLane and Gibbs, have won for themselves the admiration of all. The gallant bearing of these officers, at the head of their men, in the charge upon the works at Contreras, their previous and subsequent good conduct, deserve the highest consideration.

The surgeon of the regiment, Dr. Suter, deserves the highest praise for his untiring exertion in behalf, not only of the wounded of his own regiment, but of the army at large.

Of the adjutant of the regiment, Lieutenant Palmer, I cannot speak too highly. His appropriate duties, exposed as he was upon both days to the enemy's fire, were executed with energy and pleasure; and at the storming of the enemy's works at Contreras, he was among the first to lead, encouraging his regiment by his example. I would most respectfully recommend him to your favorable consideration.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. LORING,

Major Commanding Regiment Mounted Riflemen.

To Lieutenant EARL VAN DORN, *Aid-de-Camp.*

HEAD-QUARTERS, 1ST REGIMENT ARTILLERY,
1ST BRIGADE, 2D DIVISION, ARMY OF INVASION,
San Angel, Mexico, August 23, 1847.

SIR: Agreeably to instructions from the head-quarters of the brigade of this date, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the five companies of the first regiment of artillery under my command, in the battle of Contreras, on the 19th and 20th August, 1847:

On the afternoon of the 19th instant, the first artillery were engaged, in common with the rest of your brigade, in supporting Captain Magruder's battery; after which, it passed with the brigade to the left and rear of the enemy. Here I was ordered by you to post the regiment in the garden of a hacienda, and defend the road leading to Mexico. Near dusk two large columns of infantry came down the road from the enemy's fixed battery, apparently with the intention of passing to our rear. An officer, who appeared to be the commander, came much within musket range, before he discovered my position, when the two columns retreated. Immediately after, the enemy threw a shell and a round shot into the garden without effect. During the night we captured two of the enemy's pickets, one of cavalry, the other of infantry—killed one man and one horse, besides capturing several Mexicans who attempted to pass the road. I think I delivered to General Shields fourteen or fifteen prisoners. About half past one o'clock, a. m., the regiment commenced to file out of the garden to join the brigade at the church; but owing to the darkness of the night, and the almost impracticability of the road, in consequence of the heavy rain, it was not able to cross the ravine and get to its position until after 3 o'clock. At the church it joined the brigade and marched to attack the enemy's batteries.

At the charge ordered by you at Contreras, Captain Winder's company, having a much easier position to cross the ravine, was on the hill and in pursuit of the enemy a little in advance of the other portions of the regiment. He informed me that he came within half musket range, and poured a destructive fire upon them in their flight.

The loss of the battalion in this action was two privates killed, and one commissioned officer, one non-commissioned officer, and two privates wounded—making a total of two killed and four wounded. The strength of the battalion was twelve officers and two hundred and nineteen non-commissioned officers and privates.

Lieutenant Grafton joined Captain Winder's company when the brigade moved from Captain Magruder's battery, and remained with it until after the battle of Contreras.

Previous to the regiment passing to the rear of the enemy, Lieutenant Haskin, with one non-commissioned officer and twenty privates, was detached from the battalion and joined Captain Magruder's battery, with which they served until after the battle of Churubusco.

Accompanying this is a detailed report of the killed and wounded in the battle of Contreras.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
J. DIMMICK,
Brevet Maj. 1st Artillery, commanding 1st Reg. Artillery.

To Lieutenant Earl Van Dorn,
A. D. C. 1st Brig., 2d Div. Regulars, San Angel, Mexico.

Head-quarters, 1st Artillery, 1st Brigade,
2d Division, Army of Invasion,
San Angel, Mexico, August 23, 1847.

Sir: Agreeably to instructions from the head-quarters of the brigade, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the five companies of the 1st regiment of artillery under my command, in the battle of Churubusco on the 20th of August, 1847.

Immediately after the repulse of the enemy at Contreras, the battalion marched with the division on the route to Churubusco. Several companies, at different times on the march, were detached as skirmishers. About 12 o'clock, m., the battalion was ordered to attack the position of the enemy at the church, reported by the engineers at the time to have but one piece of artillery. The point of attack selected by the senior engineer officer was masked by a corn-field, in front of which I deployed the battalion and ordered it to advance, when almost instantly a shower of musketry, grape, and round shot poured upon us, under which the battalion advanced through the field to a lane, when I discovered that the right had advanced to within one hundred yards of a regular bastion front, the curtain of which had four pieces in embrasure, besides nearly a thousand infantry, both of which kept up such a constant stream of fire that I could not advance further in line; I therefore ordered the men to cover themselves as well as possible. The left of the battalion advanced to within seventy yards of the work, being exposed to the fire of two pieces of artillery, *en barbette*, in addition to the fire of a considerable force of infantry, and some of them still nearer, so that they had a destructive fire on the cannoniers and infantry; which position the battalion maintained until the enemy were driven from their guns and bastion, when they were followed into their work, and surrendered. The third regiment of infantry came to our support, and were deployed on our left, when the two regiments became intermingled; the officers and men of the two regiments entering the fort together, except that Captain Smith of the 3d was the first officer in the fort, and that Lieutenant Brannan (adjutant) and Lieutenant Seymour, 1st artillery, were the next officers that entered.

I beg leave to call the attention of the general commanding the brigade to the gallant and daring conduct of the regiment generally, in advancing so near the enemy under so tremendous and incessant a fire, and particularly to that of the officers: Captain Nauman, commanding the right company, whose subaltern (Lieutenant Hoffman) was killed; Captain Burke, commanding the second, who, with his 1st sergeant were killed—the latter with five wounds; Captain Capron, commanding the third, who was likewise killed on the same line; Captain Hathaway, commanding the fourth, and Captain Winder, commanding the fifth, both of which latter companies were engaged within 70 yards of the works. The fire of these two companies was very destructive upon the enemy, and tended in a great measure to drive the cannoniers from their pieces. Lieutenant Coppee, of Captain Burke's company, was in advance with Lieutenant Hoffman when the latter fell. On the death of Captain Capron, the command of company B devolved on Lieutenant Gibson.

To Lieutenant and Adjutant Brannan I feel much indebted, for his efficient aid in the rapid deployment of the regiment in this action, and also on the 19th and morning of the 20th at the battle of Contreras.

The loss of the battalion in this action was three officers, one non-commissioned officer, and four privates killed, twelve wounded, and one private missing—making a total of eight killed and thirteen wounded and missing. The strength of the battalion was eleven officers and two hundred and seventeen non-commissioned officers and privates.

I would call to the notice of the commanding general of the brigade the untiring attention of assistant surgeon H. H. Steiner to the wounded, both of our army and that of the enemy. He deserves the highest reward for his unceasing exertions to alleviate their sufferings.

Accompanying this is a detailed report of the killed and wounded in the battle of Churubusco.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. DIMMICK,

Brevet Maj. 1st Artillery, Com'g 1st Regiment Artillery.

Lieutenant Earl Van Dorn, *A. D. C.*
1st Brigade 2d Division of Regulars.

Head-quarters, 3d Infantry,
San Angel, August 24, 1847.

Sir: I have the honor to submit, for the consideration of the commanding general of the brigade, the following report of the operations of the 3d infantry on the 19th and 20th instant:

On the morning of the 19th, the 3d infantry, composing a part of the 1st brigade of the 2d division, marched from San Augustine in pursuance of general orders No. — of that date. We had proceeded on our route about two miles when a considerable Mexican force, strong in artillery and cavalry, was seen strongly posted, about twelve hundred yards to the left of the little village of Contreras. The position was a gentle and open slope, terminated towards us, and about three hundred yards in front of the enemy's line, by a deep ravine, impassable in most places for any but footmen. The position was rendered still stronger by the nature of the ground on our side of the ravine, it being for a distance of some six hundred yards so rocky and broken as to be extremely difficult for any kind of troops.

In the first dispositions for attack, the 3d infantry was posted on the left of the brigade in front of, and about eight hundred or a thousand yards from, the Mexican line. In getting into this position the regiment was exposed to a very severe fire of heavy artillery, from which it sustained some loss in killed and wounded. It may be properly mentioned here, that about the time of making this movement by direction of the commanding general of the brigade, I detached three companies of my regiment to support Captain Magruder's field battery, which was about being brought into action. These companies were Captain Craig's company A, Captain Chandler's company I, and company E, under the command of Lieutenant Richardson, the whole under the command of Captain Craig. They did not join the regiment again until after the enemy had been routed at Contreras, but it will be seen that they performed valuable service while detached, and that in some measure they participated in the attack on that place.

For some reason, of which I am not informed, it was deemed expedient to change the point of attack, and accordingly the brigade moved to the right, crossed the ravine above described, and took position in the village of Contreras; the 3d infantry being formed on the right of the line just without and to the right of the village, and facing from the ravine. In the meantime, large Mexican reinforcements of infantry and cavalry were seen approaching from the city of Mexico; on their arrival, they formed line of battle about five or six hundred yards to our front. This line was afterwards reinforced by a small battery, probably of two pieces, which were posted on their left about opposite my regiment; and from which some three or four discharges were fired at it, but without doing any harm. About this time night came on, and soon after dark the regiment was withdrawn to a church within the village, the yard of which we occupied until the following morning.

The brevet brigadier general commanding having determined upon attacking the first Mexican position early the following morning, the command was in motion at 3 o'clock to reach the rear of the enemy's; but owing to the difficulties of the road, made still worse by the rain which had been falling incessantly during the night, it did not get into position until about sun rise.

I availed myself of the delays on the march to have the arms of the men well examined, and, when necessary, the loads drawn and fresh ones put in. Our route took us obliquely past the enemy's left, about eight hundred yards from it, and we were partially screened from its view by a low ridge of ground. Our approach was, however, discovered; and, as we filed past, a large body of his cavalry drew up in line on his left flank. About the time the 3d infantry arrived oppposite this point, the leading brigade had commenced the attack on the enemy's rear. This drew his cavalry from the position it had taken. The brevet brigadier general commanding immediately ordered the 1st artillery and 3d infantry to face to the left, and attack the enemy's left flank. The order was executed with the greatest promptness and spirit, and the attack was entirely successful at all points, the enemy being routed with great loss. After our victory, some little time was taken up in securing prisoners, &c., and as soon as those matters were attended to, the regiment marched with the balance of the brigade for San Angel, on the road to Mexico.

It may be proper for me here to recur to the operations of the three absent companies under Captain Craig. Very early on the morning of the 20th, Captain Craig received informal instructions to dispose his force so as to create a diversion in favor of the attack about to be made. It is probable that other troops were directed to take part in this diversion, but it was not so expressed by Captain Craig; and at the point at which he was stationed (directly in front of the enemy's line) only his detachment and a portion of the rifle regiment were concerned in it. During the previous night a body of the enemy had taken possession of a mud house on the edge of the ravine, in front of Captain Craig's position. Capt. Craig made his dispositions to attack this party, and as soon as he discovered that the main attack had commenced, or was about to commence, he charged the house, killing several of the enemy and taking some thirty prisoners. This movement drew a heavy fire from the Mexican batteries upon his command, by which it suffered some loss.

Captain Chandler here received a contusion on the head—fortunately not very serious, although it stunned him for some time. Captain Craig immediately crossed the ravine with his detachment, and rejoined the regiment during the short halt at this place—(San Angel.)

We had not been here very long when a large Mexican force was seen in motion in our front, and a few minutes afterwards troops again advanced. On arriving near Churubusco, the Mexicans were perceived to be in possession of that place; and as our column moved forward, a very heavy fire of musketry and artillery, which they poured into its advance, discovered them to be in great force. But little information could be obtained of their position, which was entirely screened by large fields of corn and other obstacles. Only one body, occupying a large stone building, could be discovered. The rifle regiment and the 1st artillery having been advanced and brought into action, left the 3d infantry in front of the main column. It was halted some two hundred and fifty or three hundred yards from the building seen to be occupied by the enemy, and on the road which passes about two hundred yards to the right of that building. Between this building and the point at which the 3d infantry was halted, and running obliquely from the road, was an irregular and broken line of small mud houses, some of them being as near as sixty or seventy yards from the enemy's position. On an intimation from General Smith, commanding the brigade, to bring the 3d infantry into action, it was moved forward, and occupied this line, from which the regiment poured in a brisk and effective fire upon the enemy, who was not, until now, discovered to be strongly entrenched. The regiment was hotly engaged for, I think, about an hour and a half, at the end of which time the enemy's position was carried by a charge. In this closing scene of the fight, it was the good fortune of my regiment to be the first to cross the enemy's lines and display its colors upon his walls. The regiment occupied that position until the following day, when it was assigned to quaters in this place. I could not find terms too strong to express my approbation of the conduct of my regiment in the operations and engagements of the 19th and 20th; and as the regiment, during the greater part of the time, was immediately under the eye of the general commanding the brigade, I feel sure that he will understand how difficult it is for me to discriminate in the conduct of my officers, when all were uniformly gallant. I cannot, however, omit to mention Captain Craig, an officer as habitually gallant in action as he is zealous and untiring in the discharge of his public duties generally. He received a severe wound in the action at Churubusco. Captain Van Horne, on duty as field officer, was active, under all circumstances, in the discharge of his duties, and rendered me valuable assistance on both days; and I would also call your particular attention to 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant D. C. Buell, who, as in all other engagements, was foremost in these two actions, rendered me invaluable services in carrying my orders, and I regret to say, that while this gallant officer was charging the enemy's works at Churubusco he received a severe wound.

In closing my report, it gives me great pleasure to add, that our wounded received, through our assistant surgeon, Dr. Keeney, every relief which skill and unwearied attention could insure.

Respectfully submitted.

E. B. ALEXANDER,
Captain Commanding Regiment.

NOTE.—Enclosed herewith are a return of killed and wounded, and Captain Craig's report.

E. B. A.

Brevet Brigadier General SMITH,
Commanding 1st Brigade. 2d Div. of Regulars.

San Angel, *August* 27, 1847.

Sir: Agreeably to instructions received from you on the morning of the 19th, opposite the enemy's works at El Contrario, I repaired with three companies (A, E and I) of the 3d infantry, numbering five officers and about one hundred men, to support Captain Magruder's light battery, which had taken position at about eight hundred yards from the enemy's works. On my reaching the battery, I informed Captain Magruder that I had been ordered there for the purpose of supporting his battery. The captain then requested me to make such a disposition of my command as I thought best, for supporting him, which I did, by placing them a short distance in front. In this position we remained for the day, the enemy's batteries keeping up a constant fire upon Captain Magruder's battery, which was so much cut up as not to be able to do much execution, but fired through the day whenever an opportunity offered for annoying the enemy. A short time after dark, Lieutenant Fitzgerald, of the 6th infantry, aid-de-camp to General Pierce, reported to me that a portion of that brigade were in a house a short distance in front of me, and surrounded by the enemy. I immediately consulted with Captain Magruder as to the propriety of taking a portion of my command to their relief; and, on being informed that one company would be sufficient to protect the battery, proceeded with two companies (A and E) to their relief. On approaching the house, I discovered that it was occupied by Mexicans, who at the first fire deserted it. After an examination of the premises, I found three wounded Americans, who were taken to the battery. On this occasion one Mexican was killed. After my return to the battery, Captain Magruder informed me that he had received orders to retire with his battery out of range of the enemy's shot, and that he wished me to bring up the rear with my command. We left at a late hour, and owing to the darkness of the night and bad state of the road (it having rained all night) we progressed but a short distance before daylight overtook us. A short time after daylight, we met the 9th regiment advancing, and I was informed by an officer, whom I took to be a field officer, that my command was to return and take up a position near the enemy's works, to make a diversion in favor of the assaulting party. Owing to the bad state of the road many of my men were detached from their companies, assisting the batteries, and some time elapsed before the order to return was communicated, and I regret that the order did not reach a portion under the command of Lieutenant Wilkins. I returned and took up my former position, and ordered my men to wipe out their guns and reload them. On reconnoitring, I found a large body of Mexicans occupying the same house I had driven them from the night before. I then determined, as soon as I found the storming army approaching the opposite side of the enemy's works, to open a fire upon those that occupied the house, thinking it might, in addition to driving them from it, draw the fire from their batteries, which I succeeded in doing. After firing a few rounds, we charged down upon the house, accompanied by a detachment of the rifles. We drove the enemy from the house, pursued them down the ravine below the work, killing a great number and capturing some twenty-eight or thirty of them. After turning over the prisoners I had captured, I joined my regiment at San Angel.

In concluding this report, I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of Captain Chandler, commanding company I; Lieutenant Richardson, commanding company E; Lieutenant Schroeder, commanding company A; Lieutenant Wilkins, Lieutenant Whistler, and the non-commissioned officers and soldiers under my command.

Respectfully submitted.

L. S. CRAIG,
Captain 3d Infantry, com'g detail of 3d Infantry.

Lieutenant Bowman,
Acting Adjutant, 3d Infantry.

Note.—Captain D. T. Chandler was slightly bruised by a stone, which was thrown by the explosion of a shell. Total killed, 2; wounded, 9.

Head-quarters Second Brigade,
San Angel, August 24, 1847.

Sir: I have the honor to report, for the information of the brigadier general commanding the division, the operations of my brigade in the conflict with the enemy, in advance of the village of San Geronimo, on the afternoon of the 19th, and in the attack upon the fortified convent of Churubusco on the 20th instant. Early in the afternoon of the 19th, I received, through you, his instructions to move with my brigade to the right and occupy the village of San Geronimo, for the purpose of cutting off the retreat of the enemy when driven from his works at Contreras, which were soon to be stormed by our troops.

My brigade, with its right in front, was accordingly moved in that direction until the rear of the village was gained. Immediately after passing the ravine on the left of the village, the advanced company of the 4th artillery, Captain Drum, deployed as skirmishers, became engaged with a body of lancers, who were immediately driven, with the loss of an officer and several men.

The brigade continued its march until the head reached the ravine on the right of the village, across which Drum's skirmishers were thrown, encountering and dispersing a second body of lancers.

The brigade was immediately formed in line for the purpose of sweeping through the village, but finding it impossible, from the closeness of the hedges and orchards, to move through in that order, I directed that it should pass through by battalions, the head of each being covered by a company of skirmishers, and that the line should again be formed on the opposite side. In consequence of the difficulties in the way, this movement could not be made simultaneously, and the 2d infantry reached the front of the village considerably in advance of the 4th artillery and 7th infantry.

A company of the 2d, commanded by Captain Wessels, covering a reconnoissance by Captain Canby in the direction of the enemy's works at Contreras, and further to the right the skirmishers under Captain Casey, became engaged with considerable bodies of lancers. That opposed to the first was immediately driven from its position, and a charge against the latter was gallantly repulsed. Captain Wessels was directed to retain his position, and to observe and report any movement of the enemy from his intrenchments. Observing that the enemy's lancers were still in force on our right, I ordered the 2d infantry to move against them. Their movement was immediately followed by the greater portion of the 7th, under Lieutenant Colonel Plympton.

Their force, greatly superior in number and supported by a heavy fire of artillery from the work at Contreras, was repeatedly repulsed, and eventually driven from its own ground with a severe loss in officers and men. Apprehending no further trouble from this quarter, the brigade was established in a ravine covered from the fire of the enemy's artillery, and held in that position for some time, in the expectation of an attack upon the enemy's intrenchments at Contreras.

Finding that no attack would be made, and that my right flank and rear were threatened by an overwhelming force, I determined to move into the village and open a communication with our troops in the rear. This movement, commenced on the right of the brigade, was ably and gallantly covered by a battalion of the 7th infantry, commanded by Captain Hanson. On reaching the village, I found and reported to Brigadier General Smith, who, with his command, had reached it a few minutes before me.

In approaching the village of Churubusco on the 20th, and soon after the attack upon that place commenced, I received the order of the brigadier general commanding to make an attack with my brigade (2d and 7th infantry)—the 4th artillery had previously been detached—upon the right flank of the enemy's position. The position to be occupied by my command was verbally designated by an engineer officer and pointed out by yourself.

I accordingly moved with my brigade to the point indicated, and advanced in a line parallel to the front I was ordered to attack. At the point from which this advance was commenced, a staff officer was left to communicate to the commander of the 7th infantry my instructions to form his regiment in rear, as a support for the 2d.

The position and force of the enemy was completely masked by a dense growth of corn, upon emerging from which my command became exposed to a destructive fire from the enemy's battery from the walls of the convent, and from his infantry in front and to the right (our left) of his position, and also to the fire of a portion of the 1st brigade engaged in front of the work, and on a line perpendicular to my own.

My command was immediately ordered to put itself under cover and to gain a position further to our left, from which, with less exposure, the enemy's fire could be turned with greater effect. A staff officer was at the same moment sent to order the 7th infantry from its position in reserve to the support of the 2d. The 7th was not found in the position I supposed it to occupy. The orders of the brigadier general commanding, halting it on the road, had not reached me, and although when found brought up by its commander with the utmost promptness and gallantry, a considerable length of time elapsed before it could reach the position originally assigned it. At this point it was halted by Captain Canby, until he could communicate with me and receive my orders for its disposition. Orders were immediately afterwards sent to move to the left and join the 2d infantry, but did not reach the regiment until the combat was terminated.

In the interval, a small part of the 2d infantry, misapprehending the order to move to the left, had retired and was for a short time out of action. Being speedily advised by the active exertions of my staff officers of this misapprehension, they promptly regained their positions in the line. The commander of one of those companies, (Captain J. W. Anderson,) gallant and chivalrous in every feeling, fell at the head of his company, nobly leading it a second time into action.

From the closeness of the corn, which entirely concealed objects but a few paces distant, and the early fall of several officers, my command unavoidably became much separated; but, notwithstanding this disadvantage, continued the fight with the most obstinate gallantry. The head of one company, with its young and gallant commander, were swept away by a single discharge. The commander of another (Captain J. K. Smith) was twice severely wounded, and with a single exception, all the men immediately around him were shot down. A desperate sally made at this point was momentarily successful, but was speedily repulsed by the fire from other points of the line. On the extreme left, Captain Casey, with his own and the color company, (Captain Wessel's,) gained a position from which he poured a destructive fire upon the enemy's infantry in rear of the main work.

Desperate sallies from the convent were repeatedly repulsed by inferior numbers, and the enemy, yielding his ground with the utmost obstinacy, was eventually driven from this position, and the colors of the 2d infantry planted in the road in rear of the work, at the same moment that the cheering from the front announced its fall.

Our joy in these successes is clouded by deep grief for the losses we have sustained, independent of the regiments of my brigade, the most serious of which have been referred to in another report. The regiment I have for years had the honor to command has suffered severely. First among these, is the death of Captain Anderson—distinguished by his gallantry, and slightly wounded in the conflict at San Geronimo; still more distinguished in the assault upon Contreras, he fell mortally wounded while gallantly leading his company in the attack upon Churubusco. For several years my adjutant, I was closely connected with him by the associations of duty and the more intimate ties of friendship. It is with the profoundest grief that I speak to you of his death. Lieutenant Easby, a young officer of great promise and the most daring gallantry, also fell in this attack at the head of his company. In the death of these accomplished officers the 2d infantry has sustained a loss that will be felt for years, and the service and our country one of the deepest character. Captain J. K. Smith was twice severally wounded. Lieutenant Lovell, wounded slightly at San Geronimo, was again wounded at Cherubusco, and for a short time disabled. Lieutenant Gardner was once slightly, and once severely wounded.

The loss in the brigade in the operations of the 19th at San Geronimo, was one wounded in the 4th artillery, twelve in killed and wounded in the 2d infantry; among the latter, Captains Anderson, and Lovell slightly, and one wounded (Lieutenant Humber) in the 7th infantry.

The conduct of my command in the operations of both days was characterized by great coolness and steadiness when exposed to the heavy fire of the enemy, and by the utmost gallantry when closely engaged. Officers and men were active and zealous in the performance of their appropriate duties, and, in bestowing upon them the highest praise in my power, I feel that they receive much less than is merited.

Lieutenant Colonel Plympton, 7th infantry, Major Gardner and Brevet Major Brown, 4th artillery, and Major Bainbridge, 7th infantry, for active gallantry and efficient service on the afternoon of the 19th and morning of the 20th; Captains Morris and Kingsbury, the commander and acting major of the 2d infantry, for active and important services at Contreras and Churubusco; Captains Smith, Casey, and Wessels, 2d infantry, for being actively and gallantly engaged in three successive conflicts with the enemy, and Captain Drum and Lieutenant Benjamin, 4th artillery, for important and gallant services on the afternoon of the 19th and morning of the 20th, merit the especial notice of the commanding general and of the government. Lieutenant Brooks, acting assistant adjutant general of the division, accompanied my command on the afternoon of the 19th and rendered important services. Lieutenant Tower, of the engineers, a volunteer aid in the operations of that day, was extremely useful and active in making reconnoissances and in communicating orders. His highly gallant and valuable services on the morning of the 20th are mentioned in another report, and will, I trust, be adequately rewarded.

Captain Canby, assistant adjutant general, at all times active and zealous in the performance of his duties, was actively and constantly engaged in all the operations of the 19th and 20th, in making reconnoissances, in conducting detachments, or in the communication of orders. His services were of the most important and gallant character, and, in again recommending him to the favorable notice of the government, I do it with the strong hope that his services will not pass unrewarded. Lieutenant Hayden, aid-de-camp, was present in all the operations of the 19th and 20th, and deserves my special commendation for the zeal and gallantry displayed in the execution of his duties. In naming these officers, I have selected those only who were isolated by position or by peculiar circumstances. For the many other instances—*and there* were many—

of gallant and important services rendered by the officers of my command, I respectfully refer to the recommendation made by subordinate commanders, whose reports are herewith submitted, and hope that the general commanding will receive them as my own.

A sketch exhibiting the operations of my brigade is now in preparation, and will be submitted as soon as completed.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

B. RILEY,
Brevet Colonel, commanding 2d Regiment.

Lieutenant W. T. H. Brooks,
A. A. A. General, head-quarters, 2d division.

Head-quarters, 2d Brigade, 2d Division of Regulars,
San Angel, August 24, 1847.

Sir: I have the honor to submit for the information of the brigadier general, commanding at San Geronimo, on the 19th and 20th instants, the following reports of the operations of my brigade, in the assault upon the enemy's intrenched position at Contreras, on the morning of the 20th.

In the course of the evening of the 19th, I received his instructions to prepare the 2d brigade, supported by the 1st, to surprise and storm the enemy's position on the heights above, before daybreak on the following morning. In accordance with these instructions, at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 20th, my instructions were personally communicated to battalion commanders. The brigade was immediately afterwards formed, and the march commenced a little before 3 o'clock.

The head of my command was guided by Lieutenant Tower, engineers, who had previously been ordered to report to me, accompanied by Captain Canby, A. A. G.

The intricacy of the path that we traversed, and the difficulties to be overcome, much increased by the darkness of the night, and the incessant rain, were so great that the rear of my command did not debouch from the village until after daylight. Favored by a light fog, which concealed our movements from the enemy, the brigade was conducted by Lieutenant Tower up the ravine, until it gained a position entirely in rear of the enemy's work.

Finding but a small force of lancers upon the plain, and believing that the ravines, which, from observations made on the preceding day, were known to exist, could be more easily crossed in extended than in close order, my dispositions were made for advancing in line of battle. A moment before this movement was to have been commenced, I received, through Lieutenant Tower, the instructions of the brigadier general commanding, to form two columns of attack. This change was made with as much rapidity as possible. The column (of division) on the right, commanded by Major Gardner, was composed of the 4th artillery and three divisions of the 2d infantry; that on the left, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Plympton, of two divisions of the 2d, and the whole of the 7th infantry. These were immediately put in motion, and after crossing the first ravine, the head of each was halted until the divisions, much broken by the difficulty of crossing, could be reformed. The second ravine was avoided, by making a detour to the right, and the brigade advanced rapidly and directly upon the enemy's rear, preceded by Captain Canby and Lieutenant Tower, for the purpose of making a close reconnoissance of the enemy's position and movements. When a few hundred yards from the work, they returned and reported that the movement had been discovered, and that a considerable force of infantry was moving out to oppose our progress. The columns were immediately halted, and the leading divisions of each deployed, to cover the ridge by which the enemy's work was approached. The rear divisions were held in reserve, and a division of the 2d infantry, commanded by Captain Casey, was thrown forward, and deployed as skirmishers, to cover the front of the brigade. As soon as these dispositions were completed, the advance was ordered, and the whole line moved forward with the utmost intrepidity and enthusiasm. The skirmishers immediately, and soon afterwards my whole command, became engaged with the enemy's infantry. The fire from this force was returned with rapidity and effect, and it was quickly driven into the intrenchments, rapidly followed, under a heavy fire of grape and musketry, by our own troops.

From their position, the advanced division of the 2d infantry, commanded by Captain Casey, and that of the 4th artillery, commanded by Captain Drum, were the first to reach and drive the enemy from his guns. Two on the left were captured by the former, and an equal number on the right by the latter. It was the glorious fortune of the 4th artillery to find, that the guns it had thus captured were those that months before were lost by that regiment upon the bloody field of Angostura. Mingling with these, and emulating them in a noble gallantry, came the advance of the 7th. The colors of three regiments, borne in the thickest of the fight, reached the work from different points, and entered it at the same moment.

The conflict in the intrenchments was short, but close and severe; the enemy, overpowered at all points, abandoned his guns, his munitions of war, his property, and fled in confusion, closely followed by the troops of this division and those of General Cadwalader's brigade.

The loss in my brigade in this assault, in killed and wounded, was 83. Among the former, it is my painful duty to mention Captain Hanson, of the 7th infantry, who fell whilst nobly leading his company into action. Gallant, accomplished, his death will be felt as a severe loss, not only in his own regiment, but to the service, and to his country. Captain Ross, of the 7th, was severely, Captain Wessels, of the 2d, slightly, Lieutenant Collins, of the 4th artillery, severely, and Lieutenant Tilden, of the 2d infantry, slightly wounded.

The gallant color-sergeants of the 4th artillery and 2d infantry, Goodwin and Daily, conspicuous from their positions and gallant bearing, were both killed in the thickest of the batle. The colors of those regiments were subsequently borne in the action by Lieutenant Benjamin, 4th artillery, and Captain Wessels, 2d infantry.

Of the general conduct of my command I cannot speak in too strong terms. Enduring with cheerfulness the suffering of a dreary bivouack; encountering and overcoming with a steady perseverence the many obstacles of a night march, on an intricate path, and assaulting with the most enthusiastic gallantry the enemy's strong position and immensely superior numbers, it deserves, and I trust will receive, higher commendation than is in my power to bestow.

It is my pleasing duty to add, to that of their immediate commanders, my own testimony of the gallantry and efficiency of the advance of the 1st brigade, which, crossing the ravine at a lower point, was actively and closely engaged upon my left during the assault, and with the remainder of that brigade joined in the pursuit beyond the work.

To the commanders of regiments and their field officers, and to the commanders of the columns of attack, my thanks are especially due for their promptness in the execution of orders, and the gallantry and effect with which their respective commands were brought into action.

The 4th artillery was commanded by Major Gardner, with Brevet Major Brown its acting major. The 2d infantry, by Captain T. Morris, with Captain Kingsbury its acting major. The 7th infantry, by Lieutenant Colonel Plympton, with its major, Bainbridge.

I respectfully call the attention of the brigadier general commanding to the gallantry and efficiency displayed by Lieutenant Tower of the engineers, in conducting my brigade from the village of San Geronimo to the enemy's work. Active and indefatigable in his exertions, his services were of the most important character, and merit especial notice.

My staff officers, Captain Canby and Lieutenant Hayden, A. D. C., were constantly engaged in the performance of their appropriate duties, and rendered important services.

The recommendations made by subordinate commanders, copies of whose reports are herewith submitted, are adopted as my own.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

B. RILEY,
Brevet Colonel, Comm'g 2d Brigade.

Lieutenant Earl Van Dorn,
A. D. C., &c., Head-quarters 1st Brigade.

HEAD-QUARTERS, FOURTH ARTILLERY,
Cuyaron, August 23, 1847.

SIR: I have the honor to report the services of the 4th artillery, under my command, on the 19th and 20th instant.

Forming the right of the 2d brigade of the 2d division of regulars, it marched with the division from San Augustin, about noon on the 19th, with a view to cover the operations of Major General Pillow's division. On arriving at the position occupied by the latter, on the hill, name unknown to me, but in view of the town, it was found that a large force of the enemy were strongly entrenched on a height to our left. The 2d brigade (the 4th artillery at its head) was then detached, and moved over the hill to gain a position on the enemy's left, in order both to cut his communication with the city of Mexico, and to co-operate with the main force in his front, when an impression should be made by it upon his strong position. During this movement of a full mile, made over volcanic rock, exceedingly rugged and sharp, interspersed with deep chasms, and impassable except on foot, we were exposed to a severe fire of the enemy's cannon. We passed a deep and difficult barrancas, and then the leading company of the regiment, (G,) under Captain Drum, assisted by the gallant Lieut. F. J. Porter, were sent forward as skirmishers. Having reached the main road between the enemy and the city, it encountered a detachment of lancers, conducting a mule train, which it quickly dispersed, killing four or five of them, and capturing the train. Crossing the road, we advanced to the rear of the small village of San Geronimo, and came upon a second barrancas, forming the extreme edge or skirt of the town, and terminating our march in that direction. Across this, however, the company of skirmishers was thrown, and again encountered a body of lancers, which it also dispersed. The brigade was then thrown into a line, to advance through and sweep the village, the 4th regiment of course on its right. The intricate form of the village, embosomed as it is in trees, shrubbery, and corn-fields in full growth, and cut up into narrow lanes, bordered throughout with the largest growth of aloes, rendered it impossible to preserve the lineal formation, and flank movements were for the most part substituted. It was, however, thoroughly searched through its whole extent, under a heavy fire of the enemy's balls and grape shot from his intrenchment now near at hand.

The regiment, from the causes just stated, had got separated from its two companions, the 2d and 7th infantry, but, attracted by their fire, it soon rejoined them at the upper extremity of the village, nearest the enemy, and continued with them through the remainder of the day. General Smith having, just before dark, arrived with the 1st brigade and General Cadwalader's force, assumed command, and ordered an attack on a large body of the enemy's troops, (artillery, infantry, and cavalry,) on the hill to the right of the barrancas last named, on the skirts of the town, aud opposite to the enemy's intrenchments.

The regiment was formed in readiness for this service, but night, rain, and darkness, having caused the general to abandon this purpose, we bivouacked in the narrow lanes of the village, without fire or shelter, the rain meanwhile pouring throughout the night in torrents. Thus ended the painful and apparently fruitless operations of the 19th; giving to the enemy the comfortable, though, as it proved to him, the delusive hope of having cornered up a division of the American forces, ready for his next morning's capture.

An attack, however, of the most daring character upon the enemy's intrenchments, in the opposite direction, had been resolved upon, and the 2d brigade (Colonel Riley's) had been ordered to make it, supported by the residue of the command. At 3 o'clock, next morning, it was to be put silently in march for that object, to enter, surprise, and carry them with the bayonet alone. At the appointed moment it did march, the 4th artillery leading; but the darkness of the night, the flooding rain, the clayey and precipitous nature of the ground, and the intricacies of the way, baffled the best intentions, and daylight appeared before these obstacles could be surmounted by the rearmost of the brigade. The silent attack having failed, the open sunlight assault was substituted; and notwithstanding the great disparity of force, and the audacity of the attempt, was most successfully and gloriously accomplished. Of this exploit, so far as the regiment is concerned, this is the brief account.

The brigade, under cover of the ravine in which it was now collected, moved to within some three-quarters of a mile of the rear of the intrenchments, and was then formed into column of attack, the 4th artillery in front, in double column. In this order it advanced until within about 800 paces, crossing one deep barrancas, and avoiding another by turning it to the right, when the regiment was deployed in line of battle, still holding its position in the lead. The order was then given to advance; and, when some fifty yards from the place of deployment, was met by the heavy fire of the enemy's infantry, thrown forward from the intrenchments. This fire was immediately returned by the battalion, which, quickly advancing on their line, broke and drove it from its position. Continuing steadily to advance, at about 4 or 500 paces from the enemy's works, he opened upon the regiment a severe fire of grape from two six-pounders, which, however, failed to check its progress. It continued to move forward steadily and orderly, keeping up a spirited and effective fire on the enemy; and, at the word to charge, precipitated itself most gallantly upon his batteries and entrenchments, driving him from them in the utmost confusion. We continued the pursuit, with the residue of the troops, through all his works, and down the height on the opposite side, and across the bridge, pouring upon him the most destructive fire, until the victory was completed by his dispersion, and our possession of all his works, artillery, ammunition, &c., and some 1,500 prisoners.

By the last discharge of grape shot, our brave color-bearer (Sergeant Henry M. Goodwin,) was shot dead; and his flag, which had previously been not marred, but honored, by having its dart head and tassels successively shot away by the cannon balls of the enemy, and a rent made in it by his grape shot, was seized by Lieutenant Benjamin, and by him gallantly borne the first into the enemy's works. But the circumstance which, at this moment gave a thrill of joy and pride to the regiment, and has excited the strongest feeling of exultation throughout this army, and no doubt will gratify the nation no less, is, that the two pieces of cannon which our regiment thus encountered and captured, were the identical guns which, in the language of the general-in-chief, "were lost by it on the field of Buena Vista without dishonor, and were recovered with glory."

To Captain Drum, already mentioned, and his company, is due the credit of being the first to enter the works, and place hand on these guns. I must be excused for adding, for the sake of the regiment, heretofore not enough noticed, that the general-in-chief, immediately after the battle, and on the spot, in a public expression of his approbation of, and thanks to, the regiment, promised that these guns, with an appropriate inscription to its honor, should be given to the regiment in perpetual token of its achievement.

The loss of the regiment, in killed and wounded, is thirty-six; and its happy smallness, under circumstances of the greatest apparent exposure, is attributable to the too high fire of the enemy and our nearness to him.

I now close my report, by the most difficult yet most grateful duty of calling your attention to the other gallant men who on these days so nobly sustained the character of American soldiers. The services of Brevet Major Brown, my acting field officer, always efficient, were on this occasion worthy of special note. In command of the right wing, he skilfully guided it through obstacles presented by the broken ground, maintained it in good order, under the flank and near fire of the enemy's cavalry below the hill; infused into the men the best spirit, and gallantly advanced upon the enemy's cannon and works. I take pleasure in commending him to your special notice.

Captain Ridgely, commanding company C, assisted by Lieutenant Collins, until the latter was wounded; Lieutenant Phelps, commanding company H, supported by Lieutenant DeRussey; Lieutenant Hill, aided by Lieutenant McJilton, in command of the color company, E, which, from that circumstance, probably attracted the heaviest fire of the enemy, and suffered by far the greatest loss; Lieutenant Benjamin, commanding company D, assisted by Lieutenant Governeur, and Lieutenant Getty, commanding company F, without an assistant; one and all evinced the most determined courage, and exhibited in their respective spheres, the best military talent.

Lieutenant A. P. Howe, the adjutant, ably and bravely seconded by Sergeant Major R. W. Howard, was ever prompt, skilful, and energetic, and showed the most exemplary courage and conduct during the whole time. To Doctor Cuyler, surgeon of the regiment, I offer my thanks for his able services, always marked by his kindness and humanity.

The necessary duties of Lieutenant J. P. McCown, quartermaster of the regiment, constrained me to deny his wish to be in the action, and he remained at San Augustin, in the zealous discharge of his functions. And, finally, I have to testify, with pride and pleasure, to the indomitable valor of all the non-commissioned officers and privates, without an exception.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN L. GARDNER,
Major 4th Artillery, commanding.

Captain E. R. S. Canby,
A. A. General, 2d brigade, 2d division, army near Mexico.

Head-quarters, 2d Regiment U. S. Infantry,
Cuyaron, Mexico, August 23, 1847.

Sir: I have to report the operations of the second regiment of infantry, which I had the honor to command, in the recent conflicts with the enemy on the 19th and 20th instant.

On the 19th instant, about noon, the second division of regulars marched from San Augustin for the purpose of covering the operations of the division of Major General Pillow. Upon coming up with this division, we found it occupying a height in front of a field-work of the enemy, situated on a hill, known as Contreras. The second brigade of the second division (Riley's) was immediately detached and directed to turn the enemy's works to their left, and cut off his communication with the city of Mexico. In moving to its position, and in passing through the village of San Geronimo, which was done by the heads of regiments, the regiment was constantly fired upon with solid shot and shells from the batteries of the enemy; fortunately, however, the trees bordering the lanes afforded us a concealment from their direct view, and we were thus enabled to gain a position nearly in open sight of his works, without loss. Captain Wessels was ordered to accompany Capt. Canby, assistant adjutant general, on a reconnoissance, and while so employed, became engaged with the lancers of the enemy, who were immediately driven from their position.

Captain Casey's company, detached as skirmishers to cover the advance of the regiment, was also attacked by lancers. The attack commenced by a discharge from escopettes, wounding several of our men, and ended in a charge which was firmly withstood and gallantly repulsed—a well directed fire from his company levelling horses with their riders. Lieut. Steele, for his coolness and gallantry in this affair, merited and received the thanks of his commanding officer. The regiment was immediately ordered forward to the position occupied by Capt. Casey's company, when, perceiving large bodies of the enemy's cavalry approaching towards our right and left from the front, and a third body of the same arm approaching our rear from the direction of the fort, by order of the colonel commanding brigade, a square was formed, supported by an interior reserve, commanded by Lieut. Lyon. A large body of infantry and cavalry was about this time discovered approaching from the direction of the city of Mexico; yet, notwithstanding this, the regiment still held its position, coolly awaiting the expected charge from the cavalry, now in its immediate vicinity, and exposed the whole time to a direct fire of shot and shell from the batteries at Contreras.

After awaiting their attack for some time, and the enemy's columns of infantry still continuing to opproach, the colonel commanding brigade directed the square to be reduced, and the regiment moved to a stronger position. This position was occupied for a short time, when, the enemy not offering to follow up his demonstrations of attack, the regiment was ordered to fall back about sunset upon the village of San Geronimo for the night. Our loss in this affair was one killed and eleven wounded. Among the latter, Captain J. W. Anderson and 1st Lieutenant Lovell, both slightly.

The regiment laid upon its arms that night, in the lanes of the village, exposed to continual rain. About 3 o'clock, on the morning of the 20th, our pickets were called in, and we moved with the other regiments of our brigade to the assault of the enemy's position at Contreras; the brigade being conducted by Captain Canby, assistant adjutant general, and Lieutenant Tower, engineers. About daylight we were halted in a ravine, in rear of the position to be attacked. The brigade was here formed into two columns of attack; the one on the right composed of the 4th artillery, under Major Gardner, in front, with the three first divisions of the 2d infantry in rear; and the column on the left, composed of the two rear divisions of the 2d infantry, in front of the 7th infantry, commanded by Colonel Plympton. Both columns, under the command of the colonel commanding the brigade, advanced steadily to the attack—crossing a deep ravine and avoiding another by turning it to the right—until within about five hundred yards of the enemy's intrenchments, when we were met by a battalion of the enemy, thrown forward to oppose us. The columns deployed promptly, under a heavy fire from the enemy's advance, and a discharge of grape from his batteries. The command to advance was now given, which was promptly and intrepidly obeyed; the brigade driving before it the enemy's advance, and, following closely after, attacked his main body and drove it from their works. The advance of the 2d infantry, with the colors, entered the enemy's works simultaneously with that of the other regiments of the brigade, and participated equally with them in capturing the 22 guns, 4 howitzers, small arms, and much ammunition, &c., with many horses and mules taken at this place. Captain Casey, among the first to enter the works, captured two pieces of the enemy's artillery, driving him from them, and them pushed forward with a detachment of the regiment, accompanied by Captain Wessels and 1st Lieutenant Lyons, and pressed hotly upon the rear of the enemy, who soon raised a number of white flags, and their surrender was immediately accepted, when about 200 prisoners, together with two pieces of artillery, were taken.

The color-sergeant, Dennis Daily, manfully bearing himself among the foremost, was shot dead; and Captain Wessels, though wounded at the same time, gallantly raised the colors and pressed on. Captain J. R. Smith, commanding the fifth division of the regiment, was with his command among the foremost at the storming of the position; and I would also add, as deserving good mention on this occasion, Captain Penrose, commanding company I; Captain Anderson, commanding company H; 1st Lieutenant Lovell, commanding company E; 1st Lieutenant Davidson, commanding company F; 2d Lieutenant Easley, commanding company K, and 2d Lieutenant Shureman, commanding company A. They all participated with much zeal and energy. I would also add, upon the authority of Captain Casey, that 2d Lieutenant W. M. Gardner gallantly pressed forward and was the first at one of the guns, and, together with Lieutenants Lyon, Jarvis, and Jones, turned several of the pieces upon the retreating enemy, but which, for want of proper materials, could not be discharged. Lieutenants Tilden, Jones, and Davis, respectively in command of separate detachments, secured each a number of prisoners; Lieutenant Jones, with five or six men, taking two Mexican captains and about thirty men. Captain Kingsbury, the acting major of the regiment, by his energy, coolness, and good judgment, contributed much to the success of the regiment on this occasion. Lieutenant Jones, the adjutant of the regiment, deserves my thanks for his promptness in communicating my orders, and for his coolness in action well merits my praise. In this conflict, three were killed and twenty-three wounded; among the latter, Captain Wessels and Lieutenant Tilden, both slightly.

After the route of the enemy from the field-work at Contreras, the 2d infantry passed on, with other regiments of the second division, in pursuit of the enemy, until halted in the village of Cuyaron. Soon after halting, rapid firing was heard in our front, and our division was ordered up to support the first, then engaged in an attack upon the *tete du pont*, in rear of the convent of Churubusco. The second division moved forward on the road leading to the convent, which was defended in front by a mud fort. In approaching this work, the second infantry turned off to the left, and passed through a dense corn-field fronting the work, in line of battle perpendicular to the road. Shortly, the regiment became warmly engaged with the enemy; but, owing to the close growth of the corn, the men in advancing became much separated. Notwithstanding this disadvantage, and although exposed to the most galling and destructive fire of grape and musketry from the work and convent, the regiment stood well its ground, and returned with spirit the enemy's fire. A portion of the regiment, under Captains Casey and Wessels, succeeded in gaining a position within about 150 yards in front of the convent, partially protected by a cluster of trees and the bank of a stream. A column of several hundred infantry was here seen passing out of the front gate of the convent, and advancing under cover of the corn towards the left flank of the regiment. This portion of the regiment opened upon them a deliberate fire, and, after a sharp contest, succeeded in driving them back into the convent. In a short time, the enemy again made his appearance—rushing out from the convent in columns of infantry, and again endeavoring to obtain a position on our flank, but he was again repulsed and driven in. Frequent sallies were also made upon other portions of the regiment, in front of the line of works, but they were as frequently repulsed. Commanders of companies—Captains Smith, Penrose and Anderson, Lieutenants Lovell, Davidson, Lyon, Schureman and Easley occupied positions to the right of Captains Casey and Wessels and their commands—were subjected to heavy and destructive fires from the enemy, suffering many and severe casualties. Captain J. R. Smith, gallantly contending against superior numbers near the works, was twice severely wounded, but still retained his position with but seven men, till all were shot around him, save one, who assisted him from the field. Captain Anderson who, throughout the day, had sustained a gallant and conspicuous part, was mortally wounded and has since died. Lieutenant Easley was gallantly charging the enemy's works, with but a few men, when this young and promising officer was shot dead. Lieutenant Gardner, while in close action near the works, was shot in the body, but happily not mortally wounded. Captain Wessels and Lieutenants Lovell and Tilden, though wounded in the previous actions, bore an active part in this, and Lieutenant Lovell was again slightly wounded. Captain Kingsbury was also present in this action and rendered efficient service by the cool exercise of his judgment. Captain Casey, who had been hotly engaged for three-fourths of an hour, perceiving symptoms of a retreat of a part of the enemy, immediately pushed forward with the colors of the regiment, which was one of the first in the work, followed soon after by Captain Wessels, who rendered him every assistance that energy, coolness and good judgment could furnish. I here take the opportunity of recommending these two officers, together with Captain J. R. Smith and First Lieutenant Lyon, to the *special notice* of the colonel commanding the brigade; and, with respect to the other officers of the regiment, I commend them one and all, to the favorable consideration of the brigade commander, for their distinguished services in their several capacities and situations.

Surgeon Cuyler, though not attached to my regiment, attracted my attention, by his energy and perseverance, in following the brigade throughout the actions of San Geronimo and Contreras, and for his humanity and attention to the wounded of the regiment, receives my warmest thanks.

To Surgeon Tripler and Assistant Surgeon Hammond, (the latter attached to the 2d infantry,) for their prompt and able attention to the wounded, and also to Surgeon William J. Barry, of the 11th infantry, who very kindly and seasonably aided in attending to the wounded of the battle of the afternoon, are tendered my most sincere thanks.

I must not omit to mention that Lieutenant Westcott, the regimental quartermaster, when it was ascertained that he could accompany his regiment into action, tendered the resignation of his staff appointment, in order that he might join his company; but as his services were actually required with the baggage train of the regiment, I could not accept it. For the promptness with which he brought up the supplies, he merits and receives the thanks of myself and the regiment.

A report of the killed and wounded of the regiment was handed you yesterday, by which you will perceive that more than one-fifth of those engaged in the actions were either killed or wounded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. MORRIS,
Captain 2d Infantry, com'g regiment.

Captain E. R. S. Canby,
A. A. Gen., 2d brigade, 2d division, army near Mexico.

Head-quarters, 7th Infantry,
August 22, 1847.

Sir: I have the honor to report, in compliance with the orders of Colonel Riley, commanding 2d brigade, 2d division of regulars, that, taking up our line of march from San Augustin on the 19th instant, after leaving our baggage, my regiment formed the *left* of the brigade. In passing over the ridge, the enemy were discovered in our front, and the 2d brigade was ordered to turn the left flank of the enemy, who appeared in strong force, with a heavy battery of cannon, covered by breast-work on all sides, in addition to ravines impassable for artillery, and their weaker points guarded by columns of cavalry and by infantry well positioned. After crossing over a very rough volcanic ridge of about a mile in extent, and two deep ravines through which rapid streams of water pass, we came upon some of the videttes of the enemy. At this time, the enemy appeared in strong force about two miles on our right, upon which I received orders to file my regiment by the right flank through the village of Santa Magdalen on my left, preparatory to forming a line to execute the original plan of attack. In moving up a lane by the right flank, we were fired upon by the enemy's batteries on our left, and the enemy's cavalry appeared in some force in front, about 250 yards on high ground, and opened an escopette fire upon the line, wounding a number of men in the 2d infantry just in my front, upon which I immediately filed my regiment to the right, out of the lane, and, having formed line, ordered it to charge. Having to pass through a deep ravine, the companies of the left wing became separated. I continued the charge with the right wing, as the enemy kept up the attack, until he fled from his position with considerable loss of officers and men. Finding that this body of cavalry were on a rapid retreat to join the main body, and the enemy increasing his fire upon me with grape, shells and round-shot from the fort, I ordered Adjutant Gardner to form the companies in a ravine near by them, descending the hill with quickness, united with the left wing, which had been formed by Major Bainbridge, to repel a threatened attack of the enemy's cavalry from his right. I immediately formed my regiment in a line under a bank fronting the enemy's fort and on the left of the 4th artillery, and there met and reported to the colonel commanding brigade.

Lieutenant Humber was wounded in the face by a piece of shell, while the left wing was formed in this position, and Lieutenant Van Bokkelen succeeded to the command of his company. A few minutes after, I received orders from the colonel commanding, through his assistant adjutant general, Captain Canby, to move my regiment by the right flank, and follow the 4th artillery, which movement brought us into the streets of the village. My regiment being on the left, I detached three companies, Captain Hanson's, Captain Henshaw's, and Lieutenant Maxey's, to cover this movement from a threatened attack of two columns of cavalry. Captain Hanson was in command of these three companies and manœuvred them handsomely, gradually withdrawing as the regiment moved on, and encouraging the men by his own coolness and firmness. The steady firmness maintained by the companies of Captain Henshaw and Lieutenant Maxey, was highly creditable to those officers, both companies being entirely recruits. Halted and bivouacked under a heavy fall of rain, which continued all night. About one o'clock of the night, I was sent for by the brigade commander, and directed to get my regiment ready to move to a position and charge the enemy's works that morning. This movement commenced between two and three o'clock, a. m., and under all the disadvantges which can result from a dark rainy night—a rough narrow lane closed in on both sides with dense fruit trees, with clay, mud, and rocks. From the extreme bad marching, we did not reach our position for storming the enemy's works till nearly sunrise. At this halt, I was ordered to form my regiment into column, doubled at half distance, and received four companies of the 2d infantry, commanded by Captains Casey and Smith, and Lieutenants Davis and Schureman, to equalize my column, which was on the left, with that of the right. I moved in this order, being informed that the right column would be that of direction, until ascending a height. When we were found to be close upon the enemy, my column was deployed, and the order "charge" repeated with animation, and executed with alacrity and with great regularity, under a tremendous fire of 20 pieces and upwards of artillery, with all kinds of shot, and at least 4,000 muskets, contesting every rod with great obstinacy. His works were carried, and after pursuing him a mile on the road, I received Colonel Riley's orders to collect my regiment and form it upon the hill, at or near the fort. Lieutenant Tyler, being detached from his company when the regiment started from its position, gallantly brought it into action with the 3d infantry, and joined his regiment after the enemy's works were carried.

The colors of the regiment, bravely borne by Sergeant Brady, were placed on the enemy's breastworks, simultaneously with the colors of the 2d infantry and 4th artillery, the whole command rushing together over the parapet, capturing his cannon and ammunition, and pursuing him into the road, delivering a terrible and destructive fire in his rear. The companies commanded by Captain Paul, Lieutenant E. K. Smith, and Lieutenant Gantt, pursuing the enemy with the main body, captured a number of prisoners, including several officers.

I have the honor to forward, herewith, a standard of the 2d regiment of the enemy's infantry, captured by private Barnett of E company. The steadiness and bravery of all the men and the example and coolness shown by their officers are deserving of the highest praise. The enemy, vastly superior in numbers, and with a large supply of cannon and ammunition, was driven from the strong position he had selected, greatly strengthened by a fortification, with immense loss. The task of discriminating particular gallantry among officers, where each has rendered signal and important services, gallantly leading the men and encouraging them by examples of bravery, is extremely difficult; and it is with feelings of the highest satisfaction that I am able to speak of the universal good conduct of the officers and men throughout the whole action. As glorious as was the result of the operations on the afternoon of the 19th and morning of the 20th, yet the exultation is checked by the sincere regret felt at the loss of many gallant members of the 7th infantry. Captain Ross fell severely wounded, and Captain Hanson mortally wounded, while gallantly leading their companies in the charge, within 100 yards of the enemy's batteries. The death of Captain Hanson, who expired shortly after his fall, has deprived this regiment and the army of a gallant and accomplished officer, whose loss will be deplored by all who have ever known him. Lieutenant Henry succeeded to the command of Captain Ross's company after his fall, and gallantly led it on to the charges. The command of Captain Hanson's company devolved upon his sergeant. The regiment moved from its positions on the hill with the 2d infantry about 11 o'clock, and, after marching about three miles, was halted in the church yard in the village of San Angel. After a short time, rapid firing of musketry and artillery was heard in our front, and we were ordered to move on. After marching about half a mile, we were halted in the road, and held in reserve a short distance from the works of the enemy, which were then being attacked by other portions of the 2d division, and a rapid and incessant firing was heard. After a halt here for a short time, my regiment was ordered forward through a corn-field, and moved by a flank until it was again halted in a position near the enemy's works. A few minutes after, my regiment was again ordered to advance, and, moving rapidly by the right flank, arrived in the fort of the enemy just as he was surrendering.

Particular praise is due to Surgeon B. Randall for his zeal in following the regiment and attending to the wounded and sick. My thanks are also due to Adjutant Gardner for his promtness in executing my orders and forming the regiment in its different positions.

I have the honor to enclose, herewith, a return of the regiment, showing its strength upon going into action on the 20th instant. The return of killed and wounded has already been sent in.

I am sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. PLYMPTON,

Lieutenant Colonel 7th Infantry, Commanding.

Captain E. R. S. Canby,
Ass't Adjutant General 2d Brigade,
2d Division, army near Mexico.

Mixcoac, near the City of Mexico,
August 23, 1847.

Sir: In obedience to the orders of the major general, directing me to report the operations of the battery of light artillery under my command on the 19th instant, I have the honor to state that it accompanied your division in its flank movement from San Augustine towards San Angel on the morning of the 19th, and after being carried by hand up the steep acclivity between the two places, was ordered by the major general to the head of the advancing column then just coming under the fire of the enemy's heavy guns. Having rapidly taken this position, I reported to General Twiggs, and was ordered by him to advance towards the enemy's battery. The road which it was necessary to follow, in order to place my battery sufficiently near to produce effect, was raked for near a mile by the enemy, and intersected by natural and artificial obstacles of a serious nature—the latter being stone walls thrown across it to prevent our advance. These, however, were soon overcome, and about 2 o'clock, p. m., the battery was placed in position, in front of the enemy's intrenchments, at the distance of about nine hundred yards. No cover being found for the pieces, my fire was opened from the road, (commanded and raked by the enemy,) and continued with great rapidity for about an hour, when First Lieutenant J. P. Johnstone, commanding the 1st section, fell mortally wounded by an eighteen pound ball. In a few moments, Lieutenant Jackson, commanding the 2d section of the battery, who had opened a fire upon the enemy's works from a position on the right, hearing our own fire still farther in front, advanced in handsome style, and being assigned by me to the post so gallantly filled by Lieutenant Johnstone, kept up the fire with great briskness and effect. Shortly after, Lieutenant A. Haskin, 1st artillery, arrived with a reinforcement of cannoniers, and served with alacrity and skill that portion of the battery assigned to him.

Finding, however, that the battery was exposed to showers of grape and cannister from the enemy's large guns, and round shot from his 6-pounders, that my men and horses were being rapidly wounded, and the battery itself somewhat injured, I listened so far to the solicitations of two gallant officers of engineers to retire, as to order the fire to cease, the men to cover themselves, and the caissons to be removed farther to the rear to diminish the chances of explosion.

In the meantime, Captain Craig, of the 3d infantry, had reported to me with three companies as a support, and was placed entirely under cover on my left, but the force under his command was altogether inadequate to hold the position if the enemy attacked it.

Colonel Riley's brigade had made a flank movement to my right in order to turn the enemy's left, and I did not feel myself justified in leaving a position by which the enemy could turn Riley's left, and thus cut him off from all communication from our army.

At this juncture, General Smith came up and informed me that he intended to make a movement to the right in the direction of Riley's brigade, ordering me at the same time to keep up a rapid fire as his column was passing, and to withdraw the battery as his last files cleared the road. His order was obeyed, and the fire kept up some time after the rear of his brigade had passed. General Pierce, who had been thrown from his horse, now came on the ground, and I was informed by him that Riley's brigade was in a most critical situation, the enemy having appeared in his rear, and in force, from towards the city of Mexico. I could not, therefore, think of retreating, fearing that a portion of the large force in the fort would come out by the road which I held and engage Smith's brigade, whilst Riley's was being crushed by the remainder and the reinforcements from the city. I, therefore, ordered my men again under cover and explained my situation to General Pierce, who, in the kindest manner, offered to reinforce my position with one of his regiments, and despatched an order accordingly. Soon after, I received an order from Major General Pillow, commanding, through his aid-de-camp, Lieutenant Ripley, directing me to retire if I thought I was not doing the enemy much damage, but expressing a preference that I should hold my position until night. This discretionary order coincided with my own views in every respect, particularly as I was reinforced at that moment by Captain Sanderson with 150 rifles, and I felt secure against any force that might attempt to dislodge me. At 10 o'clock at night, Colonel Ransom's and Colonel Bonham's regiments of Pierce's brigade, which he recalled from the right to occupy the position, arrived, and I considered myself then at liberty to avail myself of the general's order. The battery was accordingly withdrawn in a somewhat crippled state, by the assistance of Captains Craig and Sanderson's commands, and placed in a safe position for repairs, which were forthwith commenced.

From 2 o'clock, p. m., until 11 at night, this battery of 6-pounders held a position within grape-shot range of the enemy's intrenchments, which were furnished with 29 pieces of artillery, among them several 18-pounders, and three 8-inch howitzers; and I can attribute my comparatively small loss in men and horses only to the extraordinary precautions taken by the officers to afford them cover, for which the ground was favorable, though it was otherwise for the battery. I have felt it my duty to go thus far into detail to show my reasons for not withdrawing the battery at an earlier period.

In the death of Lieutenant Johnstone, the service has lost a most gallant and valuable officer. From the moment he came under the enemy's fire, which was at the distance of a mile from the position indicated for our battery, his zeal, skill, and perseverance were most conspicuous. Overcoming all obstacles, he rapidly placed his section in battery, within grape-shot range of the enemy's guns, and fell in the gallant discharge of his duty. I should not fulfil an obligation to his memory if I failed to cite his conduct as a fine example of devotion to his country's service, and a noble illustration of the duty of a soldier.

Lieutenant Jackson's conduct was equally conspicuous throughout the whole day, and I cannot too highly commend him to the major general's favorable consideration. The wounds of my men were of such a nature as to require the immediate presence of the surgeon, Doctor J. M. Steiner. His hospital was, therefore, established near the battery, and he was necessararily much exposed. His well known skill was, however, equalled by his coolness and devotion. The general's aid, Lieutenant Ripley, being necessarily separated from his person, had the kindness to tender me his services during the hottest part of the affair, for which I beg leave to offer him my warmest thanks.

The loss sustained by this battery is as follows: one officer killed, one sergeant, and three privates, of company, I, 1st artillery, wounded, (two very severely,) one private missing, supposed to be wounded, and ten horses killed and wounded, one piece dismounted—an eighteen-pound ball having carried away the axletree—another disabled, and one mountain howitzer rendered unfit for immediate use, besides many minor injuries to the battery unnecessary to mention. The detachment of the 1st artillery, under Lieutenant Haskins, having been ordered back to its regiment, I cannot, at this moment, ascertain its loss. This officer performed his duty in the most efficient and gallant manner, and I recommend him also to your favorable notice.

The company, as well as the detachment of old artillerists, behaved with their usual coolness and energy, in which they were closely imitated by the younger soldiers, whom the general had the kindness to furnish me with from his division.

I deem it my duty here to mention that towards night, on the 19th, about 250 of the enemy made a sally from the fort, and attacked a party of some 50 of our army who occupied the ruins of a house near their intrenchments, and in the neighborhood of my battery. Having been informed by Lieutenant Fitzgerald, aid-de-camp to General Pierce, that our men were severely pressed, I requested Captain Craig, then the only support of my battery, to leave me, and, with two companies, to attack the enemy in flank, which, guided to the place by Lieutenant Fitzgerald, he did in the most gallant manner, killing and wounding several, and driving the remainder into the fort, with the loss on our side of one man wounded.

During the whole of the night of the 19th, my command was at work, and after the capture of the fort the next morning, I supplied the place of the broken carriage by one of the captured 6-pounder carriages, and bringing off the disabled pieces and caissons, arrived, in fighting condition, at the head-quarters of General Twiggs, at 8 o'clock, p. m., on the 20th, after forty hours of uninterrupted labor.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

J. BANKHEAD MAGRUDER,
Captain Commanding Light Artillery, 1st regiment.

To. Capt. J. Hooker,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Killed.—1st Lieutenant J. P. Johnstone, 1st artillery.

Wounded.—Sergeant Samuel F. Simpson, company I, 1st artillery; privates—Washington O. Benthall, company I, 1st artillery; Marcus Flenlewitz, company I, 1st artillery; Lawrence Magrath, company I, 1st artillery.

Horses killed and wounded, 10; killed, 6; wounded, 4.

P. S.—I have to report, upon the information of the chief of ordance, Captain Huger, that one of the enemy's pieces in the fort was dismounted by my battery. I avail myself of this occasion, also, to return thanks to Lieutenants Foster and McClelland, for services rendered to me during the action. Not being aware that Lieutenant Jackson had opened a fire on the enemy from the right, which he did at the request of Lieutenant McClelland, United States engineer corps, I supposed, from his absence, that he must have been killed or wounded. I therefore requested the services of an officer—there being many present in my battery not belonging to it—to supply his place; three pieces being then in position, several horses killed and wounded, and the caissons much exposed to explosions from the enemy's shells. Lieutenant Foster, United States engineers, promptly offered his services, and during the short time which intervened before the arrival of Lieutenant Jackson, served a piece of Lieutenant Jackson's section with gallantry and effect. I also acknowledge with pleasure and thanks the services of Captains Sanderson, Porter, and Bakenstoss, of the rifles, who afforded me valuable assistance in removing my crippled battery to a place where it could be repaired.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. MAGRUDER,
Captain U. S. Army.

HEAD-QUARTERS, 1ST BRIGADE, 3D DIVISION,
Mexsoque, *August* 23, 1847.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report, for the information of the major general commanding the division, the operations of my brigade during the several engagements of the 19th and 20th instant.

Agreeably to instructions, the 9th and 12th regiments of infantry, commanded by Colonel Ransom and Lieutenant Colonel Bonham, were directed by me to support that portion of General Twiggs's division ordered to attack the front of the enemy's work at *Contreras*.

These regiments moved with great alacrity and coolness for three-fourths of a mile under a heavy fire of round shot and shells, to a position a little to the right, and in advance of the battery commanded by Captain Magruder, 1st artillery, whose conduct I had an opportunity to observe with admiration; which position they maintained from 2 o'clock until 9 o'clock, p. m. At that hour, finding myself, as I believed, the senior officer in that part of the field, and learning from Captain Magruder (whose battery had already suffered greatly from the enemy's vastly superior weight of metal) that he was authorized by the orders of the general commanding the division, in case of an inability to make an impression on the opposite works, to withdraw his guns, I directed him as well as the force which supported his battery, consisting of the 9th and 12th regiments of infantry, four companies of the 3d infantry and rifles, to retire to the base of the heights, about a mile and a half in front of the enemy's works, and there to await further orders. At 1 o'clock on the following morning, (the 20th,) General Twiggs, with Captain Lee of the engineer corps, whose distinguished services on both days will not, I am sure, be overlooked, came to my bivouack with orders from the general in chief to assemble all the forces in my immediate neighborhood and occupy a position in order to create a diversion in favor of Brigadier General Smith, who was to storm the enemy's works at dawn of day. Being myself unable to keep my saddle, or to walk, in consequence of a severe injury from the fall of my horse the day before, the command of this force devolved upon Colonel Ransom, of the 9th infantry. The night was extremely dark, and the rain poured in torrents, but this gallant and efficient officer succeeded in organizing his force, and in gaining the position assigned him without difficulty. His presence attracted the fire of the enemy until the storming parties under the direction of General Smith had crowned the hill immediately in rear of their works; and, when this brilliant achievement of storming the enemy's batteries was perfected, Ransom's command poured a devouring fire into the ranks of the fugitives. After the rout of the enemy at this point, my command, in common with other troops, followed the retiring enemy into the town of *San Angel*.

The 15th infantry, which had been previously detached, and under the immediate orders of the general commanding the division, joined the brigade in the pursuit. For the operations of this regiment thus far, I refer you to Lieutenant Colonel Howard's report, herewith enclosed. At San Angel, dispositions having been made to attack in reverse the intrenchments on the San Augustin road, my brigade, in concert with that of General Shields, was ordered to cross the open country, between Santa Caterina and the above named road, in order to cut off the enemy's retreat. Having arrived at a hacienda near the road, the enemy's infantry was found posted on the latter as far as the eye could reach in either direction, besides cavalry hovering (in the corn-fields) on our flank and rear.

In this position, our troops received a most galling fire, which for a time threw them into some confusion, but they soon rallied and made a desperate effort to restore the fortune of the day.

The intrepid General Shields, supported by Colonel Ransom, succeeded in bringing portions of the command into order, and, with the buildings as a pivot, threw forward their left wing and dashed on the thickest of the enemy. General Shields moved directly on the wood where a large body of the Mexican infantry were concealed in a ditch which skirted it, and from which they had hitherto kept up a destructive fire with comparative safety to themselves. Colonel Ransom moved more obliquely towards the road, and directed his course to an old village, from the tops and behind the houses of which the enemy were in great force. The rout of the enemy in this part of the field immediately became complete. Thus in fifteen or twenty minutes from the time when the fortune of the day on this flank seemed doubtful, victory perched upon our standard.

The loss sustained by my brigade in the two days' engagements amounted, in killed, wounded, and missing, to about 160 men of all grades.

That of the 15th regiment, from its exposed position in front of the hacienda, in the last day's affair, was by far the greatest.

Its gallant Colonel Morgan was wounded early in the action.

I regret to state that Lieutenant Colonel Bonham, commanding the 12th infantry, was severely wounded in the hand by the accidental discharge of his pistol on the morning of the 20th, in consequence of which I was deprived of one of my most brave and efficient officers during the ensuing engagements. It was my misfortune, as I before stated, to receive a serious injury from the fall of my horse on the afternoon of the 19th. This accident rendered me unable to struggle with the difficulties of the ground over which we were obliged to pass on the evening of the last day, and in the effort to do so I fell, (faint from exhaustion and pain,) a few yards from the severest fire of the enemy's line; and, although in a position to observe the general gallant conduct of my brigade, I cannot speak of the individual bearing of my officers and men so much from personal observation as from the reports of my staff, and, from these, the commanders of regiments. These show it to have been all that could be desired; indeed, for new troops, their deportment was admirable.

I have already spoken of Colonels Ransom and Morgan, and Lieutenant Colonel Bonham, in terms sufficiently indicative of my hearty approbation of their conduct. Lieutenant Colonel Howard, who succeeded Colonel Morgan in the command of the 15th regiment, and Captain Wood, who took the place of Lieutenant Colonel Bonham, at the head of the 12th, are not less entitled to my commendation.

Among the brave officers of my brigade who fell mortally wounded upon the field, I lament to mention Captain Augustus Quarles, of company F; Lieutenant Goodloe, company B; and Lieutenant Goodman, company F—all of the 15th regiment infantry.

Major F. D. Mills, after behaving in the most gallant manner throughout the action, near its close followed in pursuit of the flying foe; since which time he has not been heard from, and great fears are entertained for his safety.

Commanders of regiments speak in terms of high commendation of the following officers: Major Seymour; Captains Bodfish, Thompson, and Kimball; 1st Lieutenants C. I. Sprague, (adjutant,) G. Bowers, Jackson, and Slocum; 2d Lieutenants Newman, Palmer, and Pierce, the two former severely wounded; and Sergeant Major McNabb, acting 2d lieutenant of company F—all of the 9th infantry.

Captain Holden, Lieutenant Simpkins, and Lieutenant Steen, of the 12th infantry, the two former wounded in the engagement of the 20th.

Captains Jones, Joll, Hoagland, and Chase; Lieutenants Bowie, company K, and Lieutenants Beach, Becket, and Wiley—all of the 15th regiment.

Lieutenant T. F. Brodhead, adjutant 15th infantry, merits the highest commendation for his coolness and conduct.

I should do violence to my sense of justice were I to omit to notice the admirable bearing of Lieutenant Reno, of the ordnance, who, although not under my orders, was frequently associated with my command, in charge of the mountain howitzer battery, with which he rendered signal service, especially on the afternoon of the 20th.

I have great satisfaction in referring to the intrepid conduct and valuable services of my adjutant general, Captain Winship, of the 2d dragoons, and Lieutenant Fitzgerald, of 6th infantry, my aid-de-camp, upon each of whom devolved the severest service. From the morning of the 19th to the night of the 20th, they were both in the most exposed positions, engaged in an intelligent and gallant discharge of their respective duties.

I fear that in consequence of engagements not connected with my immediate command since my arrival at this place, and the urgent call for this report since my return from Tacubaya, I may have occasion to regret the failure to do justice to the distinguished conduct of the officers and men of my brigade.

Accompanying this report is a return of the killed, wounded, and missing.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK. PIERCE,
Brigadier General U. S. Army.

Return of "killed, wounded, and missing," in the actions of the 19th and 20th August, 1847, near the city of Mexico, of 1st brigade, 3d division, commanded by Brigadier General Franklin Pierce.

Ninth regiment of infantry, commanded by Colonel T. B. Ransom.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Wounded...1. Captain L. Johnson, slightly.
Do 2. Lieutenant W. H. Newman, severely.
Do 3. Lieutenant A. T. Palmer, severely.
Do 4. Lieutenant D. H. Cram, severely.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Killed.....1. Sergeant Lewis B. West, company C.
Wounded...1. Corporal N. W. Grout, company D, slightly.
Do 2. Corporal W. E. Hoss, company G, severely.
Do 3. Corporal W. W. Page, company H, slightly.
Do 4. Sergeant J. C. Stowell, company H, slightly.

PRIVATES.

Killed.....1. W. Thompson, company F.
Do 2. B. McCluskey, company H.
Wounded...1. A. W. Brown, company A, slightly.
Do 2. James Henderson, company A, slightly.
Do 3. P. Melville, company A, slightly.
Do 4. D. K. Richmond, company A, slightly.
Do 5. S. S. Sweet, company A, severely.
Do 6. J. B. Hall, company B, severely.
Do 7. D. Hogan, company B, slightly.
Do 8. T. A. Pratt, company B, slightly.
Do 9. W. P. Haskins, company C, slightly.
Do 10. James Webber, company C, slightly.
Do 11. George G. Goodman, company C, slightly.
Do 12. T. Beedle, company D, slightly.
Do 13. C. Gettins, company D, slightly.
Do 14. J. Moore, company D, slightly.
Do 15. S. P. Hall, company D, slightly.
Do 16. W. Soule, company D, slightly.
Do 17. M. Weight, company D. slightly.
Do 18. C. F. Blood, company E, slightly.
Do 19. N. Trant, company F, slightly.
Do 20. H. Dixon, company F. slightly.
Do 21. J. W. Boudle, company H, slightly.
Do 22. B. Bean, company H, slightly.
Do 23. J. Flinn, company H, slightly.
Do 24. W. Gould, company H, slightly.
Do 25. A. T. Pike, company H, slightly.

Wounded..26. G. W. Woods, company H, slightly.
Do 27. G. Barnes, company H, slightly.
Do 28. T. F. Davis, company H, slightly.
Do 29. S. D. Canfield, company I, slightly.
Do 30. J. Hosse, company I slightly.
Do 31. D. Brown, company K, slightly.
Do 32. J. F. Chaterton, company K, slightly.
Do 33. W. Rhodes, company K, slightly.
Do 34. J. Scales, company K, slightly.
Do 35. J. R. Higgins, company K, slightly.
Do 36. J. Linsey, company K, slightly.
Do 37. J. F. Fly, company K, slightly.

Twelfth infantry, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Bonham.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Wounded...1. Captain W. B. Holden, slightly.
Do 2. 2d Lieutenant John C. Simpkins, slightly.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Killed......1. Sergeant William C. Oliver, company B.
Do 2. Sergeant Peyton Randolph, Company H.
Wounded..1. Corporal John L. Tubbs, company C, severely.
Do 2. Sergeant Thos. Smithus, company K, slightly.
Do 3. Musician Samuel Church, company C, slightly.

PRIVATES.

Wounded...1. William I. Enos, company B, severely.
Do 2. Chauncey Howard, company B, severely.
Do 3. John A. G. Warneche, company B, slightly.
Do 4. William M. Davis, company B, slightly.
Do 5. Francis M. Bradley, company B. slightly.
Do 6. Beverly Vaughn, company C, slightly.
Do 7. Warren D. Blauton, company D, slightly.
Do 8. James Colvin, company H, slightly.
Do 9. Isaac Baker, company C, slightly.
Do 10. John T. Bowers, company H. slightly.
Do 11. Martin Earis, company C, severely.
Do 12. Pinckney Anderson, company C, severely.
Do 13. Levitt Severs, company C, severely.
Do 14. Adam Peyton, company C, slightly.
Do 15. George Tatum, company C, slightly.
Do 16. William Morgan, company C. slightly.
Do 17. Elijah Bowlin, company H, slightly.
Do 18. Joseph Smith, company H, slightly.
Do 19. Henry L. Demitt, company K, mortally, since dead.

Missing,..1. Leander Crutcher, company K.
Do 2. L. Sherman, company K.

Fifteenth infantry, commanded by Colonel G. W. Morgan.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Killed.....1. Lieutenant John D. Goodman.
Wounded..1. Colonel George W. Morgan, severely.
Do 2. Captain Augustus Quarles, mortally, since dead.
Do 3. Lieutenant Wm. H. H. Goodloe, mortally.
Do 4. Lieutenant Charles Petunell, slightly.
Do 5. Lieutenant J. R. Bennett, slightly.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Wounded....1. Serg. John Cunningham, company E, severely.
Do 2. Serg. J. M. Camm, company H, severely.
Do 3. Serg. William Mabee, company B, severely.
Do 4. Serg. Daniel Rodes, company F, severely.
Do 5. Serg. Frabian Bydolh, company K, slightly.
Do 6. Serg. Major Thomas McKeen, slightly.
Do 7. Serg. Thomas French, company I, slightly.
Do 8. Serg. Fdk. W. Schooner, company F, slightly.
Do 9. Corp. Isaac W. Griffith, company K, severely.
Do 10. Corp. Wm. B. Hopkinson, company A, severely.
Do 11. Corp. James Healy, company A, severely.
Do 12. Corp. Horace Hancock, company B, slightly.
Killed ....1. Musician Chester G. Andrews, comp. B, slightly.
Wounded ..1. Musician Joseph Clark, company B, severely.

PRIVATES.

Killed .....1. William Roberts, company K.
Do 2. Samuel Carney, company A.
Do 3. John Steath, Company B.
Do 2. Peter Fill, company I.
Do 5. Michael Spelcer, company C.
Wounded....1. John Glaze, company C, mortally.
Do 2. George Gouph, company C, mortally.
Do 3. Daniel P. Hauks, company E, mortally.
Do 4. Fitch Cornall, company E, mortally.
Do 5. George White, company I, mortally.
Do 6. John H. Cook, company E, severely.
Do 7. William Reed, company K, severely.
Do 8. Henry Widner, company A, severely.
Do 9. Alexander Davis, company A, severely.
Do 10. Dow K. Fuller, company A, severely.
Do 11. Hiram Brown, company A, severely.

Wounded..12. William Rogers, company B, severely.
Do 13. William G. Adams, company I, severely.
Do 14. Francis Tahrm, company C, severely.
Bo 15. Joseph Francis, company C, severely.
Do 16. Jacob J. Barteim, company F, severely.
Do 17. William Barnett, company F, severely.
Do 18. Lewis Voight, company F, severely.
Do 19. Rupert Whitney, company F, severely.
Do 20. Clark Munson, company E, severely.
Do 21. Napoleon B. Perkins, company E, severely.
Do 22. William H. Miller, company H, severely.
Do 23. Thomas Shortal, company A, severely.
Do 24. Peterson Lowry, company B, severely.
Do 25. Robert Linsey, company B, severely.
Do 26. John H. Early, company F, severely.
Do 27. Michael Fratenger, company F, severely.
Do 28. Bedwell Cilley, company F, severely.
Do 29. Westley Gordam, company E, slightly.
Do 30. James G. Corbus, company E, slightly.
Do 31. George Cooper, company E, slightly.
Do 32. Isaac A. Smith, company E, slightly.
Do 33. James Soule, company H, slightly.
Do 34. Alva Taylor, company A, slightly.
Do 35. John McCamm, company A, slightly.
Do 36. Wallace W. Wood, company A, slightly.
Do 37. Jeremiah Griffith, company B, slightly.
Do 38. James Hill, company I, slightly.
Do 39. Mathew H. Chance, company C, slightly.
Do 40. Samuel Trask, company C, slightly.
Do 41. Edward B. Colklin, company F, slightly.
Do 42. Martin Klein, company F, slightly.
Do 43. John Metson, company F, slightly.
Do 44. George Steinman, company F, slightly.
Do 45. Jacob Salinger, company F, slightly.
Do 46. Jacob Hocer, company F, slightly.
Do 47. Cornelius Westfield, company A, slightly.
Do 48. Richard Northrup, company F, slightly.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Missing....1. Major Frederick D. Mills.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Missing....1. Serg. Frederick Laubeinheimer, company C.
Do 2. Serg. John Smith, company F.
Privates....1. Private John Hochstetler, company B.
Do 2. Private William Schirmyer, company B.
Do 3. Private Joel Shively, company B.
Do 4. Private Jasper Matley, company C.
Do 5. Private John Stall, company C.
Do 6. Private Balthaser Happle, company F.

RECAPITULATION.

August 19th and 20th, 1847.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

9*th Regiment.*	Wounded	4
12*th Regiment.*	Wounded	2
15*th Regiment.*	Killed	1
Do	Wounded	5
Do	Missing	1

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, MUSICIANS, AND PRIVATES.

9*th Regiment.*	Killed	3
Do	Wounded	41
12*th Regiment.*	Killed	2
Do	Wounded	22
Do	Missing	2
15*th Regiment.*	Killed	6
Do	Wounded	61
Do	Missing	8
Total		158

FRANK. PIERCE,
Brig. Gen. U. S. A.

O. F. WINSHIP, *A. A. G.*

HEAD-QUARTERS, 9TH INFANTRY,
Battle field, near Mexico, August 22, 1847.

I have the honor to report that, in compliance with your orders, I advanced with my regiment and a battalion of the 12th infantry, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Bonham, to support the batteries of Captain Magruder and Lieutenant Callender, acting against the enemy's position at Contreras.

We found their guns admirably served—shells, grape, and round shot, were actually showered upon my advancing column. We continued, however, rapidly to move onward, and take our position a little to the right and in front of our own batteries, passing to the opposite side of the deep ravine, some 200 yards in front of the enemy's guns, where I remained until I received your orders, about 10 o'clock at night, to return to the base of the hill about a mile in the rear.

We had just returned and bivouacked in a heavy rain, when I received orders from the commander-in-chief, through Brigadier General Twiggs, to lead my command, the battalion of the 12th infantry, under command of Captain Wood, and two companies of the

3d infantry, under the command of Captain Craig, to advance and occupy the attention of the enemy's principal battery at the former place, until a combined attack should be made by the main army upon his flank and rear, in accordance with the original plan of the major general commanding.

I arrived at the position mentioned about daybreak, and the enemy again opened a heavy fire upon us, which was continued and returned, until, by the attack of the main army, he was entirely routed, and we joined in pursuit, taking several prisoners.

Having pursued the enemy with other troops to the main road which leads from the village of San Angel to the city of Mexico, I received your orders to remain with my regiment and the howitzer battery, under the command of Lieutenant Reno, and hold the position until further orders. Your order was soon received to advance and join the brigade. We pressed forward and overtook the whole command under Brigadier General Shields, just coming into position to cut off the communication with the ports of San Antonio and the city. My command was formed on the right, and we were hardly formed before a large body of lancers were seen moving across our left flank. They opened a severe fire upon us, which, with that from the road in our front, caused some temporary disorder. This was speedily restored by the activity of Brigadier General Shields.

The South Carolina regiment and my own, together with the battalion of the 12th, under Captain Wood, which had acted so efficiently with us since the 19th, were speedily in order, the former regiment advancing towards the road to the city, and my own, with the 12th, advancing against the lancers who had attacked our flank. We advanced rapidly upon the enemy, loading and firing in quick succession, when he gave way and fled in every direction, and we joined in the general pursuit towards the gates of the city.

I take great pleasure in bearing testimony to the bravery and good conduct both of the officers and men of my command, as well as of the battalion of the 12th infantry, acting with us in this engagement.

All have done well; but I cannot in justice omit to mention, as particularly worthy of commendation, the names of several officers to whose activity our success is mainly to be attributed, viz: Lieutenant Colonel Bonham, of the 12th infantry, who acted with us on the 19th, and whose wound deprived us of his invaluable services on the 20th; Major Seymour, second in command of my regiment, to whose skill and activity I owe much; Captains Bodfish, Thompson, Kimball, and Wood, of the 12th regiment; my adjutant, First Lieutenant C. J. Sprague, and First Lieutenants Bowers, Jackson, Slocum, and Steen, the latter of the 12th Infantry; Second Lieutenants Newman, Palmer, and Pierce, the two former being severely wounded.

I would also ask your particular notice of acting Second Lieutenant J. McNabb, to whose efficiency I am much indebted. Sergeant Major Fairbanks also deserves a favorable notice.

I should do great injustice not to mention the gallant bearing of

Lieutenants Callender and Reno, and the effective service of the howitzer battery, which was frequently placed under my command.

Among the non-commissioned officers and privates of my own regiment, there were many instances of personal bravery and heroism, which will not go unrewarded, and to which I shall take great pleasure hereafter to call your attention and recommend them for promotion.

The following is the list of the killed, wounded, and missing, of my command in the battle of the 19th and 20th.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

T. B. RANSOM,
Colonel, commanding 9th Infantry.

Captain Winship,
A. A. Adjutant General.

List of the killed and wounded of the 9th regiment United States infantry, in the battle of the 19th and 20th instant.

Wounded	1.	A. W. Brown, company A.
Do	2.	James Henderson, company A.
Do	3.	P. Melvil, company A.
Do	4.	D. K. Richmond, company A.
Do	5.	S. S. Sweet, company A, severely.
Do	6.	J. B. Hall, company B, severely.
Do	7.	D. Hogan, company B.
Do	8.	T. A. Pratt, company B.
Killed	1.	Sergeant Lewis B. West, company C.
Wounded	1.	Private W. P. Huckins, company C.
Do	2.	Private James Webber, company C.
Do	3.	Private George G. Goodman, company C.
Do	4.	Corporal A. W. Grout, company D.
Do	5.	Private T. Beedle, company D.
Do	6.	Private C. Gittins, company D.
Do	7.	Private J. Morris, company D.
Do	8.	Private S. P. Hall, company D.
Do	9.	Private W. Saule, company D.
Do	10.	Private M. Wright, company D.
Killed	1.	W. Thompson, company E.
Wounded	1.	C. F. Blood, company E.
Do	2.	N. Trant, company F.
Do	3.	H. Dixon, jr., company F.
Do	4.	Corporal W. E. Hoss, company G, severely.
Killed	1.	B. McCluskey, company H.
Wounded	1.	Sergeant J. C. Stowell, company H.
Do	2.	Corporal M. W. Page, company H.
Do	3.	Private J. W. Boudle, company H.
Do	4.	Private B. Bean, company H.
Do	5.	J. Flin, company H.
Do	6.	W. Gould, jr., company H.
Do	7.	A. L. Pike, company H.

Wounded	8.	G. W. Woods, company H.
Do	9.	G. E. Barnes, company H.
Do	10.	T. F. Davis, company H.
Do	11.	Private S. D. Canfield, company I.
Do	12.	Private J. Hosse, company I.
Do	13.	Private D. Brown, company K, (grenadiers.)
Do	14.	Private J. F. Chaterton, company K, (grenadiers.)
Do	15.	Private W. Rhodes, company K, (grenadiers.)
Do	16.	Private J. Scales, company K, (grenadiers.)
Do	17.	Private J. R. Higgins, company K, (grenadiers.)
Do	18.	Private J. Linsey, company K, (grenadiers.)
Do	19.	Private J. F. Fly, company K, (grenadiers.)

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Wounded	1.	Captain Lorenzo Johnson.
Do	2.	Second Lieutenant Wm. A. Newman, severely.
Do	3.	Second Lieutenant A. T. Palmer, severely.
Do	4.	Second Lieutenant Daniel H. Cram, slightly.

F. L. WHEATON,
Assistant Surgeon.

RECAPITULATION.

Killed	3
Wounded	41

T. B. RANSOM,
Colonel, commanding 9th infantry.

HEAD-QUARTERS, 12TH INFANTRY,
1ST BRIGADE, 3D DIVISION,
Mixcoac, Mexico, August 22, 1847.

SIR: In obedience to an order from the general-in-chief, I report the participation of the 12th infantry in the engagement of the 19th instant.

The 12th, in conjunction with the 9th infantry, in obedience to orders, advanced in double quick time, under a heavy fire from the enemy's batteries at Contreras, until we came within two hundred and fifty yards of them, where we remained in position until ordered to withdraw.

Companies B, Captain Holden, C, Captain Wood, H, Captain Denver, (Lieutenant Linn commanding,) and K, Lieutenant Taplin commanding, were the companies of the 12th infantry present.

The officers and men under my command behaved well, and continued their advance, under the fire from the enemy's batteries, with spirit worthy of older troops.

About 2 o'clock, a. m., of the 20th, I had the misfortune to be wounded in the hand, by the accidental discharge of a pistol, which, I regret, prevented my participating in the glorious victory of our troops on that day. For the part the 12th infantry bore, I beg leave to refer to the report of Captain Allen Wood, company C, who commanded the regiment during the day.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. L. BONHAM,
Lieutenant Colonel 12th infantry, comm'g.

Captain O. F. Winship,
A. A. A. General, 1st Brigade, 3d Division.

Mixcoac, Mexico, *August* 22, 1847.

Sir: The undersigned has the honor to report, that on the morning of the 20th instant he assumed command of the 12th infantry, in consequence of Lieutenant Colonel Bonham being disabled by the accidental discharge of his pistol, which took effect in his hand.

In obedience to orders, the battalion under my command, consisting of four (4) companies of the 12th infantry, moved forward at 1 o'clock, on the morning of the 20th instant, from the camp they occupied in the evening, towards the fortifications of Contreras, for the purpose of creating a diversion in favor of the assaulting column which was to appear in rear of the enemy's works. The order to advance was promptly obeyed by the troops; and, after much difficulty, the troops succeeded in getting a position under a ledge of rocks, about one hundred and fifty yards from the enemy's batteries. Immediately after daylight, we commenced a fire of musketry on the enemy, which was returned by their batteries and small arms. About the same time, or shortly after the fire was opened from my command, the assaulting column in rear of the enemy entered and carried the fortifications in most gallant style. I immediately gave orders to advance and follow the retreating enemy, which were obeyed by the troops with alacrity, and their fire told with deadly effect.

From that point we followed the enemy, in the direction of the city of Mexico, about three or four miles, until we arrived near their fortifications at Churubusco. Here I received orders to move around with my command, and by making a circuit to attack the enemy in rear. While in the performance of these orders, on arriving near the main road leading to the city of Mexico, we found the enemy in great force, drawn up in order of battle, awaiting out approach. A wall, surrounded by a stone wall, appearing to be the only place of safety for my small force from the overwhelming numbers of the enemy, I directed my advance that way; and when in the act of taking possession of the enclosure, we received a most deadly fire from the enemy, who outnumbered us ten to one. In a few minutes the 9th and 15th regiments, under their gallant commanders, Colonels Ransom and Morgan, came up to our support, followed by two regiments of volunteers. The action now became general and exceedingly warm. The contest was fierce and obstinate in the extreme, until, the enemy's forts being carried in front, and being hard pressed in the rear, a general flight ensued.

I cannot close this report without mentioning, in the highest terms of commendation, the conduct of the officers and soldiers under my command. Captain Holden, Lieutenants Taplin, Giles, Simpkins, Almstedt, Steen, and Adjutant Bronaugh, all performed their duties promptly, and were always to be seen wherever their presence was most needed. To Captain Holden, who led on his men in the morning through the most deadly fire of the enemy, and to Lieuts. Simpkins and Steen, who acted throughout the whole battle, but more particularly in the afternoon, with the coolness, discretion, and valor of veterans, until Lieutenant Simpkins, being severely wounded, was carried off the field, particular credit is due. Lieutenant Steen was seen every where, in the thickest of the fight, leading on and encouraging his men.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

ALLEN WOOD,
Capt. Comp. C, and comd'g 12th Infantry.

To Captain O. F. Winship,
A. A. A. Gen'l, 1st Brigade, 3d Division.

Head-quarters, 15th Infantry,
San Borgia, August 22, 1847.

Sir: In compliance with the order of General Pillow of this date, communicated through your office, I have the honor to report that, on the 19th instant, the 15th infantry, on the march from San Augustin, was in rear of General Pillow's division. When the enemy's batteries opened upon us, and the division moved forward on it, the 15th regiment was held in reserve, where it remained until directed by General Pillow to move to the support of Gen. Cadwalader's brigade, which had passed to the right of the battery about three quarters of a mile. The regiment very rapidly marched for its position, and soon gained the rear of General Cadwalader's brigade, which was at a halt, with the battery playing upon its rear, and an immense force of infantry and dragoons drawn up in its front. In crossing a deep ravine which interposed between General Cadwalader's position and the regiment, the enemy threatened an attack upon our front while separated from the rear, but Colonel Morgan promptly placed the front of his regiment in position to defend itself, and cover that portion of it yet to cross the ravine. The enemy, upon discovering this, abandoned the attempt and fell back upon the main force. The enemy brought two pieces of artillery, late in the day, to the support of the army in our rear, which opened upon us at a short distance, but only got a few shots before night set in, when it ceased without doing any damage. The regiment occupied an orchard close upon our position for a part of the night, and received an order to move with the brigade to which it was attached, before daylight in the morning, to the attack upon the battery. Its position, however, enabled it to get there only towards the close of the action, and was but partially engaged, with no loss and but little injury.

After the capture of the enemy's battery and position, the army moved on—the 15th regiment in front of Gen. Pierce's brigade—and soon again came upon the enemy strongly posted in the great road. The regiment moved by a flank through a corn-field from the village of Nativitas, endeavoring, as I supposed, to take a position to cut off the retreat of the enemy, being conducted by Capt. Lee, of the military engineers, under the immediate direction of Brigadier General Pierce. On the approach of the regiment to Froje de Portales, the enemy was drawn up in force, and a terrible and destructive fire was opened upon us. Colonel Morgan ordered the regiment to form in a line parallel to the road, and on the right of the Froje, (or barn,) but before this order could be put in execution, he fell with a severe wound in the leg; and, on my assuming the command, I ordered the men to occupy a large threshing floor, which being surrounded by a stone wall about three feet high, would afford partial protection from the fire of the enemy. This, however, gave cover only to the central companies of the regiment. The flanks were without shelter, but maintained their position in admirable order. This place was occupied until we, with the assistance of the howitzer battery, compelled the enemy to retire; and we then kept up a severe fire on their retreating column, being prevented from gaining the road in front by a deep ditch with five or six feet of water in it. I re-formed the regiment and moved on in pursuit of the enemy, when I met Colonel Ransom with the 9th regiment, who informed me that he had been ordered to return. I returned with him, thinking there was nothing to be gained by a farther pursuit. Lieut. Freelon was left on detached service as quartermaster; and, immediately after the capture of the battery in the morning, by an order from General Pillow, Major Woods, with one company commanded by Capt. King, was detached from the regiment as a guard for the prisoners. This, with other details from it, left the regiment upon going into action but two hundred and eighty-two strong.

I herewith enclose the list of killed, wounded and missing.

I have the honor, &c.,

JOSHUA HOWARD,
Lieutenant Colonel, Commanding 15th infantry.

To Captain H. Winship, *A. A. G.*,
Head-quarters, Brigadier General Pierce.

Head-quarters, 2d Brigade, 3d Divison,
Mixcoac, Mexico, August 22, 1847.

Sir: In obedience to orders from division head-quarters, I have the honor to report that, on the morning of the 18th instant, the 11th regiment of infantry, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Graham, attached to my brigade, was detached with two companies of dragoons, under the command of Captain Kearny, for the purpose of covering a reconnoissance, to be made near San Augustin, by Captain Lee, of the engineer corps. After proceeding about three miles, a heavy discharge of musketry was suddenly opened upon the column, by a party of the enemy from the front and flank. A charge from the dragoons and infantry effectually routed and dispersed the enemy, with some loss in killed and wounded, and the capture of five prisoners. After the engineer officer had completed his observations, the column returned to the head-quarters of the brigade at San Augustin.

On the 19th, my brigade, consisting of the voltigeur regiment, under the command of Colonel T. P. Andrews, to which is attached the rocket and howitzer battery, under the command of Lieutenant F. D. Callender, of the ordnance; the 11th regiment of infantry, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Wm. M. Graham; and the 14th infantry, under the command of Colonel William Trousdale, took up the line of march from the village of San Augustin, being the advanced brigade of the 3d division, which had been ordered towards the position of the enemy at Contreras. Having received orders to that effect, I threw forward the 11th regiment, under Lieutenant Colonel Graham, to occupy the road when within sight of the advanced position of the enemy, at the same time extending the voltigeurs, under Colonel Andrews, and the 14th, under Colonel Trousdale, up the side of the hill which was on our right, the howitzer and rocket battery being placed near the summit to command the road.

In this position, the brigade remained until the arrival of Twiggs's division, which moved forward and attacked the position of the enemy in front, when, by the orders of Major General Pillow, I followed in support of Riley's brigade, which was on its way towards the left of the entrenched camp of the enemy. After a difficult march over a bed of lava rock, and passing two deep ravines and creeks, we came upon the road leading from Contreras to the city of Mexico. As my advance arrived at this point, a very large force of the enemy—cavalry, artillery, and infantry—was observed coming up the road from the city, and approaching along the brow of the hills in our front—to repel which I made immediate dispositions of my command, by taking advantage of favorable ground for forming my line of battle, hastening up the remaining regiments for that purpose—the enemy numbering at least six times the force of my command.

A volley from three companies of the 11th regiment drove back a body of cavalry supporting a reconnoitring party; and the enemy perceiving our preparation, halted, and subsequently joined a very considerable force which was observed advancing on the right of the road.

Colonel Riley's brigade having turned to the left at the village of Contreras or Encelda, I deemed it proper to take a stronger position, and accordingly moved my command to the crest of the hill upon which the village is situated. Not long after this, I was joined by the 15th regiment, under Colonel Morgan—which regiment had been temporarily detached from the 1st brigade and placed under my orders—and, subsequently, Brigadier General P. F. Smith arrived with his command. The movement of my brigade, in conjunction with that of Colonel Riley, caused the enemy to halt in our front, (towards the city.) Their intention, evidently, was to reinforce the command in the works near Contreras. Although exposed to the fire of the enemy's artillery, both in front and from their fortified position in our rear, we effectually resisted any such attempt.

The brigade remained in this place, exposed to a heavy rain without shelter, until about three o'clock on the morning of the 20th, when it was ordered forward with the other troops sent for that purpose, under the command of Brigadier General P. F. Smith, to assault the works and camp of the enemy. After leaving the village and gaining sufficient ground to the left and rear of the enemy's camp, a general assault took place, which resulted in the capture of their works, containing twenty-three pieces of artillery of various calibre and a large quantity of ammunition. Here we had the pleasure of finding the two six-pounder guns captured by the enemy at Buena Vista, now recaptured by the 4th artillery, who had lost them in that action. The enemy fled in every direction, closely pursued by our troops, leaving a great number dead and wounded upon the field, the ground strewed with their arms, lances, and flags, and in our hands upwards of a thousand prisoners, and a very large train of pack mules.

In this brilliant exploit, the voltigeurs and 11th regiment bore a conspicuous part. The 14th and 15th regiments, from their position in rear, were unable, with every exertion on their parts, to join in the immediate attack, but by their support materially assisted in the success of our arms on this occasion.

The capture of this fort, commanding the road, opened our communication with the main body of the army and our field artillery.

After leaving a sufficient force to secure the captured camp and property, we took up the line of march in the direction of the city of Mexico, now in full view. After proceeding about two miles, I received an order to turn to the right, on the road from San Angel to San Antonio, to assist in the attack upon that place, to be made by General Worth's division from the other side of the road. I had not proceeded far, when I found that General Worth's division had driven the enemy from San Antonio. The division under General Twiggs, having encountered the main force of the enemy at Churubusco, in a strongly fortified position, upon which General Worth's division was also advancing, I was ordered to cross over to the other road, about half a mile distant, to unite in the attack upon the main work. Under the direction of Major General Pillow, I crossed my command over two deep and wide ditches, under fire of the enemy's artillery; I myself, as well as the other mounted officers, having been compelled to dismount from our horses to wade through the ditches. After a long and severe action, the works were carried, and with it all the artillery and ammunition of the enemy, and the command joined in the general pursuit and rout.

I refer you to the separate reports herewith enclosed of the commanding officers of regiments, for particulars connected with their immediate commands.

Lieutenant Colonel J. E. Johnston, of the regiment of voltigeurs, brought the regiment well into action at the attack on the works at Contreras; and the regiment is spoken of in high terms by Colonel Andrews. The officers generally of this regiment are entitled to be named with consideration. Lieutenant F. D. Callender, commanding the rocket and howitzer battery, was wounded in three places while gallantly engaged with the enemy, and the command subsequently devolved upon Lieutenant J. L. Reno, who rendered valuable service himself on various occasions after the command devolved upon him, and who spoke highly of the conduct of Sergeants Peate, Depew, and McGuire.

Lieutenant Colonel Wm. M. Graham, in command of the 11th regiment, never lost a moment in pressing gallantly forward wherever service was to be performed, which his command always responded to with alacrity. In his report, he notices with commendation the services of Major J. F. Hunter, Captains Irwin, Waddell, and Guthrie, and of Lieutenants Daniel S. Lee, (adjutant,) Montz, McCoy, Evans, Harley, McClellan, Tippin, Scott, and Johnstone.

The 14th regiment, under the command of Colonel W. Trousdale, rendered efficient service, and is highly spoken of in the report of its commanding officer, to which I beg leave to refer.

I lament to say that my aid-de-camp, First Lieutenant J. F Irons, of the 1st artillery, was dangerously, probably mortally wounded, by a grape shot through the neck, when gallantly approaching the battery upon the road at Churubusco. This officer, distinguished on other fields, rendered me and my command valuable assistance. His services and gallant conduct will never be forgotten by me, or by those with whom he served, and to whom he is known.

Captain George Deas, assistant adjutant general, on duty upon my personal staff, is entitled to be particularly noticed for gallantry, energy, and soldier-like bearing, in the discharge of his duties.

I take much pleasure in expressing my general satisfaction at the good conduct of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, under my command, who, on many occasions, performed gallant service, which it is impossible for me to notice here.

Enclosed is a list of the killed, wounded, and missing, of my brigade.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. CADWALDER,

Brigadier General United States Army, commanding.

To Captain J. Hooker,

Assistant Adjutant General, Head-quarters, 3d Division.

MIXCOAC, MEXICO, *September* 1, 1847.

SIR: As the service of the regiment in the action on the latter part of the day of the 20th ultimo took place, as stated in my report to you of the 22d ult, "under your own immediate directions and those of General Pillow," I did not suppose any report in detail would be deemed desirable from me on the subject; but, as your directions and those of the general-in-chief require it, I now do myself the honor to supply the omission.

As stated in my report of the 22d, the enemy being driven from all his intrenchments and positions (at Contreras) and in full rout, the voltigeur-regiment proceeded by your orders with the column in pursuit of the enemy, on the main road to the city of Mexico. At the village of Culiacan, you directed the regiment, with your brigade, to diverge to the right to meet and attack the enemy by crossing over to the main road from San Antonio to the city of Mexico, on which the enemy was supposed to be at that time, in retreat before the division of General Worth. On arriving at that road, it was discovered the enemy had already passed on by the main fortifications at Churubusco. The laborious detour of your brigade just referred to, rendered exceedingly difficult by the marshy nature of the ground and the obstructions caused by dikes and trenches, brought it up to the intrenchments at Churubusco, in the rear of the other troops who had taken the direct route to that place; and the ground being very confined, you could not bring up the regiment to the attack without exposing our own troops, already in our front, to a cross-fire from the regiment. You therefore placed the regiment in reserve until Colonel Duncan's battery was ordered forward against the enemy on the main road, when our regiment was ordered, and went forward promptly to sustain it. The enemy was again soon driven from his second line of intrenchments, was pursued by the mounted troops, and we were ordered back to take quarters for the night at the hacienda near San Antonio. In this latter part of the day's service we lost but one man wounded, being sheltered by the dense mass of wagons and dead mules of the enemy, which, with Duncan's battery, literally blocked up the causeway or road in the immediate front of the enemy's batteries.

As yourself and the army bore witness, our exemption from heavy loss of life was not owing to being free from exposure, as we encountered, during the action of that evening, heavy fires from the enemy at different periods.

I have the honor to remain, with highest respect, your obedient servant,

T. P. ANDREWS,
Colonel Voltigeurs U S. Army.

To Brigadier General GEORGE CADWALDER, *U. S. Army.*

Respectfully submitted.

GEORGE CADWALDER,
Brigadier General, commanding.

Mixcoac, *August* 24, 1847.

Sir: In obedience to your orders just received, I have the honor to report that, on the morning of the 20th instant, the regiment of voltigeurs, after you turned over the command to me, followed Colonel Riley's brigade to support its attack on the enemy's intrenched position in our front. After crossing the ravine between us and that position, the regiment was so directed as to come up on the right of Riley's brigade, to join in the attack and prevent the enemy's escape on that side. In moving to this position, we were exposed to the fire of the guns turned by the enemy to the side attacked. Like the other regiments engaged, however, ours suffered little, and moved with as much accuracy as it has ever done on drill. By the time we had fairly taken our position, the enemy had abandoned his works and was in full retreat towards Mexico, and the affair terminated.

Most respectfully, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

J. E. JOHNSTONE,
Lieutenant Colonel Voltigeurs.

Colonel T. P. Andrews,
Commanding regiment Voltigeurs.

[*No date.*]

Sir: In compliance with your orders, I herewith transmit a report of the operations of the howitzer and rocket battery during the actions of the 19th and 20th instants. On the afternoon of the 19th, the battery, then under the command of Lieutenant Callender, was ordered by General Pillow to report to General Twiggs; having done so, the battery, conducted by Lieutenants McClellan and Foster, of the engineers, was ordered forward to drive in the enemy's skirmishers. We advanced as rapidly as possible, accompanied by one piece of Captain Magruder's battery, under the command of Lieutenant Johnstone. Whilst advancing, a brisk fire of cannister was kept up upon the retreating skirmishers. Having reached a crest about eight hundred yards in front of the enemy's main fort, Lieutenant Callender placed three pieces in battery on the crest and opened a brisk fire. Perceiving that there was not room for any more pieces, I took the rocketeers a few rods to the left and commenced firing. After some time, I noticed that our pieces had partially ceased firing, and looking around to see the cause, perceived that two of them had been disabled. I then went to them and learned that Lieutenant Callender had been severely wounded and carried to the rear. Sergeants Peate and Depew had very gallantly continued the firing up to that time. As we were firing at a great disadvantage against a very strong battery, I ordered the pieces to be withdrawn and placed under cover; then returned to the rocketeers and continued throwing rockets until all that we had (100 in all) with us were expended. It was nearly dark by this time, and as our ammunition wagons had been unable to come up with us, I sent back Sergeant McGuire to bring forward more; but, before he returned, we were ordered to fall back. Lieutentant Callender lost one private killed, and five wounded. Of the men with me, two privates were killed, one corporal and one private wounded. All the men behaved well, particularly Sergeants Peate, Depew and McGuire.

On the morning of the 20th, after the enemy's works had been stormed and the troops routed, we were ordered to follow up the retreating Mexicans. After pursuing them a few miles, the battery was detached, with the 9th infantry, to guard the main road to the city. It was not long before we were again ordered forward, and sent with General Pierce's brigade to the left, to cut off the enemy's retreat. In a short time, we came up with General Shields's brigade, which was hotly engaged with the enemy, posted along the road. Two pieces were immediately put in position, and a brisk fire of cannister and case-shot kept up upon them. After a few discharges, they commenced retreating. We followed them up, firing as rapidly as we could, until they nearly reached the city. We were then halted by General Shields. As on the previous day, all the men behaved extremely well. Sergeants Depew and Peate were particularly conspicuous. Our loss was one killed and three wounded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. L. RENO,

Lieutenant Ordnance, com'g H. R. battery.

To Colonel T. P. Andrews,
Com'g Voltigeur regiment.

Respectfully referred to General Cadwalader.

T. P. ANDREWS,

Colonel Voltigeurs, U. S. A.

Head-quarters, 11th Infantry,
Near Mexico, August 22, 1847.

Sir: For the information of the general commanding 2d brigade, 3d division regulars, I have the honor to report that, on the morning of the 18th instant, when the brigade arrived at San Augustin, my regiment was immediately detached with two companies of dragoons, under command of Captain Kearney, for the purpose of covering a reconnoissance to be made near that place by Captain Lee, of the engineer corps. After proceeding some three miles, a small party of the enemy were seen reconnoitring our columns, when I ordered a halt and sent out videttes, who making no further discoveries, the column moved on, and had proceeded but a short distance when a heavy musketry fire was opened upon it from the left, front and right. A charge of the dragoons was then made to disperse the enemy on the left, while a rapid fire, succeeded by a charge from the infantry, effectually routed and dispersed him from the front and right. Captain Irwin's company D, by request of Major Hunter, was detached and placed under his command, who pushed it forward most gallantly to attack the extreme right, which attack was led by Captain Irwin with great gallantry, and produced the most beneficial effect. In this affair, the enemy's loss was about twenty killed and wounded, while, at the same time, the rapidity of our pursuit enabled us to secure five prisoners. I would here remark—and I do so with great satisfaction—that the gallantry and general good conduct of the officers and men engaged merited my highest approbation. So soon as the engineer officer had completed his observations, the column counter-marched and returned to quarters in San Augustin.

On the morning of the 19th, the regiment took its position in the brigade and had marched some two miles, when the whole column was halted, and I was ordered to take the advance. My command then proceeded, and I detached company H, Captain Guthrie's, to advance as skirmishers near to the scene of the previous day's action. No enemy being seen the regiment was halted, in order that the rear of the division might join us. Soon after this General Twiggs arrived, and was placed by General Pillow, with his division, in the advance. At this moment, the enemy's artillery opened upon us from the left, but ineffectually. Resuming the march, we advanced obliquely to the right of the enemy's position, and over rugged stone and other almost insurmountable barriers, for about two miles, when we arrived at a small village near to, and on the left of, the enemy's works. So soon as the head of our column arrived on the plain, the enemy were seen advancing toward us in great force from the direction of the city, whose evident design was either to attack us in the rear, or else to reinforce their numbers in the fortifications. Fortunately, however, General Cadwalader's brigade (my regiment leading) arrived on the opposite eminence to that occupied by the enemy, who were in force from 6 to 7,000 men, and took position in a corn-field, in order to secure our men as far as possible from the enemy's view. This unexpected movement upon our part entirely frustrated their designs. The enemy now sent out a body of cavalry, in number from 150 to 200 men, for the purpose of reconnoitring our position, who were driven back by a well directed volley from three companies of my command; after which, we moved our position, with our right resting upon the road leading to a church near by, which I considered would be a strong place in case of an emergency, and which was afterwards occupied by one company of my regiment, under command of Captain Irwin. Remaining in this position, in front of the enemy, during the greater portion of the night, at 3 o'clock it was determined to attack and force the enemy's fortifications on the left, which had been harrassing our columns during the previous day. The regiment moved to its new position whilst yet dark; but Brigadier General Smith directed me to reconnoitre the enemy's works. With the assistance of Lieutenant D. S. Lee, adjutant, and Lieutenant Harley of my regiment, and also by the advice of Lieutenants Tower and Beauregard, of the engineer corps, I reported it practicable to attack upon the left of Colonel Riley's brigade, (which was the attacking column.) This advice was not acted upon by the commanding officer, and I was directed to follow and support Colonel Riley's brigade during the attack upon the battery. Two companies under the command of Major Hunter were detached to disperse a body of lancers and infantry, numbering 3 to 400, who were pouring a galling fire upon the right flank of the storming column. This small force of 80 men—companies D and H, 11th infantry—under command of Captains Irwin, Guthrie, and Lieutenants McCoy, McAllen, and Scott, gallantly performed this duty, killing a number of both lancers and infantry.

During the charge on the enemy's battery, Adjutant D. S. Lee received a flesh wound in the left leg, but gallantly maintained his position upon the field; and it affords me great satisfaction in reporting that I am very much indebted to this gallant young gentleman for his aid and assistance during the previous day and night, in communicating orders and assisting in pressing the men forward. There *never* could be more gallantry displayed than was by him during the actions of the 18th, 19th, and 20th of August—particularly during the two actions of the 20th—and I would most warmly recommend him to public notice.

So soon as the enemy was completely defeated and driven from his works, the column was re-formed and joined with other corps in the pursuit. Arrived at ——, (small town,) a halt was ordered, the arms stacked, and the men permitted to rest. In a few moments, however, the advance was again commenced and the column proceeded to ——, (another town,) where another halt was ordered. We had remained here some fifteen minutes when a warm musketry fire was heard in advance, and the brigade moved on—the 11th regiment leading as before—General Pillow placing himself at our head, and led us rapidly forward to attack the main work in front. In passing through the field fronting this work, the general was obliged to dismount and plunge through several deep and wide ditches filled with weeds and water.

My command pressed gallantly forward. At the main road we met with General Worth's forces. We moved upon this battery in conjunction with General Worth's command and carried the work, and then joined in the general pursuit of the enemy, under General Pillow's direction, until we were ordered to halt, almost within reach of the enemy's fire from the city.

In closing this report, it affords me the highest gratification to be enabled to attest to the gallantry and determined courage of Major J. F. Hunter, Captains Irwin, Waddell, and Guthrie, and of Lieutenants Daniel S. Lee, (adjutant,) Motz, McCoy, Evans, Harley, McAllen, Tippin, Scott, and Johnston. I am very much indebted to Lieutenant B. F. Harley for his aid in communicating orders after Adjutant Lee was wounded, and for his gallantry in pushing the regiment forward to attack the enemy's works. On the 20th, Lieutenant M. Steever, regimental quartermaster, after performing his duties in securing the regimental train, finding it impossible to join his own regiment, voluntarily joined the 8th infantry, and performed gallant and efficient service. I also take pleasure in adding that Sergeant Major Eakin, although separated from his regiment, behaved gallantly and performed good service.

The following is a list of the killed and wounded in my regiment:

Killed.—Private John L. Koontz, company F.
Wounded.—Private S. J. Thompson, company F, supposed mortally.
Do Private Joseph Lord, company F, slightly.
Do Private M. Hoffman, company F, slightly.
Do Private J. Little, company H, severely in the foot.
Do Private J. O'Hara, company H, in six different places.
Do Private —— Lyons, company H, slightly in shoulder.
Do Private A. Harvey, company H, slightly in the groin.
Do Lieut. D. S. Lee, (adj't) a flesh wound in the left leg.

I am, with respect, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM MONTROSE GRAHAM,
Lieutenant Colonel 11th Infantry, commanding Regiment.

Captain GEORGE DEAS,
A. A. General, General Cadwalader's Brigade.

HEAD-QUARTERS, 1ST BRIGADE, VOLUNTEER DIVISION,
San Augustin, September 7, 1847.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the reports of Colonel W. B. Burnett, of the New York regiment of volunteers, and Lieutenant Colonel J. P. Dickinson, South Carolina regiment, of the operations of their regiments on the 19th and 20th of August, 1847.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES SHIELDS,
Brigadier General, commanding 1st Brig. Volunteers.

Captain H. L. SCOTT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

FOR BRIGADIER GENERAL SHIELDS.

Official report of the part performed by the 1st regiment U. S. volunteers of New York, in the investment and capture of the city of Mexico.

The volunteer brigade commanded by Brigadier General Shields, to which the regiment under my command belongs, left the city of Puebla on the 8th, and encamped at Buena Vista on the 11th, in full view of the country surrounding the city of Mexico, and arrived at San Augustin in position for the investment, on the 19th day of August, 1847. Generals Pillow and Twiggs, with the 3d and 2d divisions of regulars, left San Augustin on the morning of the 19th, and at 3, p. m., the New York and South Carolina regiments were ordered to their support under Brigadier General Shields. The regiment marched immediately, leaving Major Burnham with a force of about one hundred men, consisting of company C, under the command of Captain Barclay, Lieutenants Sherwood and Boyle, a detachment of thirty-five men from the different companies, and twelve sick. The regiment pursued its way across the Penà, a series of ledges of rocks and chasms, with great difficulty, and at the deep ravine, through which a torrent falls some eight or ten feet, lost their way, and returned to San Augustin. At midnight we reached the village of San Geronimo, in a drenching rain; every hut was occupied, and our troops, wet and weary, were obliged to stand under arms in the road until daylight, when the enemy's works in the immediate vicinity of the village were to be stormed by the 2d division of regulars. We then repaired to the church and other shelters in its neighborhood, by order of General Shields, to prepare our arms for action. As the sun rose, the cheers of the storming party were heard, and our men assembled to meet the legions of the enemy, who were retreating upon their fortifications nearer to the city of Mexico. We captured three hundred and thirty-six prisoners; and amongst them was one general, two colonels, and many subaltern officers, with at least two hundred stand of arms, lances, horses, &c., &c.

The regiment was then ordered to return to its former position at the church, from which small commands were sent to overtake the straggling parties of the enemy, in which they were particularly successful, under the direction of Captain J. P. Taylor and his first lieutenant, A. W. Taylor.

At about 9, a. m., we received orders to join the advance upon the city of Mexico, leaving company D, and about 50 men of other companies, that had not yet returned from scouting, in charge of the prisoners. We marched from the village of Geronimo with about 300 officers and men. After passing through San Angel, and halting for a short time, the 2d division of regulars engaged the enemy at Churubusco; we were soon ordered to countermarch, and directed, with other troops, to turn the enemy's right and reach the rear of that formidable position. The New York regiment was now upon the right of the brigade. We followed the roadway for about one mile, crossed a ditch into low wet grounds, pursued our way for about one mile and a half more, through corn-fields and marshes, and reached the enemy's right and rear at Los Portales. The whole line, in consequence of the character of the ground over which it had passed, was very much extended, so that a few minutes were lost in forming the regiment to the front.

During this time, it was discovered that the enemy's works were flanked by an embankment, with a deep ditch extending parallel to a roadway, for more than a mile to the rear and to the hacienda of the Los Portales. This formidable breastwork and hacienda were occupied by at least 3,000 infantry, besides large bodies of cavalry.

It was not until our line was formed to charge this work, that the enemy was discovered with large parties of other troops endeavoring to turn our left; but we had now reached a point where we were receiving a random fire from the enemy's line at a distance of about 350 yards; the order to charge was received with cheers, and the regiment advanced to within 100 yards of the enemy's line, under a most terrific fire; in which, I was wounded in the left leg by an escopette ball, compelling me to turn over the command to Lieutenant Colonel Chas. Baxter. The regiment being as yet entirely unsupported, it was thought advisable to retire until the South Carolina regiment, in our rear, could come up and form on our left, which that gallant regiment did in most handsome style. Gen. Shields then ordered the two regiments, or parts of regiments, to charge on the enemy's line, which they did most bravely up to the bayonets of the enemy, crossing the ditch, breaking their line, and reaching the roadway, where we planted the standards of our States and nation; but this advantage was gained at a great loss—out of less than 300 officers and men, who entered the fight, 103 were killed and wounded. A few were now sent back to see to the dead and wounded. The remnant of the two regiments was again ordered to advance upon the city of Mexico. In advancing, the enemy retired in pretty good order, until we were joined by a piece of artillery, captured from the enemy and commanded by Captain Ayres, —— regiment United States artillery, manned principally by volunteers. This piece was discharged several times at the columns of the cavalry; which caused the enemy to retreat in disorder. We were then halted, and ordered back to Los Portales.

In this desperate engagement, where almost all were heroes, it is difficult to name those who most distinguished themselves. All who were there, may ever remember with pride that they participated in one of the most daring charges ever made by Americans against an enemy.

There were those in the command, who were foremost and steadiest in every movement, from whom I take this occasion to name Lieutenant Colonel Charles Baxter, who had two horses shot under him during the engagement; Captains Garret Dyckman, Daniel E. Hungerford, particularly distinguished themselves, Morton Fairchild, and Abraham Van O'Linda; Lieutenants Wayne Reid, (commanding company B,) who particularly distinguished himself; Jacob Griffin, [illegible]mpany H; Charles F. Brower, commanding company F; J. B. Miller, commanding company A; Charles H. Jones, company G; James S. McCabe, company K; J. W. Henney, of company E; James D. Potter, company I; T. W. Sweeney, company A; John Rafferty, company K; Charles S. Cooper, company A; Sergeant Major James L. O'Reilly, who fell whilst gallantly advancing in front of the colors; Color Sergeant Romaine, with the national color, who, after receiving a wound in his right arm, carried the color in his left, and it was not until he received the third and mortal wound that the colors fell. In falling, Corporal Lake, of the colors, seized it, and was immediately shot down. Orderly Sergeant Doremus, of company A, again saved it from the ground, and carried it throughout the engagement. The State color was gallantly carried by Sergeant Rogers, of company I, during the battle. Sergeant Barber, company I; Orderly Sergeant Fitzgerald, of company E; and Orderly Sergeant Wilson, of company G, who, after being wounded, so that he could not use his musket, assisted Captain Ayres in directing the piece of artillery. Adjutant R. A. Carter behaved gallantly throughout the engagement; he was sent at one time for medical assistance, and during his absence, as well as throughout the day, Captain James F. Hutton, United States commissary, and Lieutenant George B. Hall, A. A. Q., assisted the commanding officer, and rendered most efficient service. It is with the highest pleasure that I recommend to your notice Assistant Surgeon Mina B. Halsted, acting surgeon of the regiment; his skill and activity can be alluded to by you with higher encomiums than my own; he was with the wounded prisoners in the morning, and with our wounded in the evening, and night and day, ever since, in our hospital, attending the wounded of other corps. He speaks in the highest terms of Dr. John G. McKibbin, acting assistant surgeon, who rendered him efficient aid in the performance of his duties. To Dr. Swift, U. S. A., I would here return my most hearty thanks, for his care and attention. With the deepest regret I must here mention the untimely death of Lieutenant Edgar Chandler, who fell mortally wounded early in the action, whilst fearlessly standing by his colors.

In conclusion, I am proud to say, for my gallant regiment, that this was the third occasion in which we served under the same commander, with equal success.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, &c.,

WARD B. BURNETT,
Colonel.

QUARTERS, SAN AUGUSTIN, SOUTH CAROLINA REGIMENT,
August 23, 1847.

GENERAL: Early on the morning of the 20th instant, Colonel Butler, in pursuance of your orders, marched his command to the road running to the south of his quarters, by which it was reported many Mexicans were retreating from the field of Contreras to the city of Mexico. Owing to thick patches of maguay and a rugged ravine, he could not reach his position until several hundred of the enemy had passed. As we emerged from the ravine into a field extending to the road, (which field was flanked on our right by a stone wall, extending also to the road, and enclosing an orchard,) we discovered large masses of the enemy in the road before us; and although they perceived us at the same time, they were unable to escape beyond our reach until every gun in the battalion had been brought to bear upon them. Most, however, had broken into an open field opposite, which only more exposed them to our fire. Through this field, in full musket range of our position, mingled groups of their cavalry and infantry continued to pass. Shortly, however, we perceived large masses forming in line of battle, under cover of the stone wall already mentioned, and that a large body was advancing from the orchard, or right flank, and rear. Colonel Butler immediately changed front to the right, by a flank movement, and brought the enemy, in both their positions, as they advanced from cover, under his fire. This they returned for a short time, and then retired. Colonel Butler, perceiving that others of the enemy were passing through the field in our front, left a few files to guard our rear, formed again on the road, and maintained a steady fire upon the enemy, who continued to pass for about twenty minutes. Large bodies of Mexicans then came forward and surrendered themselves to Colonel Butler, who, seeing other bodies still coming, remained upon the road with three companies, while the rest of the regiment, in pursuance of an order from the general, retired beyond the ravine, to oppose a very large body of cavalry appearing in our rear. Of the enemy, 127 were killed and wounded, and 217 taken prisoners. Among the latter, were the following officers of rank: One general officer, two staff officers, two colonels, three lieutenant colonels, four commandants, three captains, and four lieutenants.

Our own loss, from the random fire of the enemy, was but one sergeant severely wounded, and one private slightly.

Captain Marshall, with his company, (E,) was left as a guard over the prisoners, who were placed in a church, and the regiment soon after took up its line of march on the road to Mexico. About noon the regiment was ordered to make a detour to the left, and strike upon the same road a short distance from the village of Churubusco, to cut off the retreat of the enemy from their works on the right, as it was reported that the works had been carried by our troops. On arriving at the scene of the subsequent action, we found that the New York regiment, in consequence of the numbers of horsemen and the small corps of the howitzer battery having intruded themselves betwixt us and them, were some three hundred yards in advance of us, and the 9th infantry, attached for some time to our brigade, nearly the same distance in our rear. At the proper point, we proceeded to form line of battle, and as soon as the two right flank companies were in line we were ordered to advance—despatch in reaching the road to cut off the retreat being considered of minor importance than a regular advance. Before, however, one-half of the companies were in line, we found the New York regiment retiring under cover of the hacienda to our right; and as soon as our line was unmasked by this regiment, we found ourselves exposed to a heavy fire from the road, which appeared to be densely filled with Mexican troops, as also the hacienda, to the left of the field we occupied, and immediately on the road.

As we had attempted, for the reasons stated, not in perfect order in our line of battle, and as that appeared now indispensable, we were ordered to march by the right flank. As we reached the left flank of the New York regiment, to obtain cover previous to new movements of attack, as the hacienda did not possess sufficient breadth to protect the flanks in forming line of battle in its rear, the battalion was ordered to form by companies, and to march in column to the line in advance of the hacienda, and a little to its left, upon which the general in person had placed himself; then they were ordered to deploy upon the color company. The companies upon the left wing formed in regular order, but some companies on the right were thrown into confused masses, by the obstruction of miscellaneous troops belonging to different arms of the service; this was mostly remedied when the advance was ordered. The line continued to advance, under a heavy fire, some twenty paces in rear of the general, to about one hundred and fifty yards, when they were halted. The general had cautioned the men not to open their fire until he gave the order; but, directly they halted, the general took his position in line of battle, and at this time, the squad of mixed troops upon our extreme right, already mentioned, commenced firing, and the battalion, supposing the order given, opened their fire.

It was understood by the field officers, to have been the general's intention to have made our battalion the base of formation of the others attached to his brigade, and that as soon as the whole were in line, they were to advance within easy musket range of the road, where they were to open their fire, or to charge, as he should deem best. As the firing had already commenced, and did not interfere with the formation of the other battalion, it was permitted to continue. As soon, however, as one or two companies of the New York regiment appeared, marching up to our right, the order was given to charge, and the battalion was gallantly led forward by Major Gladden, then in command of the regiment. The colonel had been killed directly after our fire had been opened, and the lieutenant colonel severely wounded a few minutes before the charge. Our line of battle numbered, at the commencement, 3 field officers, 1 staff officer, 7 captains, 24 lieutenants, 22 sergeants, 273 rank and file. After the battle, the number who were unwounded and for duty, was 1 field officer, (major,) 5 captains, 18 lieutenants, 12 sergeants, 169 rank and file. The total, from loss in the engagement in killed and wounded, was 137.

The major reports to me, that upon reaching the position of the enemy he found that they had abandoned it, and were in full retreat for the city. Several companies were ordered in pursuit, the others formed as a reserve upon the road. The whole were shortly ordered to advance by the general, but in consequence of the large number of killed and wounded reported to him, the battalion was soon after ordered back to the hacienda, now converted into an hospital. The three companies sent in pursuit were overtaken by a piece of artillery, which they supported nearly to the suburbs of the city, and until they were recalled.

Captain Marshall, who rejoined the regiment with his command at this place, reports to me, that soon after the battalion had left the church, where the prisoners were placed under his charge, finding himself destitute of provisions, he sent a detachment of his company to forage for fruit and green corn. This detachment surprised a party of Mexican soldiers engaged in the same pursuit; they killed one and captured forty-three, whom they brought back and delivered to their captain. This makes the total number taken at this place 260, which, with 127 killed and wounded, makes a total of 387.

I should be unjust to the officers of the regiment and to my own feelings, were I to close this report without acknowledging the gallant manner in which all grades of the officers performed their duties, and sustained the honor of their flag. Until the engagement of the evening, our regiment had been in no very dangerous position, and the troops, in that regard, were raw and inexperienced. Upon that occasion, each officer had to lead his command, and the number in killed and wounded shows how faithfully they met the necessity. Our noble and unfortunate commander had his horse shot under him, at the head of the command, in the first engagement. A short time after, he received a wound in the leg, in the bend of the knee, and was compelled to yield the command to his next in rank; but, a moment after, finding that the leg was not broken, he continued with the regiment, and marched with it in advance, under a heavy fire, to the position where they were halted, and where they opened their fire. Here he had scarcely taken his position near the colors, when he received a ball in the left side of his head, which instantaneously terminated his life. As you witnessed yourself his gallant bearing, I will only add, that he was not only a brave officer, but a guardian and father to his regiment.

I have already stated that the occasion required of every officer a fearless example to his command, and that it was fully met by all. A few instances of gallantry, falling accidently under my immediate notice, I will mention as characteristic of the whole corps of officers. Major Gladden attracted my attention by his usual regard for regularity: disorder, however partial, seemed alone to give him concern. He was always at his post and his duty. Captains Sumter and Dunovants, of the flank companies, exhibited that promptness and order so necessary on the flanks. Never once did I see either corps in broken order, or behind its time upon the line or in the advance. The first lost its flower in the fight, and ended the engagement without enough to bury its dead and bear its wounded to the hospital. In the deployment upon the color company, (Captain Walker's,) and Captain Dessaussure's, which formed the first upon its left, were nearly annihilated. I was on the right of Captain Dessaussure, and saw his clothing literally riddled with bullets. He stood on the right and front during all the firing, exhibiting such cool courage, that not one of his men wavered, though the foot of each was bathed in the blood of his next comrade. Captain William Blanding, of company F, and Lieutenant Moragne, commanding company D, bore their company flags on the right flank of their companies during the heaviest of the fire. The latter received his from the dying hands of his gallant subaltern, Lieutenant Adams, who fell with it in his hands; and the former, from his color sergeant, Hicks, who had fallen with it, severely wounded. Captain Moffatt, of company C, received a severe wound in the leg;

but remained on duty till a rapid advance of the line left him behind. Lieutenant Clark, commanding company G, was attracting my attention, by giving some orders in his usual quick and temperate manner, when he received what I fear will prove a mortal wound. Captain J. D. Blanding being unmounted, and the command small, attached himself as a supernumerary to the company, to which he originally belonged, and was wounded whilst sharing its fortunes in the honor and danger of the fight. Adjutant James Canty was most painfully wounded, while actively engaged in extending his orders, by a wound in the mouth, striking out several of his teeth and bruising his throat and jaw. Lieutenants Abney and Sumter were each severely wounded during the first of the engagement, but remained on duty with their companies till the close. Lieutenants Cousarte and Secrest, who were on furlough, and whose companies had been reduced at the last muster, very bravely and patriotically attached themselves to the companies to which had been transferred the men of their companies, and did effective duty in the ranks with muskets in their hands.

The district of Lancaster, though unrepresented by a company, is duly entitled to a proportionate share in the bloody honors of the day, there being as many of her sons killed and wounded in the battle, in proportion to numbers, as there was in any corps of the regiment. Sergeant Perrin, of company E, and private Earle, of company G, attached to the quartermaster's department, joined the ranks of their companies with muskets in their hands. Lieutenant Shubrick, of the brigade staff, having lost his horse, attached himself to company F, from his native city, where he did duty throughout the engagement. Having no mounted field officers or adjutant, Captain Hammond, of the brigade staff, at my request, communicated the orders of the general directly to the captains of companies, whenever the noise of the engagement prevented their being heard. I beg leave to acknowledge my obligations to him, and to express my admiration of his very gallant bearing during the engagement.

Very respectfully submitted.

J. P. DICKINSON,
Lieut. Colonel Commanding.

To Brigadier General SHIELDS,
Commanding 1st Brigade, Volunteers.

TACUBAYA, MEXICO, *September* 10, 1847.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report, in relation to the general disposition of the artillery serving with the 1st division in the battle of Molino del Rey, on the 8th September, 1847.

A close reconnoissance was made of the enemy's lines on the morning of 7th September, by Captain Mason, of the engineers. The enemy was found to be drawn up at the foot of the ridge that slopes gradually to the plain below; his left resting upon and occupying a range of strong stone buildings, called Molino del Rey, (supposed to be a foundry,) immediately under the guns of Chapultepec; his right resting on and occupying another stone building, called Casa de Mata. Four pieces of field artillery were posted midway between these buildings, and either interval between the battery and the flanks was occupied by infantry.

The Molino del Rey appeared, and proved to be ,the strong point of the position; and the centre of the line, his weak point.

A second reconnoissance was, by direction of the general, made in the afternoon by Captain Mason. Accompanied by myself, with a view to the selection of positions for our artillery, the reconnoissance of the morning was in the main confirmed, and the following disposition of the artillery was approved and ordered by the general:

One 8-pounder of Captain Drum's battery was placed to strengthen the picket posted on the main road leading to the city; two other pieces of the same battery were attached to Colonel Garland's brigade; which, constituting our right, looked to the enemy's left as well as Chapultepec.

Two 24-pounders, under Captain Huger, were posted on the ridge from 5 to 600 yards from the Molino del Rey, for the purpose of battering this building. The field battery under my immediate command was, with Colonel McIntosh's brigade, posted higher up the ridge, to give strength to our left flank; and as the entire ridge was practicable for artillery, this battery would be available for any part of the field where the events of the day might render it necessary.

Agreeably to instructions, the movement commenced at 3 o'clock in the morning, and some time before daylight the guns and troops were all in position. The attack commenced at early dawn, by the opening of the battering guns under Captain Huger upon Molino del Rey. The events of the day brought the active services of all the batteries in requisition; and I beg leave to refer the general to the accompanying reports, of their respective commanders, for the details of the operations of each; the battery under my immediate command being the only one whose services came under my personal observation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES DUNCAN,
Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. A.

Captain W. W. Mackall.
A. A. General, U. S. A.

Tacubaya, Mexico, *Sept.* 10, 1847.

Sir: For the information of the general commanding 1st division, I have the honor to submit the following report, in relation to the operations of the field battery under my command, in the combat of Molino del Rey, fought on 8th September, 1847.

Under cover of the darkness, having gained the position previously determined upon, the battery, supported by the 2d brigade under Colonel McIntosh, halted in column, till in the early dawn we were enabled to see the enemy's lines, when the battery and brigade were deployed in front of his right wing; about this time our heavy guns opened on the Molino dél Rey, and our line advanced; when, within about 600 yards, the enemy opened his field battery, and soon after his whole infantry line, on the left of Casa de Mata, a strong stone building near the right of his position. Our battery was at once opened on the right of that part of the enemy's lines that was engaged; his fire soon slackened in this point, and shortly after ceased—his troops taking shelter either behind their breast works or in Casa de Mata.

The 2d brigade was now ordered forward, to assault the right of the enemy's position; its point of direction soon caused it to mask the left section of our battery, the right, under Lieutenant Hunt, continuing its fire. As soon as it was light enough to distinguish objects in the distance, a very large cavalry and infantry force was seen moving down upon our left flank, to reinforce the enemy's right. In order to check this movement, the left section of the battery under Lieutenant Hays was rapidly moved to the extreme left of our line, where it was soon joined by the right section under Lieutenant Hunt, its fire in the first position having become masked by our troops moving to the assault. In the meantime, squadron after squadron of the enemy's cavalry came rushing on; when the head of their column reached within easy range, the battery opened upon them, and soon checked their onward career; their masses stood the effects of a few discharges, when they broke and fled in disorder, the battery continuing to fire upon them till out of reach; the enemy's infantry on our left, seeing his cavalry driven back in confusion, halted under cover beyond fire.

Our infantry troops, being checked by the murderous fire poured in them from Casa de Mata and the breast heights in front of this building, fell back in rear of the battery, all the guns of which (having disposed of the cavalry) were now available for Casa de Mata and its entrenchments, at which they were accordingly pointed; and, after a few minutes' brisk and uncommonly well directed fire, the enemy abandoned this strong position. His line of retreat brought his flying columns again under the close fire of our battery, which continued to play upon them till out of reach.

Our troops on the right, and gallant assaulting party, having forced the enemy's centre and left, the field was now won at every point.

Soon after the 2d brigade moved forward to the assault, our battery was joined by the voltigeurs, under Colonel Johnson, who posted them in a deep ravine immediately on the left of the battery, where they afforded us secure support.

The firing at the cavalry, as well as at the retreating forces from Casa de Mata, was, a great part of it, over the heads of our own troops, the position of the ground enabling us to fire over without risk of injuring them.

It is my pleasing duty again to call attention to the services of the officers associated with me. Lieutenants H. J. Hunt, W. Hays, and H. F. Clarke, were under the hottest fire, and discharged their respective duties with a calmness and intelligence that merit the warmest commendation; they were all struck by the enemy's shot, but, fortunately, not disabled in the execution of their duties. These officers have seen much service with the battery, both before and since the war began; and to their cordial co-operation, zeal, and intelligence, the efficiency of the battery under my command is mainly attributable. In relation to the conduct of my non-commissioned officers and men, I can only repeat on this, what I have stated on former occasions, that it merits the highest praise I can bestow upon it. Sergeants McKenzie, Platt, Slamler, and Benson, were equally meritorious in the discharge of their duties as chiefs of pieces.

Great praise is due to Sergeant Benson, for his energy and firmness in rallying and driving back to their ranks some fugitives who had deserted their colors and comrades in the hour of danger.

Herewith I enclose a list of the names of non-commissioned officers and men wounded, and a statemant of other casualties of the battery, from which it appears that sixteen non-commissioned officers and men were wounded; six horses killed and thirteen wounded.

I beg leave to tender my thanks to G. W. Kendall, Esq., of Louisiana, who volunteered and executed an important and exceedingly hazardous reconnoissance, which enabled me, in the imperfect light of the morning, to distinguish our own troops from those of the enemy; and for his gallantry in transmitting to and from the general such instructions and intelligence, during the heat of the engagement, as circumstances rendered necessary.

Very respectfully, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JAMES DUNCAN,
Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. A.

Captain W. W. Mackall,
Assistant Adjutant General, U. S. A.

Head-quarters, 1st Brigade, 1st Division,
Tacubaya, September 10th, 1847.

Captain: In accordance with instructions from division headquarters, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my brigade against the enemy on the 8th instant at El Molino del Rey:

The brigade, with a section of two guns, (sixes,) under Captain Drum, 4th artillery, was under arms at 3 o'clock, a. m., on the 8th, and reached the position assigned to it by division order No. 95.

Perceiving the strong force opposed to the assaulting column, my brigade was ordered to advance upon the enemy, and support this column. The charge was quickly and gallantly made. Immediately in front of the defences, were two guns of the enemy which opened upon my advancing columns. The artillery, under Captain

Drum, assisted by the infantry, drove them from their pieces and captured them. The artillery was then put in battery at this point, and with the firing of the infantry, assisted in driving the enemy from the strong buildings of the Molino. A portion of this brigade broke into the buildings, and simultaneously with a part of the 2d brigade succeeded, after a severe conflict, in causing the enemy to retire from their strongholds, capturing at the same time a large number of prisoners—officers and soldiers. The artillery then moved to the road leading to Chapultepec, and fired with great effect upon the enemy, who were advancing from that direction, and with a part of the 4th infantry and other regiments, caused them to retrace their steps. A piece of artillery of large calibre came up in time to assist in this repulse of the enemy. A part of the 4th infantry, with some troops of the 2d brigade, pursued them a few hundred yards towards Chapultepec, drove them from one of their breastworks, and occupied it until the object being accomplished, they were withdrawn.

A portion of the brigade moved towards a strong work to the left, occupied by the enemy, drove them from it, and closely pursued them across the fields. Lieutenant Peck, light battalion, being opportunely at hand, took charge of the captured guns and rendered good service at several points. Several attempts were made by the enemy's infantry to retake the strong position from which they had been driven, but they were quickly repulsed.

The wounded of the command, together with all the captured guns, except one rendered unserviceable, and the ammunition, not destroyed on the field, having been sent into Tacubaya, in obedience to your order, and everything being in readiness for the command to return to their former quarters, Lieutenant Colonel Belton, 3d artillery, was ordered to conduct them in—other troops having arrived to replace them.

It is due to Lieutenant Colonel Belton to state that he was not informed by me of the contemplated attack upon the enemy, he having been placed on *special duty* by the commanding general of the army, and not subsequently reported on duty with his regiment, which marched out under the command of Captain Burke. It is proper further to remark that, almost at the moment of carrying the enemy's works, I found Colonel Belton near the head of the column, and conducting matters in that part of the field with energy and effect.

To the commanders of battalions, Captain Mackenzie, 2d artillery, Captain Burke, 3d artillery, and Major Lee, 4th infantry, my thanks are due for the prompt and spirited manner in which they led their regiments up to the enemy's works, carrying them as they did in conjunction with Captain Drum's battery, which was conducted with boldness and skill. Too much praise cannot be given to this unassuming but efficient officer. Interesting particulars will be found in his report; which, together with those of other commanders, will be found herewith, marked A, B, C, D, and E, and filled with interesting details.

Brevet Major Buchanan, 4th infantry, Captain Anderson, 3d artillery, and Lieutenant Sedgewick, 2d artillery, appear to have been particularly distinguished for their gallant defence of the captured works.

The report of Captain Drum, in addition to what fell under my own observation, forces upon me the agreeable task of calling attention to the distinguished services of brevet Captain Nichols, A. A. A. G. of the brigade, and Lieutenant H. Thom, my acting aid-de-camp. More than ordinary duty was required of them, in consequence of my feeble health. To say that they justified my highest expectation, would not be giving to them one moiety of the praise due to them. The latter, although wounded, in advancing one of the field pieces, continued to press ahead and was, with Captain Anderson and some few others, the very first to enter the strong position of El Molino.

A list of casualities will be found appended to the reports of regimental commanders.

Most respectfully, I am, captain, your obedient servant,

JNO. GARLAND.
Brevet Colonel, U. S. A.

Captain W. W. Mackall,
Assistant Adjutant General, 1st Division.

Head-quarters Battalion, 2d Regiment Artillery,
Tacubaya, Mexico, September 9, 1847.

Sir: In pursuance of instructions, I have the honor to report the operations of the battalion of the 2d regiment of artillery in the battle of yesterday.

I yesterday furnished, for division head-quarters, a list of the killed and wounded, and I accompany this report with a duplicate of that list.

Two lieutenants, and 64 non-commissioned officers and privates, having been detached to form the storming party, this battalion marched to the field—6 officers, and 146 non-commissioned officers and privates, strong.

The attack commenced by the columns on our left, and the order having been received for the brigade to advance, the battalion moved rapidly into the fight through the fire of the enemy's battery and a body of infantry, availing itself however in this, by the partial protection of a wall on its right, inclined from the enemy's battery. Gaining now a passage through the wall, the enemy's battery, already abandoned, was passed, and the battalion passing into an exterior court of the Molino, engaged the enemy from its roofs, and also a force now discovered to the rear of the position. The entrance into the body of the place was now forced, and, the defence below abandoned by the enemy, he was engaged upon the terrace, which was long, and with a display of obstinacy maintained by him. The Molino entirely conquered, the battalion moved again to the left, where it was again sharply engaged, especially in a subsequent charge boldly made by the enemy in force and gave efficient aid in repelling him.

The colors of the battalion had been joined, during the attack on the Molino, by the detachments it had furnished for the storming force—the two Lieutenants, Shackelford and Daniels, who led this detachment having fallen wounded. It stood diminished again in the subsequent fight, by a detachment left by me on my move to the left, as a part of the guard over the prisoners in the Molino, and for the defence of that position.

Officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, evinced a high character for bravery throughout the battle, and a constancy and enthusiasm on occasions, when the former was called for. I witnessed this particularly among a few of the men engaged in unequal conflict on the terrace.

Among the commissioned officers I notice my adjutant, Lieut. Anderson, for his prominency, where all were active and brave. Quartermaster Sergeant, James M. Robinson, displayed much gallantry under a shower of cannister from the enemy, and in bringing a field piece to bear on the fight in the early part of the engagement; and, I am informed, he saved the life of Lieutenant Thom, an officer of the brigade staff, on one occasion, by the timely use of his sword.

I subjoin the names of the officers engaged with the battalion, viz: Captain Brooks, Lieutenants Sedgewick and Allen, Lieutenant Woodbridge, A. A. Q., and Lieutenant Anderson, acting adjutant.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. MACKENZIE,
Captain 2d Artillery, commanding.

Captain W. A. Nichols,
Acting Ast. Adj. Gen., 1st *Brigade*, 1st *Division.*

Head-quarters, 3d Regiment Artillery,
Tacubaya, September 9, 1847.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the 8th instant: This may be considered the sequel of the report of Captain Burke, 3d artillery, commanding the regiment up to a certain point in the action, when he was relieved by me. The order for the movement of the regiment, early in the morning, was not communicated to me, as I had arranged and expected; and the movement had commenced when I succeeded in placing myself with it. When the white flag of surrender was hoisted by the enemy on the works of the hacienda, mill, and foundry, a small part of the 3d artillery, detached from several companies within the walls, under Lieutenants Andrews, Shields, and Lendrum, was, with detachments of the first brigade, disposed by me, as senior officer present, to resist the attacks threatened on the left of that position by the road in the rear of Chapultepec, and also by the road intersecting at right angles with it at the hacienda. The enemy was then in considerable force on the road, with an 18-pounder, rallied with the determination to regain their position. Captain Drum, 4th artillery, with two 6-pounders, was ordered by me to this point, and, after a decisive and sharp fire, assisted by Lieutenant Peck, 2d artillery, with a 6-pounder of the enemy, turned on them as soon as possible, cleared the road, and left the 18-pounder in our hands. This I found spiked, but imperfectly; and, as it was impossible to bring it off without a limber, the demolition of the carriage and secure spiking commenced. The enemy appeared again in force and detached a part to the left of the road to gain the intersecting road, and join what appeared to be a force preparing for a charge in the other direction. The fire became vivid from artillery and small arms, and the attack was entirely repulsed. Companies of the 4th, 6th, and 8th infantry, then pushed down the road, some six to eight hundred yards, driving the enemy under Chapultepec. To aid this last operation, I had begged that a gun from the siege battery should be put in position above the road, which was done with good effect. After which, Captain Drum and his section were withdrawn for the want of ammunition. An order then received, to render the captured 18-pounder useless, and to withdraw all other captured property of value, and to destroy the ammunition in the hacienda and mill, was attended to. An ammunition wagon of the enemy was taken to the rear, with their mules; the 6-pounder got round by hand, there being no limber; a large quantity of fixed ammunition, of useless calibres, destroyed; and the large amount of prisoners, from the hacienda and works, sent to the rear, escorted by the available force of the 3d artillery. Captain Burke, 3d artillery, and company K, 3d artillery, Lieutenant Johnston, and a company of the 2d artillery, under Lieutenant Sedgwick, posted within the works, were now withdrawn, after destroying the ammunition found there, and ineffectual attempts to burn the combustible parts of the buildings.

These arrangements having been completed, and the wounded collected and disposed of in the ambulances and wagons, the first division was put by me in march for Tacubaya, the command having been relinquished by Colonel Garland. The body of the gallant Captain Ayres was brought in on the shoulders of his regiment; as also the 9-pounder captured, and the remainder of the prisoners, able to march.

I beg to notice with commendation the activity and gallantry of acting Adjutant Shields, Lieutenant Andrews, regimental quartermaster, and Lieutenant Lendrum, 3d artillery, and the vigor, skill, and gallantry of Captain Drum and Lieutenant Porter, 4th artillery, with the section of 6-pounders, and of Lieutenant Peck, 2d artillery, with the 6-pounder captured from the enemy.

I enclose herewith a return of the killed, wounded, and missing.

I remain, with respect, your obedient servant,

F. S. BELTON,

Lieutenant Colonel, commanding 3d artillery.

To Captain Nichols,

A. A. General, 1st brigade, 1st division.

HEAD-QUARTERS, 3D ARTILLERY,
Tacubaya, *September* 9, 1847.

SIR: On the morning of the 8th September, the 3d artillery was under my command. I was ordered to be in readiness to march at 3 o'clock, a. m., and to join the remainder of the 1st brigade at that hour. This order was executed, and a few minutes before daylight the brigade moved on the road from this place to the Chapultepec foundry. After halting about half an hour within 400 yards of this building, my regiment was ordered forward to support the storming party, and obeyed the order with promptness, notwithstanding a strong fire of cannon and musketry swept the road and its vicinity. On nearing the foundry, I found the building well filled on the inside and top with Mexican infantry. A portion of my command was ordered to move on through the building, penetrating their way through gates, doors or windows, which presented themselves, and assisting in driving the enemy before them from room to room, while the remainder climbed the roof, and aided handsomely in clearing the top of the building. The Mexicans disputed foot by foot our advance, and it was not until many were killed and more made prisoners that possession of the house was obtained. After one or two hours' hard fighting, the enemy were repulsed entirely; but a body of their troops soon after re-formed, and, moving down in the direction of the foundry, threatened the side next the fort. The 3d artillery were then ordered to the position near this side, and hold it; this was done. At this period of the day's operations, I was relieved from command of the regiment by Lieut. Colonel Belton, and the remainder of the day carried out his orders in guarding ammunition, artillery, and prisoners.

Of the wounded of the officers and men of my command, I am proud indeed; all did their duty. I take great pleasure, however, in calling the attention of the brigade commander to the conduct of some of my officers.

Captain Robert Anderson, (acting field officer) behaved with great heroism on this occasion. Even after receiving a severe and painful wound, he continued at the head of the column, regardless of pain and self-preservation, and setting a handsome example to his men of coolness, energy, and courage.

Lieutenant Johnston, commanding company, was also in the advance, and deserves praise, as well as his subaltern, Lieutenant Lendrum.

Lieutenant Andrews, (regimental quartermaster,) although exempted from line duty, from his staff appointment, volunteered his services, and gallantly led his company into the warmest of the action. With the bearing of my acting adjutant, Lieutenant Shields, I am particularly well pleased. In addition to giving me all the assistance in his staff capacity, he was conspicuous in cheering and rallying the troops when they faltered, and among the foremost to lead. His conduct merits especial praise and notice.

It is deeply painful to me to announce the death of Brevet Captain G. W. Ayes. He was an ornament to his country, his profession, and his regiment. A more chivalric and daring soldier never lived; none ever died a nobler death. He was killed while charging bravely at the head of his company.

I am, sir, with much respect,

MARTIN BURKE,
Commanding 3d *regiment of Artillery.*

W. A. Nichols,
A. A. Adj. General 1*st Brigade.*

Head-quarters, 4th Infantry,
Tacubaya, Mexico, September 9, 1847.

Sir: Agreeably to instructions, I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements of the 4th infantry, yesterday, at the battle of El Molino del Rey.

The battalion, except a detail of 100 men for the storming under Lieutenants Haller and Maloney, was formed on the left of the brigade, on the road leading to the mill, and at a very short distance from it. As soon as the order to advance and support the storming party was given, the movement was commenced with the greatest alacrity and animation, and in a few moments the mill was reached, in the face of a most destructive raking fire from the enemy of musketry and grape shot. Here it became necessary to force a gate which opened into the yard of the building which was strongly barricaded with large beams, stones, and earth. Meanwhile, the enemy was keeping up a severe fire from the house tops, from the woods near the fort, and from barricades in front of the mill. That portion of the Mexicans nearest to us having been driven from the top of the house, I left Major Buchanan, who with great exertions had nearly succeeded in breaking open the gate, in command of a portion of the battalion, and proceeded down the road, in front of the mill, towards the battery on the road, driving the enemy from the top of the building. Arrived at the further extremity of the mill, I crossed diagonally from its corner to a hacienda with a portion of my force, and with portions of other regiments, and succeeded, after great exertions, in, driving the enemy who occupied it in force, from this strong position, following up their retreat, and doing much execution. On entering the hacienda, I found 36 prisoners, among them several officers, in charge of several men of different regiments without an officer, and, having secured them, I proceeded to re-form my battalion at the entrance, right of the mill. Colonel Garland now ordered me to support battalions of the 6th and 8th infantry, advanced on a road north of Fort Chapultepec, and leading by it. This order was executed promptly and with spirit, when we were ordered to return, the enemy having retired, to our last position.

The orders of the day having, by this time, been successfully and gallantly executed by the command, having driven the enemy from all their positions, the troops were ordered to return to Tacubaya.

It now only remains for me to designate those who gallantly distinguished themselves, and were most active during the day. To distinguish, where all were active and gallant, where all performed their duty to my entire satisfaction, is a delicate and difficult task. I will, however, name Brevet Major Buchanan for gallantly defending the important position he was left in command of; 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant Prince, severely wounded while actively engaged in encouraging and animating the men by his example; 1st Lieutenants Gore and Haller, especially mentioned to me by Major Buchanan; 1st Lieutenant Smith, slightly wounded; 2d Lieutenants Judah, Lincoln, (severely wounded,) McConnel, and Jones; the two latter specially reported to me by Captain Anderson, 3d artillery.

The names of the officers of the regiment present in the action are as follows:

Brevet Major R. C. Buchanan, acting major of regiment.
1st Lieutenant H. Prince, adjutant.
2d do U. S. Grant, regimental quartermaster.
1st do J. H. Gore, commanding company.
1st do Sidney Smith, commanding company.
1st do G. O. Haller, storming party.
1st do J. Beaman, commanding company.
2d do H. M. Judah, commanding company.
2d do A. B. Lincoln, commanding company.
2d do F. J. Montgomery, commanding company.
2d do T. R. McConnell.
2d do A. P. Rogers, commanding company.
2d do D. F. Jones.
2d do M. Maloney, storming party.

It will be proper to state that 1st Lieutenant Haller and 2d Lieutenant Maloney joined the battalion immediately after the charge of the storming party, and remained with it during the day. Assistant Surgeon James Simons, of the medical staff, was slightly wounded while zealously and actively engaged in the discharge of his professional duties.

I have the honor to enclose, herewith, a list of non-commissioned officers and soldiers who distinguished themselves; also, a list of casualties, from which it will be seen that our loss was 8 non-commissioned officers and privates killed, and 4 officers and 55 non-commissioned officers and privates wounded.

Aggregate, 68 killed and wounded; 1 sergeant missing.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS LEE,
Major 4th infantry, Commanding Regiment.

Captain W. A. Nichols,
A. A. A. Gen., 1st Brigade.

TACUBAYA, MEXICO, *September* 10, 1847.

SIR: In obedience to your orders, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the 2d brigade, 1st division, under my command on the 8th of September, 1847:

The brigade was ordered under arms at 3 o'clock in the morning, and formed near the bishop's palace. I then received orders to follow Colonel Duncan's light battery; take position on the left of the storming party; support it if necessary, if not to advance; strike the enemy's line near the centre of the right wing and cut him in two.

After proceeding about two miles, the brigade was formed in line of battle on the left of Duncan's battery, and, after advancing some distance with it, was halted to allow the battery to play upon the enemy. In a few moments, the battery was ordered to cease firing, and my brigade to advance, which was promptly done. When within one hundred yards of the enemy's first position, a very heavy and destructive fire was opened upon us, but we charged after delivering our first fire, and the enemy fell back upon his second and more strongly fortified position. We were now within thirty yards of the principal work of the enemy in our front. He was strongly fortified in a large stone house with thick walls, from which his fire was delivered with murderous effect upon our lines: still, in this partial shelter, the men, with the most praiseworthy coolness loaded and picked off their men, until a great portion of the muskets were rendered unserviceable, having become foul, and the command having expended its ammunition.

Before this, I had received two severe wounds, and consequently disabled from command; but Lieutenant Colonel Scott, commanding the 5th infantry, was killed within twenty yards of the enemy while engaged in urging his men to cross the ditch and drive the enemy from their works; Major Waite, commanding 8th infantry, was also severely wounded. So many having been killed and wounded of the senior officers, and it being impossible to carry the enemy's line without a concerted action, the command slowly fell back and formed on the left of Duncan's battery, but not until *one-third* of the brigade was either killed or wounded, including *one-half* of the officers. I cannot speak too highly of the conduct and gallantry of the several regimental commanders, to whom are due my warmest thanks.

To Lieutenant R. W. Kirkham, acting assistant adjutant general, I am indebted for the able assistance he rendered me in urging on the command under the severest fire of the enemy. Lieutenant W. T. Burwell, 5th infantry, my aid-de-camp, fell within a few yards of the enemy's line; he breathed his last fighting gloriously upon the battle field, but his memory will long live with those who knew him.

I cannot individualize where all did so bravely, but must refer you for particulars to regimental reports; but I must tender my gratitude to Lieutenant E. Johnson, 6th infantry, who, with two of his sergeants, Dresser and Healey, bore me from the field under a most galling fire.

Respectfully submitted.

J. S. McINTOSH,
Colonel by brevet, U. S. Army.

Captain W. W. Mackall,
A. A. Gen., 1st Division, U. S. Army.

Head-quarters, 5th Infantry,
Tacubaya, Mexico, September 10, 1847.

Sir: In obedience to your orders, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the 5th infantry during the 8th instant:

At about 3, a. m., on the morning of the 8th instant, the regiment was formed under arms, and marched to the vicinity of the Bishop's Palace, where it took position on the right of the 2d brigade. After a short delay, we were ordered to follow the light battery of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Duncan, and advanced in that position about 2 miles, when we were formed in line of battle on the left of the battery, approached the enemy's lines at the powder magazine, and, when within about 100 yards, a most galling fire was opened upon us. The regiment paused for a moment to deliver its fire, and then advanced in very good order until within 20 yards of the magazine, when the terrible and destructive fire of the enemy caused it to halt behind a ditch extending in front of the work.

More than one-third of the regiment was either killed or wounded. The commanders of the brigade and regiment, the attending surgeon, and several other officers disabled. The enemy were in a most admirable position for defence, and in overwhelming numbers; but their works might still have been carried (with a very heavy loss, however,) if a simultaneous movement could have been made; but, after remaining in this close proximity to the enemy for some time, the very improper and illegal order was given to the remnant of the regiment to fall back on Duncan's battery, and all the efforts of the officers were ineffectual in preventing the men from obeying it.

The regiment remained on the field of battle during the remainder of the forenoon; and, after collecting the dead and wounded, was ordered back to this position.

Death has been busy in our ranks, and struck at the gallant and brave.

Brevet Colonel McIntosh, temporarily in command of the brigade, was thrice wounded while gallantly engaged in urging on the command. He is happily still preserved to us. Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Scott, commanding the regiment, was very active, as he always was, in leading and urging on the regiment to the charge. When within about 200 yards of the enemy, he received a mortal wound, and almost immediately expired. He left no better or more gallant soldier to lament his fall, and met his fate, with his face to the enemy, at the head of his command. The conscientious, gallant, and noble Merrill, was detached with the storming party, and fell early in the action, while waving his sword above his head, and urging on his men to the charge. He fell too soon for his country, but covered with glory acquired in many battle fields. Assisistant Surgeon Wm. Roberts was again found, as at San Antonio, in the most exposed position, attending to the wounded, and encouraging the living to the contest. But he was not permitted to escape unhurt, and was cut down, most severely wounded, in the midst of his usefulness. Lieutenant C. S. Hamilton, commanding company I, was severely wounded early in the action, while urging on his company; but he raised himself up, with assistance, and continued cheering and encouraging his men until they were beyond the reach of his voice.

Lieutenant Strong passed on as far as the regiment advanced, and was conspicuous for his noble conduct. As he was actively and untiringly engaged in urging his men to halt, and make another charge, he received a ball in the heart, which killed him instantaneously.

Lieutenant Burwell, A. D. C. to the brigade commander, came under your own immediate notice, but I can bear testimony to his distinguished zeal and bravery. He has been cut off in the morning of a glorious career.

To the gallant survivors—Lieutenant and Adjutant P. Lugenbeel, Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster S. H. Fowler, Captains D. Ruggles, and D. H. McPhail, 1st Lieutenant N. B. Rossell, and 2d Lieutenant J. P. Smith—I tender my warmest thanks for the able assistance afforded me at a trying hour; and from personal observation, and the reports of others, I know they did all that men could, by their example, to encourage, rally, and cheer on the command.

Owing to my position as a company commander on the left of the regiment, I could only witness personally the gallantry and zeal displayed by Captain McPhail, and 1st Lieutenant Fowler, who were near me; but I know they all behaved in the most admirable manner. First Lieutenant M. Rosecrantz, who has distinguished himself in nearly every battle during the war, was unfortunately confined to his quarters by sickness, and could not be with us. My attention has been particularly called, by their commanders, to the very marked gallantry and good conduct displayed by Sergeant Samuel Smith, of A; Sergeant Henry Farmer, (slightly wounded,) and private Jacob E. Davis, of B; Sergeants Alexander McLellan, (mortally wounded,) and George Daily, and private James Ludlow, of G; and Seargeant John Henderson, of K, companies, 5th infantry.

The regiment went into action, including Captain Merrill's command, with 14 officers, and 361 rank and file. Of these, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Scott, commanding regiment, Captain M. E. Merrill, 2d Lieutenant Strong, and 2d Lieutenant Burwell, A. D. C., and 23 rank and file, were killed. Brevet Colonel

McIntosh, commanding brigade, Assistant Surgeon Wm. Roberts, and 2d Lieutenant C. S. Hamilton, and 88 rank and file, were wounded, (3 since dead;) 7 missing, very probably killed.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. CHAPMAN,
Captain 5th Infantry, Commanding Regiment.

Lieutenant R. W. Kirkham,
A. A. Gen. 2d Brig., 1st Div. U. S. Army.

Head-quarters, Battalion 6th Infantry,
Tacubaya, September 9, 1847.

Sir: I have the honor to make the following report of the services of the 6th infantry in the battle of yesterday:

The regiment was in its place on the field at dawn of day, when the brigade was ordered by you to advance upon the enemy's works. This was done; when within eighty or one hundred yards, a well-directed and heavy fire opened upon us. Still, the regiment marched gallantly on. The line suffered from the opening of the enemy's fire, for he was in such force that the firing was continuous, and he derived great advantage from the gentle slope of the ground towards him. When within, perhaps, sixty yards, the fire became very destructive, but, by the gallantry of the officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, we succeeded in gaining shelter behind a ditch less than fifty yards from the enemy's breastworks.

Here, under this very partial cover, our men loaded and fired with the utmost coolness and precision, until we fell back, the enemy's fire being actually murderous, a portion of his infantry being stationed on the upper walls of a hacienda to our right, and having a plunging fire upon us; moreover, our ammunition was mostly expended, and many of the muskets were so foul as to be useless. The regiment on our right being at this time also severely cut up, its position being almost in front of the hacienda, we fell back together.

I cannot express too highly the gallantry displayed by all engaged on this occasion. Captain Hoffman was particularly active, and, with Lieutenant Ernst, my active adjutant, was engaged in front of the line, from right to left, communicating orders, rallying and encouraging the men. I will here mention the names of all the officers engaged—as I cannot designate particular instances of gallantry when all, both officers and men, behaved in the bravest manner—Captain Lovell, and Lieutenants E. Johnson, Armistead, Wetmore, Morrow, Nelson, Howe, Buckner, and Hancock.

After having cleaned their arms and replenished their cartridge boxes, I went, in command of the 8th infantry in addition to my own regiment, by the orders of the major general commanding, to the support of a battery near the foundry. Whilst here, the 8th infantry, under Major Montgomery, became engaged with the enemy at the cross roads; urged on by their impetuosity, the regiment advanced to the north, until it came under the fire from Chapultepec. Here I halted it, and informed the general, if the position was thought valuahle, a support must be brought forward. The 4th infantry was ordered up, and the position was held until the battery was withdrawn. The sixth, whilst here, [were] busily occupied in destroying the foundry, and burning the platforms of the enemy's artillery. The enemy appeared in front of this position several times, making demonstrations for an attack, and I cannot but express my approbation of the cool and determined manner of the command in making preparations to receive the attack, if offered. Major Montgomery deserves great credit for his gallantry and promptness in the execution of my orders, and will doubtless do justice to those of his regiment who came under his own observation. In concluding this report, I would recur to the memory of Colonel McIntosh; and that Lieutenant E. Johnson, with two sergeants of the 6th infantry, bore him, when wounded, from the battle field, under the severe fire of the enemy. Lieutenants E. Johnson, Wetmore, and Lieutenant Buckner, R. Q. M., were volunteers upon this day, the former two having been, from sickness, unable for weeks past to do any duty; but, upon this occasion, were at the heads of their companies, and rendered important services. Sergeant Major Thompson was with me all day, and was very useful. Sergeant C. McCann, company H, colorbearer; Sergeant Steinuke, company D, and McKown, company F, also met my warmest approbation for their brave and gallant conduct.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

B. L. E. BONNEVILLE,
Major 6th Infantry, Commanding Battalion.

R. W. Kirkham,
A. A. A. Gen. 2d Brig., 1st Div.

The loss of the regiment, during the day, was three officers wounded, viz: Captain Cady, and Captain Walker, who were detached from the regiment, and Lieutenant Ernst, acting adjutant. One sergeant, and eighteen privates killed; six sergeants, three corporals, and forty-two privates wounded; one private missing; aggregate of casualities, seventy-four. Captain Hoffman's report, after I took command, is enclosed.

I am, sir, with respect, your most obedient servant,

B. L. E. BONNEVILLE,
Major 6th Infantry, Commanding Battalion.

Tacubaya, *Mexico, September* 9, 1847.

Major: I have the honor to make the following report of the services of the 6th infantry in the battle of yesterday, from the time I fell in command of it:

After replenishing the ammunition which had been previously exhausted, and having the arms put in firing condition, I, by order of General Worth, moved the regiment down to the foundry; and, by order of Colonel Garland, who was commanding there, occupied it, to hold it against any attack that might be made.

While there, I destroyed eight forms for heavy guns, and done what injury I could to the furnace and wood works of the building.

I then joined the division to return to this place.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,
Commanding 6th Infantry.

Major B. L. E. Bonneville,
Maj. 6th Infantry, Comdg. Bat.

Tacubaya, *Mexico, September* 10, 1847.

Sir: I have the honor to report briefly the operations of that part of the 8th regiment of infantry, which went into the action of 8th instant, under the command of Major Waite, and the command of which subsequently devolved upon myself.

Major Wright, with two officers and 110 men of the regiment, were detached in another part of the field, and doubtless will furnish the requisite report.

At 3 o'clock, a. m., the regiment was under arms, and at daylight formed in line of battle on our extreme left, opposed to the enemy's right, which was strongly posted in a hacienda of extensive and massive walls, and a strong entrenchment; its right thrown back obliquely to his general line of formation, so as to protect his right flank and guard against our turning it—the ground in front entirely free from obstruction, and slightly rising to the position we occupied. Thus, while the enemy was almost wholly protected from our fire, we were entirely exposed to his. Just as the regiment formed its line in front of the enemy, it received from him a most tremendous fire, which fearfully thinned our ranks; yet our front remained unshaken, and our line continued to advance, till it reached the prolongation of that of the enemy, where it received a raking fire from the hacienda on our right, and also a most galling one from the enemy's entrenchment, obliquely to our front. The regiment now rapidly changed position by a flank movement to the left, so as to oppose its front directly to the enemy's entrenched position; and was steadily advancing under a most deadly fire, when orders were received to move back to the right, and support the left of the 6th infantry. This order it promptly executed; and, having resumed the indicated position, was again advancing upon the enemy, when his fire slackened and finally ceased, he having abandoned his works and left that part of the field to our forces. The regiment, now reduced to one-half of its original numbers, re-formed its shattered ranks, with its front to the retreating foe, and having received orders to that effect, filed into the line of the battalion, near Colonel Duncan's battery, which had largely and gallantly contributed to dislodge the enemy from his strong position.

Major Waite being wounded and disabled, the command of the regiment now devolved upon myself.

I now received instructions to collect and remove our killed and wounded, thickly scattered over the field; but, before executing those instructions, were directed to support our siege battery, then on our extreme right, immediately under the walls of, but secured from, that strong fortress, Chepultepec. To that point, we moved in double quick time, and had but just reached it, quite exhausted, when the enemy was found to have rallied, and advancing in force; and subsequently made a gallant, but unsucessful effort, to recover his lost position. There, Captain Bomford, with the remnant of Major Wright's command, rejoined the regiment, which immediately moved forward, and, in conjunction with other commands, met and repulsed the enemy, who had gallantly approached within fifty paces of our line; but then broke and sought safety in flight, taking refuge in distance and under the walls of Chapultepec.

I now asked and obtained permission to advance the regiment on a road, the enemy's principal line of retreat, to a position in rear of Chapultepec, where it took a secure position in an entrenchment, which the enemy had deserted. There we presented a line to the front and left flank, our right being protected by a high wall. While thus posted, that part of the enemy who had taken refuge under Chapultepec, sounded repeated charges; and those who retreated to our front and left, made several demonstrations of an intention to charge upon us, but finding us secure and firm in our position, they failed to execute their threats. Having sent to the rear and brought up a piece of captured artillery and directed it upon them, a few fires put a stop to their farther vaporing, and left us in quiet and undisturbed possession of our position, which we continued to hold until our killed and wounded had been collected, when we were ordered back; and having assisted to place them in the proper conveyances, marched to, and resumed our former quarters. But more than one-third of the gallant spirits who had gone out with us in the morning, full of life and ardor, were missing; and though we returned victorious, exultation gave place to sorrow for our fallen comrades.

Where the utmost exertions of all were fully called into requisition, and where officers and men nobly and gallantly performed their duty, it would be invidious, and a task I feel no disposition to discharge, to specify any particular officer and man, who more than another distinguished himself. All deserve the highest applause, and I am most happy to commend them to the most favorable notice of the proper authority. Each exhibited daring and gallant examples in front of the enemy, whose greatly superior numbers and more than usual gallantry, together with their strong and secure, and our exposed position, made it one of the severest and most costly contests we have yet encountered. Three bearers of our colors were killed in quick succession; the fourth wounded; the fifth bore them gallantly through the action. The colors of no other regiment were further advanced, or nearer the enemy, than those of the 8th infantry. The regiment went into action with 425 bayonets, and came out with 286, having had 7 non-commissed officers, 1 musician, and 19 privates killed on the field; two field officers, 2 captains, 6 lieutenants, 9 sergeants, 7 corporals, and 95 privates, wounded, (1 subaltern and several privates, mortally; since dead.)

The following named officers were wounded, while gallantly leading and urging the men to the charge: Major Waite, commanding regiment; Major Wright, detached; Captain Smith; Lieutenant Burbank, regimental quartermaster, mortally; Lieutenant Beardsly, Lieutenant Morris, Lieutenants Clark, Wainwright, and Snelling, the latter detached with Major Wright. The other officers of the regiment are Brevet Major Montgomery, who succeeded to the command; Captain Scrivner, left a sick bed to participate in the action; Captain Bomford, detached with Major Wright, and subsequently rejoined the regiment; Captain Gates, Lieutenants Selden and Longstreet; Adjutants Merchant and Picket; and Assistant Surgeon De Leon, whose duties were most arduous and his attentions thereto unremitting.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. R. MONTGOMERY,
Brevet Major, commanding 8th infantry.

Lieutenant Kirkham,
A. A. Adjutant General 2d brigade, 1st division.

Tacubaya, Mexico, *September* 9, 1

Sir: I have the honor to make the following report of the movements of the light battalion, 1st division, during the battle of the 8th September 1847, near this place:

The battalion left its quarters at three and a half o'clock, a. m., under the command of E. K. Smith, 5th infantry, and proceeded to take up its position as supporting column to Captain Huger's 24-pounder battery, some 700 or 800 yards in front of the enemy's centre. Shortly after day-break, the battalion was ordered forward to support the assaulting column, leaving Lieutenant Elzye's company, (I, 2d artlllery,) to support the battery. After marching a few hundred yards in column, the battalion was formed forward into line, and advanced in double quick time. Just as it was entering the range of the enemy's musketry, it came up with the ranks of the assaulting column; necessarily, in much disorder from the intensity of the fire which the enemy was pouring upon them. Passing through them, it continued its rapid advance, bearing towards the enemy's left, which rested on and occupied the long range of buildings known as "the foundry;" the whole of which was covered with the enemy's infantry. When the battalion was within about 100 yards of the enemy's line, Lieutenant Peck's company (K, 2d artillery,) with some few other men, took shelter under a low bank, and was immediately engaged. At this point, the whole battalion was exposed to a most destructive *cross-fire* from the enemy's defences in front and from the tops of the houses guarding his left. The remaining two companies of the battalion bearing still more to the right, were gallantly led on by Captain Smith in a charge upon the enemy's left, broke through his first line of defences, passed some seventy or eighty yards to the right of his battery, and broke his second line by passing through an archway under the buildings, and put to flight numbers of the enemy far greater than their own. Lieutenant Dent and Captain Smith immediately led some men to the top of the building, and others climed to the roof of some sheds, and soon drove the enemy from that position of the buildings, within effective musket range, to the more distant portion, which he still occupied in considerable force. Immediately after entering the archway, the battalion was joined by the 1st brigade, and operated mainly with that brigade during the remainder of the action. At this time, it was impossible to advance upon the enemy's battery, as the *whole* front of the buildings, near which it was placed, was enfiladed by an inconceivably destructive shower of musketry and grape shot. The conflict here became desperate; but Captain Drum's light battery soon came up, and by its assistance the fire from the enemy's battery and that from the house-tops, which protected it, was soon so far silenced that a charge was made and the battery carried. It was in leading this charge, that Captain Smith fell when within a few feet of the parapet wall. Just at this time a considerable body of the enemy made an advance upon the position occupied by Lieutenant Peck's company, (which had in the meantime been joined by a large party of other men,) but it was promptly met and repulsed by him, aided by the fire from Captain Drum's battery, and by musketry from the position of the captured battery. Lieutenant Peck, with his company, immediately manned one of the captured guns, and advanced with it to a position occupied by the 1st brigade, with which he served during the remainder of the action, the severest portion of which was terminated by the capture of the enemy's battery. The battalion was the *first* in taking possession of the enemy's works, was very active and immediately instrumental in taking and securing most of the prisoners, and captured the first one (an officer) taken during the action. Lieutenant Dent, with Sergeant Flynn and private Murray, of H company, 5 infantry, were the first to enter the battery in charging upon it, and, just after entering, Lieutenant Dent was wounded.

It is a highly pleasing duty to bear testimony to the distinguished bravery and activity of every officer in the battalion, all leading and urging their men forward under a fire which rendered success almost hopeless. Many non-commissioned officers also behaved in the most gallant manner, intrepidly exposing themselves wherever an opportnnity offered for attacking the enemy. Among them, I would mention Serg. Updegraff, (wounded,) and Flynn, of H company, 5 infantry, and Sergeants Murray, Casmond and Colford, and Corp. Lowe, (the latter wounded,) of B company, 8 infantry; and respectfully and earnestly recommend them to the favorable consideration of the general commanding 1st division.

The circumstances under which the battalion made its charge were *extremely* unfavorable; it being obliged to pass through the disordered ranks of a force *four* times its own strength, to attack the same force which had caused *them* to falter.

The strength of the battalion, as it entered the field, was one hundred and seventy-four men and seven officers; one hundred and twenty-seven men and six officers entered the charge, of which more than *one-third* were killed and wounded.

I am sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. V. D. REEVE,
Captain 8th Infantry.

Capt. W. W. Mackall,
Ass't Adjutant General, 1st Division of the Army.

Tacubaya, Mexico, *September* 9, 1847.

Sir: I have the honor to report the operations of my company on the 7th and 8th instants.

At 8 in the evening, on the 7th, I received orders from General Worth, through Captain Huger, to send one gun with an officer to the picket fronting Chapultepec, and to join Colonel Garland's brigade with two guns, at 3 o'clock, a. m., on the 8th. I immediately detached Lieutenant Benjamin with an 8-pounder (Mexican gun) to the picket, and at 3 o'clock, a. m., on the 8th, I reported with two 6-pounders (the Buena Vista guns) to Colonel Garland, who directed me to follow in rear of his column, and, when in position, to cover my guns as much as possible from being seen from Chapultepec.

I arrived at my position (on the road leading to El Molino del Rey) at dawn of day, and having hidden my guns behind some shrubbery, I remained stationary for about fifteen minutes; when, receiving orders for the artillery to go forward, I advanced rapidly and brought my pieces into action about two hundred yards from a breastwork situated twenty or thirty yards in front of El Molino. Whilst the pieces were being unlimbered, we received a shower of grape from the breastwork, which disabled the horse I was riding and two of those at the guns, and wounded one of the drivers and a cannonier; the horses becoming frantic from their wounds, I cut the traces and worked the guns by hand the rest of the engagement. I then fired once with round shot, and running the guns forward under a heavy fire to within one hundred yards of the breastwork and getting an enfilading position, I opened with canister, which cleared the work of the enemy.

Running the guns again forward, I fired on the enemy in El Molino, until they surrendered; and then at a portion of the retreating enemy, until informed by Colonel Belton that there was a gun in the road, leading from the southern side of El Molino to Chapultepec, which was annoying our men, when I advanced with one gun (the other having become accidentally spiked by the breaking of a priming wire) to the road, and along it to within about three hundred yards of the grove, at the foot of Chapultepec. I then halted, and fired at the enemy in the grove with good effect. Perceiving, in a few moments, that the enemy was advancing in a heavy column from the grove, and being myself three hundred yards in advance of any support, I sent a message to the commanding officer of the infantry, in my rear, informing him of the fact: and, continuing my fire on the advancing column, I repeatedly raked it, and thus retarded its advance. Finding that no troops were coming to my support, I sent another message to the rear, and in a few minutes received directions from a staff officer, to withdraw to the corner of El Molino; when I resumed my fire on the advancing column, until it was checked, and then at the retreating enemy, so long as my ammunition lasted.

After the enemy had been driven from all his positions to Chapultepec, our troops were withdrawn, and I was directed by Colonel Garland to return to this place. Lieutenant F. J. Porter, of my company, accompanied me throughout the action, and had command of one of the guns, which he worked admirably, and fired with great effect. He was also particularly active in restoring order to some of the other troops, and urging them forward, and continually exposing himself during the action, to a heavy fire, in the discharge of his duties.

To Captain B. Huger, of the ordnance, I am greatly indebted for his kindness in furnishing me with horses from the siege train, and for other facilities in fitting out my battery. My thanks are also due to Captain Reeves, and Lieutenant Merchant, 8th infantry; Brevet Captain Nichols, and Lieutenants Anderson and Peck, 2d artillery; Lieutenant Thorne, 3d dragoons, and Lieutenant Shields, 3d artillery; for their assistance whilst working my guns by hand to the front. These officers, seeing my men nearly worn out with fatigue, seized hold of the guns, and performed the duties of cannoniers.

To my non-commissioned officers and privates is due the highest praise, for their excellent and gallant conduct throughout. They stood manfully at their guns, whilst many around them shrank from the galling fire of the enemy. Sergeant J. M. Robinson, quartermaster sergeant of the 2d artillery, distinguished himself by his exertions at the gun during the action.

Lieutenant Benjamin, who had the 8-pounder at the picket, reports to me that the enemy, on the night of the 7th, drove in an advance guard, fired some shots, and showed some intention of advancing on the picket; but seeing the port-fire lighted, they relinquished the idea. On the 8th, a considerable force of the enemy was formed near the picket; but, after discharging a few shots, it withdrew towards the city.

My loss is two privates killed, and one sergeant and two privates wounded. A list of their names is appended.

It may be proper for me to state, that when that portion of the enemy in El Molino del Rey displayed a white flag in token of surrender, I ceased firing at the building; and during the suspension of my fire, several Mexicans, within a few feet of the flag, fired on us, and killed one of my men at the guns.

I am, very respectfully,
S. H. DRUM,
Captain 4th Artillery.

Capt. W. W. Mackall,
A. A. General.

List of the killed and wounded of comyany G., 4th artillery.

Killed.....1. John Grace, private.
Do 2. Samuel Grove, private.
Wounded ..1. Jacob Brice, sergeant, severely.
Do 2. Richard Boone, private, slightly.
Do 3. Thomas N. Quick, private, slightly.

Head-quarters, 2d Brigade, 3d Division,
Navarte, Mexico, September 10, 1847.

Sir: In compliance with orders received on the 7th instant, I marched my brigade, consisting of the voltigeur regiment under Colonel Andrews, the 11th regiment, under Lieutenant Colonel Graham, and the 14th regiment, under Colonel Trousdale, from its encampment at Mixcoac to Tacubaya, and reported to Major General Worth for further orders, on the same evening, preparatory to the attack and destruction of the foundry of the enemy at Molino del Rey, under the fortress of Chapultepec.

Before day-light on the morning of the 8th instant, I placed my command on the plain on the west side of the works of the enemy, in the position indicated in the order number 95, of Major General Worth, supporting the heavy battery of Captain Huger on my right, and the field battery of Lieutenant Colonel Duncan on my left, holding my command in compact order, to support either of the three attacking columns, or any point which the circumstances might require.

The attack commenced at day-light upon the enemy's positions, by the infantry of the 1st division, my command having been from the commencement of the attack within the range of the heavy fire of the enemy, from which it suffered severely.

A large body of the enemy's cavalry appearing on our left, I detached the regiment of voltigeurs two or three hundred yards in that direction, along a ravine which covered that flank of the army. Major Sumner at the same time crossed the ravine with his cavalry, by these movements, and an occasional shot from the field battery, the enemy's cavalry was driven out of reach. Two companies of the voltigeur regiment, commanded by Lieutenants Fry and

Kintzing were then detached, under Major Caldwell, to intercept a retreating party of the enemy, a corresponding movement being made by Major Sumner, and the party of the enemy killed or taken. The regiment of voltigeurs was subsequently moved to the right in support of Colonel Garland's brigade, and aided in defeating the enemy's last effort near the foundry at Molina del Rey.

A party of the enemy's cavalry on our left was driven off by Captain Blair's company of the voltigeur regiment, detached for that purpose under Major Caldwell's directions.

Captain Edward's company was detached with the field piece captured on the road near the foundry, to the one-gun battery in the road to Chapultepec, where the piece was actively served by that company. The gun and ammunition were taken to this position, as well as withdrawn by the men, no limber being found with the piece, and was subsequently taken from the field by Captain Biddle's company of the same regiment.

The attack commenced at day-light upon the enemy's position, by the infantry of the 1st division. It soon after became necessary to support the centre, which I did by advancing in two columns, the 11th regiment under Lieutenant Colonel Graham, on the right, and the voltigeur regiment, under Colonel Andrews, on the left. The enemy being in great force, in a very strong position behind stone walls, difficult to attack, well defended with artillery, and with continuous lines of infantry, resisted for a time the assault, but were compelled to give place to our troops, who ultimately occupied the whole line of their positions which defended the foundry, captured their batteries and a large quantity of ammunition, turning their own guns upon them, and driving them back into the fortress of Chapultepec, securing also a large quantity of grain and flour in the mill.

This result was greatly hastened by the efficient use of three pieces of field artillery which were brought forward by Lieutenants Harley, McClelland, and Scott, by order of Lieutenant Colonel Graham, under a heavy fire from the enemy. A portion of the 11th regiment gained an entrance into the lower end of a building on the right, occupied by the enemy, where several Mexican officers surrendered, the commanding officer delivering his sword to Lieutenant Scott of the 11th regiment. In the mean time, Lieutenant R. H. Johnson, commanding company E, was killed by a musket ball, while most gallantly leading on his men. Lieutenant Colonel Graham, although badly wounded in two places, and Lieutenants McCoy and Harley, and a portion of their command, pursued the enemy to the left, and, while leading an assault on a large and strongly fortified building still in the possession of the enemy, Lieutenant Colonel Graham received two mortal wounds, of which he died in a few minutes, upon the field he had so gallantly assisted to win. Captain Irwin, although severely wounded, remained in command of his company as long as it was engaged, and Captain Guthrie was disabled by severe wounds.

Soon after the action commenced, four companies of the 14th regiment were also detached, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel P. O. Hebert, to support the assaulting party upon Molino del Rey. A captured piece of artillery was fired, under the direction of Captain Glenn of that regiment, who was placed in charge of the same by Lieutenant Colonel Hebert, until the ammunition was exhausted. Four moulds for casting cannon, found inside the building, were destroyed by Captains Hoffman and Lovell, of the 6th infantry. A number of muskets and some ammunition were also destroyed.

The remainder of the 14th regiment, under the command of Colonel Trousdale, remained upon the field to support the artillery, during which time they were also exposed to the fire of the enemy from both cannon and musketry. In addition to the officers already named, I would particularly mention the services and gallantry of Lieutenant Colonel Johnson, Majors Caldwell and Talcott, of the voltigeur regiment, the latter of whom was wounded early in the action, but remained on the field during the day, and also Lieutenant Colonel Hebert, of the 14th regiment; Captain Charles I Biddle, of the voltigeur regiment, severely sick, left his bed at Miscoac, when the firing began, and joined his company; Assistant Surgeon Samuel D. Scott, of the 11th regiment, was active in his attention to the wounded on the field.

Assistant Adjutant General George Deas, on duty upon my staff, was much exposed during the action, and by industry, coolness, and gallantry, rendered valuable service.

I forward herewith enclosed the separate reports of commanding officers of regiments, and also a return of the killed, wounded, and missing, on the occasion.

I am very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. CADWALDER,
Brig. Gen. U. S. A. Comd'g.

To Captain W. W. MACKALL,
Acting Adj. Gen. 1st Div., U. S. A.

HEAD-QUARTERS, 1ST REGIMENT VOLTIGEURS,
Navarte, September 10, 1847.

SIR: The regiment of voltigeurs under my command, moved from its encampment near Mixcoac to Tacubaya, on the evening of the 7th instant, where we remained during the night, and at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 8th, moved forward with the other regiments of General Cadwalader's brigade to support General Worth's operations.

At day break, we were in the position assigned us, supporting the heavy battery, (Captain Huger's,) where we remained until the advance of the infantry of the 1st division to attack the enemy's positions, at which time General Cadwalader ordered forward his brigade to support these attacks, again selecting the voltigeur regiment and detaching them to the left for the important duty of protecting Lieutenant Colonel Duncan's battery. In the first position taken for this purpose, the regiment remained, under a very heavy fire, from which it suffered severely, about fitfeen minutes.

A large body of the enemy's cavalry then appearing on our left, the regiment was marched under a heavy and continuous fire of musketry, two or three hundred yards in that direction, and took position along the ravine which covered that flank of the army. Major Sumner at the same time crossed the ravine with his cavalry; by these movements, and an occasional shot from the battery, the enemy's cavalry was driven out of reach. The 1st and 2d companies of my regiment, commanded respectively by Lieutenants Fry and Kintzing, were then detached, under Major Caldwell, to intercept a retreating party of the enemy, a corresponding movement being made by Major Sumner, and the party in question killed or taken..

The enemy's right being now driven from that part of the field, we were ordered to move to the right to join Colonel Garland's brigade, and marching under a direct fire of round shot from the enemy's battery at Chapultepec, we arrived in time to aid in defeating the enemy's last effort near the foundry. The regiment remained in position on Colonel Garland's left, by his order, until the withdrawal of the troops.

A party of the enemy's cavalry, which appeared on our left, was driven off by the third company, commanded by Captain Blair, detached for that purpose under Major Caldwell's directions. The 8th company, (Captain Edwards's) was detached, with the field-piece captured on the road near the foundry, to the one-gun battery in the road to Chapultepec, to which a party of our infantry advanced, where the piece was served by Captain Edwards's company until the party was ordered in by Colonel Garland, preparatory to his being relieved in his position by Colonel Ransom. The gun and ammunition were taken to this position as well as withdrawn, by the men—no limber being found with the piece—and was taken from the field by another company (Captain Biddle's) of the regiment. After leaving the vicinity of the foundry, the regiment remained near the field to protect the wagons employed in bringing off the wounded; that being done, it returned to Mixcoac and encamped.

I beg leave to call your attention to the firmness of the officers and men under a heavy fire, and the precision and accuracy with which the regiment moved and formed under like circumstances, and the handsome manner in which each detachment performed the service required of it.

I derived on this occasion, as on all former occasions, the most valuable aid from the gallantry and ability of Lieutenant Colonel Johnston. Majors Caldwell and Talcott, were both active and efficient, the former in addition to his service with the body of the regiment, was twice detached, and the latter wounded early in the action, remained on the field until the close. Captain Biddle, severely sick, left his bed at Mixcoac when the firing began, to join his company.

I forward herewith a list of the causalties on the occasion, and am,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. P. ANDREWS,
Colonel Voltigeurs U. S. A.

To Captain George Deas,
A. A. Gen. U. S. A.

Head-quarters, 11th Regiment Infantry,
Hacienda, Narvarte, September 10, 1847.

Sir: In obedience to your order, I herewith submit a report of the services of the 11th infantry on the 8th September. On the 7th, companies D, E, F, H, and I, of the regiment under command of Lieutenant Colonel Graham, moved from its quarters at the hacienda San José and encamped on a field between Mixcoac and Tacubaya. About 7 o'clock, on the same evening, we were ordered under arms, and, leaving a very small camp guard, proceeded to Tacubaya. Here the regiment was placed under shelter in the court of a large building, where it remained until 3 o'clock the next morning, when it was ordered to join the brigade under command of General Cadwalader. This was immediately done, the regiment taking position on the left of the voltigeurs. The brigade proceeded on to the field, and, when it had arrived within a short distance of the enemy's works, it was halted. In a few moments, our artillery opened its fire, and our advanced infantry moved on to the attack. In about fifteen minutes after the firing commenced, the 11th regiment was detached from the brigade and deployed to the right to support some of our infantry who were most warmly engaged. In order to effect this object, we had to cross the plain, raked by the enemy's artillery and musketry; and, in doing so, we sustained a very heavy loss in killed and wounded. Having crossed this plain, the regiment took position and opened a heavy fire on the enemy on our left in the field, and on our right on the house tops. This firing continued for more than half hour, when the enemy on the field gave way and those in the building surrendered. This result was greatly hastened by the efficient use of three pieces of field artillery which were brought forward by Lieutenants Harley, McClelland, and Scott, by order of Lieutenant Colonel Graham, under a most heavy fire from the enemy.

I was now ordered into the fort on our right, which had surrendered. Lieutenant Evans, Tippin, and Scott gained an entrance into the lower end of the building, and received the swords of several officers who had surrendered; the Mexican commanding officer delivering his sword to Lieutenant Scott.

In the meantime, Lieutenant R. H. L. Johnson, commanding E company, was killed by a musket ball while most gallantly cheering on his men. Lieutenant Colonel Graham, with Lieutenants McCoy and Harley, pursued the enemy to the left, although he (Colonel G.) was badly wounded in two places; and while leading a charge on a large and strongly fortified building, still in the possession of the enemy, a volley of musketry was fired upon him, inflicting two mortal wounds, of which he died in a few minutes, on the field he had so gallantly assisted to win.

In conclusion, permit me to call your attention to the universal good conduct of both officers and men. Captain Irwin, although severely wounded, remained in command of his company as long as it was engaged. Captain Guthrie was disabled by severe wounds. To Lieutenants McCoy, Evans, Harley, McClelland, Tippin, and Scott, I am greatly indebted for the aid and energy which they evinced while engaged throughout the day.

Sergeant McEnnis, of D company, and Sergeant Freeze, of E company, are entitled to great credit for bravery and good conduct.

The following is a list of killed and wounded:

Killed.....1. Lieutenant Colonel Wm. M. Graham.
Do 2. Lieutenant R. H. L. Johnson.
Wounded ..1. Captain Wm. H. Irwin, severely.
Do 2. Captain P. N. Guthrie, severely.
Do 3. Lieutenant D. S. Lee, adjutant, slightly.
Killed.....1. Private John Siglee, company D.
Do 2. Corporal Charles Tenner, company E..
Do 3. Private John Buchanan, company E.
Do 4. Private John Manning, company E.
Do 5. Sergeant George Johnston, company E.
Do 6. Corporal John McMahon, company F.
Do 7. Private James Simpson, company F.
Do 8. Private Daniel Shipley, company H.
Wounded ..1. Private Isaac Mahan, company D, severely.
Do 2. Private Uriah Kitchen, company D, severely.
Do 3. Private John Hays, company D, mortally.
Do 4. Private James Rager, company D, slightly.
Do 5. Private McClung Radcliff, company D, slightly.
Do 6. Private James Hight, company D, slightly.
Do 7. Sergeant John P. Weldon, company E, severely.
Do 8. Corporal Charles Bartelkey, company E, slightly.
Do 9. Corporal Michael Feeney, company E, slightly.
Do 10. Sergeant —— Freeze, company E, slightly.
Do 11. Sergeant Lenox Rea, company H, severely.
Do 12. Sergeant J. C. Handy, company H, slightly.
Do 13. Private Wm. R. Call, company H. severely.
Do 14. Private Jesse Flowns, company H, slightly.
Do 15. Private Wm. Dorman, company H, severely.
Do 16. Private Isaac Price, company H, slightly.
Do 17. Private James Nesbitt, company H, slightly.
Do 18. Private David Ayres, company H, missing.
Do 19. Private Robert D. Brown, company F, slightly.

Wounded..20. Private Foster R. Carson, company F, severely.
Do 21. Private James Dilks, company F, severely.
Do 22. Private Wm. S. Sathel, company F, severely.
Do 23. Private —— Schmidt, company F, slightly.
Do 24. Corporal Robert Raasch, company I, slightly.
Do 25. Private Herman Bixenstine, company I, severely.
Do 26. Private Frederick Babe, company I, severely.
Do 27. Private Benjamin Deihl, company I, slightly.
Do 28. Private John Roenig, company I, mortally.
Do 29. Private Albert Magill, company I, severely.
Do 30. Private Simon Pichel, company I, slightly.

RECAPITULATION.

Total killed	10
Total wounded	33

In consequence of severe indisposition, the command was given to Lieutenant McCoy, who collected and marched the regiment to quarters.

The thanks of all are due to assistant surgeon Samuel D. Scott for his attention to the wounded on the field.

I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

JOHN F. HUNTER,
Major 11th Infantry, commanding.

To Captain Geo. Deas,
Assistant Adjutant General, U. S. Army.

N. B.—At the time the regiment entered the engagement it numbered 160 rank and file.

Head-quarters, 14th Regiment, U. S. Infantry,
Mexico, September 10, 1847.

Sir: I have the honor to report that I left my quarters at Mixcoac, Mexico, on the evening of the 7th September, 1847, and arrived about sunset at the village of Tacubaya, where I remained with my regiment until about 3 o'clock on the morning of the 8th. We then, together with other troops, marched towards Chapultepec, where we met the Mexican forces soon after daylight on the 8th.

Here a battle ensued which lasted until evening of that day. My command was kept, in part, as a reserve, but was so situated as to receive considerable injury from the fire of the enemy, both cannon and musketry.

A detachment of four companies from it, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel P. O. Hebert, was sent towards the fort early in the action, which did not return to the regiment during the battle, but joined the regiment again soon after the other four companies had returned to Tacubaya. A report made by Colonel Hebert is attached to this report, marked A, as a part of the same.

The killed, wounded, and missing of the 14th regiment United States infantry, on the 18th September, 1847, were as follows:

Wounded..1. Major John H. Savage, severely.

Company E.—Captain Edgar Bogardus.

Killed ....1. Corporal Henry W. Givin.
Wounded..1. Corporal Lewis Warner, dangerously.
Do 2. Private Fielding Young, severely.
Do 3. Private Jackson W. Lowry, slightly.
Missing...None.

Company A.—Captain R. G. Beale.

Killed ....None.
Wounded..1. Corporal Monroe Fleming, slightly.
Do 2. Private Christopher Papst, severely.
Do 3. Private Thomas Pearson, slightly.
Do 4. James M. Cox, slightly.

Company B.—Captain P. B. Anderson.

Killed ....None.
Wounded..1. Private Robert Brenton.
Do 2. Citizen Leonidas Edwards, of Texas, who had joined the mess of Captain Anderson, and went into battle with the regiment, severely.

Company F.—Captain Thomas Glenn.

Killed ....None.
Wounded..1. Captain Glenn, slightly.
Do 2. First Lieutenant Thomas Shields, severely.
Do 3. Second Lieutenant Samuel B. Davis, slightly.
Do 4. Private —— Sawyer, severely.
Do 5. Private —— Lynch, slightly.
Do 6. Private —— Farral, slightly.

Company G.—Captain James M. Scantland.

Killed ....None.
Wounded ..None.
Missing...None.

Company H.—Captain J. P. Breedlove.

Killed ....None.
Wounded..1. Second Lieutenant C. C. Hays, slightly.
Do 2. Private —— Mallerby, slightly.
Do 3. Private —— Hall, slightly.

Company I.—Captain Joseph W. Perkins.

Killed ....None.
Wounded..1. Private —— Gillespie, severely.
Missing...None.

Company K.—Captain Creed T. Huddleston, commanded by First Lieutenant Robert Humphreys.

Killed ....None.
Wounded..1. Private Hardy Johnson, severely.
Do 2. Private James R. Austin, slightly.
Do 3. Private Thomas M. Hayter, slightly.
Do 4. Private Henry Dunigin, slightly.

I am, sir, with respect, your obedient servant,
W. TROUSDALE,
Colonel, Commanding 14*th Regiment U. S. Infantry.*
General George Cadwalader,
Comd'g 2d Brigade, 2d Division, U. S. Army.

Miscoaque, *September* 8, 1847.

Sir: I have the honor to report, that upon my arrival at the hacienda, or foundry, with four companies of the 14th regiment, I took command of all the forces in the interior of the building, and distributed them around the wall so as to make the best possible defence. For this purpose, I had platforms erected in an angle of the building, behind the wall, facing the enemy. I ordered a captured piece of artillery to be brought up by a detail from the 14th regiment, and having placed it in position myself, commenced a fire upon a redan within range, and occupied by the enemy. From this position they were soon dislodged, and the fire was continued upon a wood occupied by the enemy until the ammunition was exhausted. The piece was fired under the direction of Captain Glenn, of the 14th regiment, whom I had placed in charge. Four moulds for casting cannon, a number of muskets, and some ammunition found inside, were destroyed. Such parts of the building as were combustible we attempted to burn. The enemy kept up a continual fire of skirmishes, particularly after the fire of the piece of artillery ceased, but with no injury whatever to the troops inside. I found a portion of the 6th infantry occupying the angle of the building nearest the enemy. Captains Lovell and Hoffman, of this regiment, destroyed the cannon moulds, &c.

This position I occupied until relieved by command of Brigadier General Pierce, and then marched into Tacubaya. With regard to the officers under my command, I can only say that every one *did his duty* nobly and well.

I am, with much respect, your obedient servant,
P. O. HEBERT,
Lieutenant Colonel 14*th Regiment United States Infantry.*
Colonel Wm. Trousdale,
Commanding 14*th Regiment of Infantry, U. S. Army.*

TACUBAYA, MEXICO, *September* 10, 1847.

SIR: In obedience to instructions from Major General Worth, commanding the first division, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the assaulting column under my command on the morning of the 8th instant.

The assaulting column consisted of twelve officers and five hundred men, taken in proportion from the regiments composing the first division, the whole divided into five companies of one hundred men each, to wit: the 2d and 3d artillery united, under First Lieutenant Shackelford and First Lieutenant Daniels; the 1st infantry, under Captain Walker, of the 6th infantry, with First Lieutenant Haller; the 5th infantry, under Captain Merrill, with Second Lieutenant Farry, of the 3d artillery; the 6th infantry, under Captain Cady, with Second Lieutenant Maloney, of the 1st infantry; the 8th infantry, under Captain Bomford, with Second Lieutenant Snelling; First Lieutenant Clark, of the 8th infantry, I selected as my staff officer; Captain Mason and Lieutenant Foster, of the engineer corps, also joined the column.

At 3 o'clock, on the morning of the 8th, the column was paraded, and at 4 o'clock I reached the field, and remained in compact order in front of the enemy's batteries and lines, until it was light enough to distinguish his position, when I deployed to the left of our siege battery. After a few rounds from our battery, I ordered the battalion to advance in line—the point of direction being the enemy's battery. The line moved forward in good order; and, at the distance of two hundred yards, the enemy opened on us with round and grape-shot with considerable effect—the ground being perfectly level. I instantly ordered the double quick step; the line advanced rapidly, and immediately came within close musket range. I found the enemy securely and strongly posted within his fort, and lines on either flank extending beyond view. He had abandoned his artillery, which was placed a little in advance, and with his immense superiority in numbers, and comparatively secure, was enabled to concentrate all his fire upon our ranks, already very much reduced in numbers. Myself struck down with a musket ball, I was unable to see the state of the contest for a few moments, and was soon after obliged to leave the field; not, however, before witnessing the movement of the gallant light battalion to support the advance.

The assaulting column continued the combat, in conjunction with the other corps of the division, until the enemy's positions were all carried, and we remained in possession of the field; after which, there being but three officers left, and the rank and file very much reduced, they joined their respective regiments.

The conduct of all the officers and men on this occasion is worthy of the highest commendation. Ten officers, and a large number of the rank and file, were either killed or wounded.

The hasty formation of the assaulting column in the night before the battle, it being drawn from six different regiments, and the loss of four-fifths of my officers, renders it impossible for me to make a detailed report of the killed and wounded of the rank and file; they must necessarily be embraced in their company and regimental reports.

Very respectfully, I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

G. WRIGHT,
Brevet Major 8th Infantry, com'g assaulting column.

Captain W. W. Mackall,
Assistant Adjutant General,
Head-quarters, 1st Division, Tacubaya, Mexico.

List of commissioned officers of the assaulting column killed or wounded in the attack on the Mexican batteries, near Tacubaya, on the morning of the 8th September, 1847.

1. Brevet Major G. Wright, 8th infantry, commanding assaulting column	wounded.
2. Captain M. E. Merrill, 5th infantry	killed.
3. Captain A. Cady, 6th infantry	wounded.
4. Captain W. H. T. Walker, 6th infantry	do
5. Captain J. L. Mason, engineer corps	do
6. First Lieutenant M. L. Shackelford, 2d artillery	do
7. First Lieutenant C. B. Daniels, 2d artillery	do
8. First Lieutenant J. D. Clark, 8th infantry, acting adjutant	do
9. Second Lieutenant J. F. Farry, 3d artillery	*killed.*
10. Second Lieutenant J. G. S. Snelling, 8th infantry	wounded.

Tacubaya, September 10, 1847.

Mexico, *September* 15, 1847.

After the storming of Chapultepec, on the 13th of September, I was directed by the general-in-chief to follow you on the San Cosme road, and report to you with the siege pieces. The guns being in fixed batteries, and the horses sent the day previous to the depot at Miscoaque, there was some delay in getting in motion. As soon as the horses arrived, I sent Lieutenant Hagner forward with a section, (one 24-pounder and one 8-inch howitzer,) escorted by a detachment of New York volunteers and marines, commanded by Captain Gallagher, New York volunteers, and followed with the next section, (one 24-pounder and one 8-inch howitzer,) manned by a detachment from the first division, commanded by Lieutenant Anderson, 2d artillery, and one 10-inch mortar, in charge of Lieutenant Stone, ordnance. All the batteries of the enemy had been carried before I joined you, except the one at the garita San Cosmé.

Lieutenant Hagner's section was advanced against this, but it was found impossible to bring his pieces into position to batter it, on account of the nature of the ground, and his section was withdrawn. Lieutenant Hagner superintended the firing of a mountain howitzer, which was carried to the top of the building, and you shortly afterwards carried the enemy's battery by passing the infantry through the houses. By your directions, I then advanced two pieces and the mortar to the garita, and fired a few rounds from a 24-pounder down the street, and threw five shells from the mortar (at about 10 o'clock, p. m.) towards the centre of the city.

On the morning of the 14th, all the siege pieces mentioned above moved into the city with your division; and, when we were fired upon from the houses, Lieutenant Hagner was detached, with an 8-inch howitzer, and fired several rounds into the houses the shots proceeded from.

Three pieces were moved to the plaza, and two placed on the street leading from it to the Alameda, and remained in these positions during the harrassing day of the 14th September.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. HUGER,
Captain, Act. Chief of Ordnance.

To Major General Worth,
Commanding 1st Division.

Engineer Quarters,
City of Mexico, September 16, 1847.

Sir: I have the honor to submit, for the information of Major General Worth, the following report of the operations of the engineer company, whilst under his command, in the attack on this city. About 8 o'clock, p. m., on the 13th September, orders were received for the engineer company and its train to move forward and form the siege train, under General Worth. At 4 o'clock, I reported to General Worth, who was then with his forces in the suburbs of the city in front of the battery at the garita; all the other batteries on that road up to this point had been already carried. The general informed me that I was the senior engineer with his division, and directed me to go forward, see the condition of things in front, determine upon what was to be done, and report to him as soon as possible. There was one point to which I directed my particular attention. He wished me, after a close examination, to decide whether, in my opinion, the heavy pieces should be ordered forward.

I found Lieutenant Hunt, of Duncan's light battery, in advance of General Worth about 200 yards. His piece had been firing, through an embrasure of one of the Mexican batteries, against an embrasure battery of two guns at the garita.

Some 400 yards further up the street, our troops were at that time on the right of the road, partly sheltered by walls of enclosures, and on the left by houses. There were very few houses on the right, but on the left there was a continuous row of buildings to the battery in our front, from which, at this time, we were receiving a heavy fire of grape, and some musketry from the tops of the houses in the vicinity of the garita.

I returned to General Worth at once, and recommended that the heavy pieces should not be brought up, but that they should pass from house to house, picking through the walls; thus approaching under perfect cover. The general directed me to bring up my company, which was with the siege train just in rear, and to take charge of the operations. A few captured picks and crow-bars had already been ordered forward. When I reached the front with my company and tools, the picking had been commenced, but was for some cause suspended. Lieutenants Haller and Judah, of the 4th infantry, and Lieutenant Pickett, of the 8th, who were in advance, gave me what information they had already acquired, and rendered efficient aid in conducting the operations. Near sunset, we reached the top of a three-story house, with flat roof and stone parapet, within 40 yards of the battery—the enemy unconscious of our being in the vicinity. As soon as our fire was opened the enemy retreated, and succeeded in carrying with them one of their pieces. Part of the force with me on the roof was then engaged with the enemy on the house-tops in rear of the battery. We soon drove them from their position. The other portion fell back to the stairs, made their way to the lower story, through the door into the street, and pursued the enemy. When this party entered the battery, our troops from the right of the road had reached there just in advance of them. I was supported in this operation, on the left of the street, by Colonel Clarke's brigade.

Passing by the battery at the garita, we effected a lodgment on the left, in the houses; and, placing the main portion of the force under shelter, moved on with my own corps and a detachment of the 4th infantry, (under Lieutenants Smith and *Judah,*) *and found* strong positions on the right and left of the road, where the troops could rest protected from fire A large convent, 150 yards in our front, on the left of the road, was strongly fortified. The next cross street (the Paseo) had batteries upon it. This was reported to the general, who moved a brigade into the positions selected, and directed me, after placing the troops and picket-guards, to report in person at his head-quarters.

I reported at 10 o'clock, and was ordered to suspend operations for the night and resume them at day-light.

On the morning of the 14th, at 3 o'clock, with the engineer company, and a party of 20 men of the 5th infantry under Lieutenant Lugenbeel, we proceeded to the convent, and found that the troops had left it. Forcing our way into it and the adjoining barrack, I saw that the position was very strong; that the whole of the troops operating on this road would be perfectly protected here, and that we had already turned the citadel, which I had before supposed to be further down towards the plaza. Lieutenant McClellan, who had gone on towards the Alameda, reported, about day-light, that the place was clear, and requested that troops should be ordered forward. I was at this time in the steeple of the convent of ——, and from this point could see that the citadel was very nearly deserted by troops; and, whilst considering whether to recommend an attack by storm, or advise the establishment of a battery to take their guns in flank, I saw the head of General Quitman's troops, approaching the palace. A part of General Worth's command was at this time in the Alameda. Lieutenant McClellan, with a portion of the engineer company, was between the Alameda and the plaza. Supposing now that the enemy had left the city, I proceeded with my men towards the plaza, but was recalled before proceeding more than two squares from the Alameda.

During the remainder of the day, I acted under the immediate orders of the general, in the street-fighting, until the recall was sounded about 3 o'clock. A great many houses were broken open by my men, with crow-bars and axes; many suspicious persons taken prisoners, and some killed. The enemy kept up an irregular but very annoying fire, from behind corners, and from doors, and windows, and house tops. They generally kept at a considerable distance. Lieutenant McClellan succeeded, by taking to the roofs, in bringing a detachment of the company within good range of a large number of them, and killed 15 or 20 of them. In this affair, the 1st sergeant of the company was wounded. By direction of the general, I sent to Chapultepec for powder, which did not come up until after the recall was sounded. The orders were to blow up every house from which a shot was fired; unfortunately I could not execute the order for want of powder.

I would call the attention of the general to the prompt and efficient manner in which the men of my company executed every order. Though often separated into half a dozen different parties, and necessarily without an officer at many points, they conducted themselves with the greatest propriety. No case of irregularity occurred amongst them during the day. My non-commissioned officers all showed themselves worthy and competent to command. The 1st sergeant, D. Hastings, was particularly distinguished for good judgment, great efficiency, and daring gallantry. I again recommend him for promotion to the rank of commissioned officer.

To Lieutenant G. B. McClellan, of the engineer company, I am indebted for most important services, both as an engineer and as a company officer. His daring gallantry, always conspicuous, was never more clearly shown than on this occasion. Operating most of the time rather separately, I relied implicitly on his judgment in all matters where I was not present to decide; and am happy to say that the result, in every case, justified his decisions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GUS. W. SMITH,
Lieutenant Engineers, commanding company.

Captain W. W. MACKALL,
A. Adj. General, 1st Division.

HEAD-QUARTERS, 1ST BRIGADE, 1ST DIVISION,
Mexico, September 16, 1847.

SIR: I have the honor to report the operations of my brigade on the 13th instant.

The brigade marched from Tacubaya on the morning of the 13th, and was placed in position at the Molino del Rey, in readiness to support, if necessary, the assault upon Chapultepec. It was then directed to the left, passing the rear of that work; and, after its abandonment by the enemy, was thrown across the fields to intercept his retreat, in which operation it was partially successful. It then closely followed him up some distance along the San Cosmé road until it overtook his rear, which had made a stand behind a breastwork, from which they were driven by detachments of the 2d artillery, under Captain Brooks, and of the 4th infantry, under Lieutenant Grant, supported by other regiments of the division, after a short but sharp conflict. The 3d artillery, under Colonel Belton, had been detached by the general for special service, and rejoined me at this point. The command was ordered to halt in order to reorganize and replenish the ammunition. Having done this, the 4th infantry, supported by the remnant of the 2d artillery, was directed, by a flanking movement to the right, to turn the enemy's second work, in which they succeeded with a slight loss. The enemy then took position at the garita San Cosmé, when they were supported by two pieces of artillery which raked the streets with grape and cannister. Finding a secure position to the right of the second defence, I reorganized the command as it came up; mounted a howitzer on the top of a convent which, under the direction of Lieutenant Grant, quartermaster, 4th infantry, and Lieutenant Lendrum, 3d artillery, annoyed the enemy considerably. During my temporary absence from this point to confer with the general, Captain Mackenzie, with a portion of the storming party, was allowed by Colonel Belton to make a movement to the right in order, if possible, to turn the position of the garita. I had been absent only a few minutes, when I met the voltigeur regiment which had been ordered up to my support, and returned with it in time to give definite instructions to the party, and to inform them that they would be supported. Parts of two regiments of the other brigade were then detached on this service. About this time, report was made to me that considerable progress had been made by the troops on the other side of the street by means of crowbars and pickaxes, working through houses and yards. This caused me to watch closely for the first movement of the enemy indicative of retreat. The moment this was discovered, the 4th infantry, followed by detachments of the 2d and 3d artillery, under Colonel Belton, rushed up the road, when they entered the work simultaneously with the forces operating to the right and left—Captain Mackenzie's storming party slightly in advance. One of the enemy's guns was captured and fired upon them. It being near night, the operations ceased for the day, and the troops went into quarters.

The regimental commanders, whose reports are herewith enclosed, marked A and B, merit the highest praise for their gallantry and perseverance. I beg to refer you to their reports for particular notice of officers and men; too much praise cannot be given to them for their untiring efforts to overtake and subdue the enemy, wherever ther took shelter. I must not omit to call the attention of the general to Lieutenant Haller, of the 4th infantry, who gave evidence of courage and good conduct; his efforts were untiring and crowned with good results; and, also, to Lieutenant Grant, of the same regiment, who acquitted himself most nobly upon several occasions, under my own observation. I might, with propriety, name other officers of the brigade who are entitled to special notice for their soldierly conduct, but that it has been already done in the several regimental reports. So much has been said in my former reports of actions of the gallant bearing of the officers of my personal staff—Brevet Captain Nickols, acting assistant adjutant general, and Lieutenant Thorn, acting aid-de-camp—that it is only necessary to remark that they rendered most important services, incurring greater personal risk, on account of my feeble health, than I could have desired. A list of casualties will be found attached to each of the regimental reports.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. GARLAND,
Brevet Colonel, U. S. Army.

Captain W. W. MACKALL,
A. A. General, 1st division.

CITY OF MEXICO, *September* 17, 1847.

SIR: In obedience to instructions, I have the honor to report the operations of my battery around Chapultepec and in the city of Mexico, on the 13th, 14th, and 15th September, 1847.

On the morning of the 13th, one section was detached, under Lieutenants Hunt and Clarke, to join General Quitman's command, operating on the right of Chapultepec, whilst the other section accompanied the 1st division, operating to the left.

For the details of the services of the detached section, during its absence, I beg leave to refer to the accompanying report of Lieutenant Hunt, who commanded it. During the assault of Chapultepec, the section of Lieutenant Hays was temporarily sheltered, under the walls of El Molino, from the destructive artillery fire from the castle.

After this position was carried, this section followed the division in pursuit of the enemy, till it came upon his second line at St. Thomas, between Chapultepec and the city, near which point the detached section, under Lieutenant Hunt, rejoined.

Whilst dispositions were being made to dislodge the enemy, now in front of us, General Quitman's command had become warmly engaged on the Tacubaya causeway, to our right. The enemy's position, in front of General Quitman, was in full view from ours, and represented him stoutly resisting the progress of General Quitman's column by a warm musketry and artillery fire, delivered from an intrenchment thrown up for the defence of that approach to the city.

One piece of Lieutenant Hay's section was, by order of the general, moved through the archway of the aqueduct, to a point that completely flanked the enemy's position, within easy range of his intrenchments. A brisk fire was opened upon his flank, which he resisted for a time, as well as that poured upon his front by General Quitman's troops; his hold, however, was soon broken, when he fled towards the city. About this time, Lieutenant Clarke brought up another piece, and both guns opened an effective fire upon the retreating forces, and kept it up until they took shelter in the suburbs. Two new batteries now opened upon General Quitman's column, and a third upon our section with effect; accordingly (as the section could produce no further adequate results in favor of General Quitman) the guns were withdrawn under cover of the aqueduct.

After the enemy's intrenchments at St. Thomas had been carried, a howitzer, under Lieutenant Hunt, was ordered forward to assist in driving the enemy from a troublesome little breastwork and battery across the road, which it completely raked.

As soon as the enemy was driven from his intrenchments, the howitzer was moved gallantly forward, and the exterior of the work occupied, when the enemy opened a three gun battery, with terrific effect upon the position, from the garita of San Cosmé, about two hundred yards distant.

Though the intrenchments afforded but imperfect protection against the enemy's shot, the position was maintained till our infantry turned and took the garita battery, when the howitzer, and soon after the entire battery, advanced to the gates of the city, now in our possession.

Early on the morning of the 14th, we entered the city. On this and the following day, the services of different pieces of the battery were brought into requisition to clear the streets, and support the infantry engaged in driving the guerillas from the house tops and interior of the buildings.

The conduct of the officers of the battery, Lieutenants H. J. Hunt, W. Hays, and H. F. Clark, on this, as on all former occasions, merits the highest commendation. During one period or another of the operations, the services of each were isolated, and always discharged with skill, gallantry, and intelligence.

The non-commissioned officers and men behaved as became the good reputation they enjoy for bravery and devotion to duty.

Our loss was one man, private Gilmore, killed; one private, Stanley, mortally wounded; one private, Murphy, desperately, and artificer King; privates Bateman, Smith, Watson, Wolf, and Desmond, slightly wounded. When private Gilmore was killed, a New York volunteer, named McKenney, took his post, and discharged his duties till he himself was desperately wounded.

Very respectfully, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JAMES DUNCAN,

Brevet Lieut. Col., U. S. A., comd'g Light Battery A, 2d Art.

Captain W. W. Mackall,
A. A. General, U. S. Army.

HEAD-QUARTERS, 2D ARTILLERY, CITY OF MEXICO,
September 15, 1847.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this report of the operations of the battalion under my command, in the battle of the 13th instant.

This battalion was made up of two companies of the 2d, and two companies of the 3d artillery, remodelled from the companies of these regiments serving with their colors on the 11th instant, much reduced, however, by detachments to the siege batteries and to the storming party for the assault of the works of Chapultepec. About seven in the morning the battalion moved, with the 1st division, across the plain to the Molinos de los Reyes, where it was established until the assault commenced. At this time it numbered 1 field officer, 5 captains, 4 lieutenants, 9 sergeants, and 144 rank and file.

The brigade moved forward by the left of the mill and hacienda, by the San Cosmé road, in rear of Chapultepec, and sustained the fire of cannon and musketry from that side of the work, and had steadily proceeded, when the fall of the Mexican colors, and the glorious display of our own, on the towering cliffs and battlements above, was instantly followed by the hot pursuit of the enemy across the ditches and ponds to the left of the road and aqueduct. The recall assembled the battalion on the road.

After the halt, while the field batteries and cavalry passed to the front, two companies of the 3d artillery under my command were ordered to support a section of Duncan's battery, advanced to within range of the Cindella and the batteries on the Paseo, and, shortly afterwards, to occupy the hacienda on the left, called Teja, by passing across the meadow. This position was at the head of an avenue and causeway to the Paseo and Cindella, which was held during the operations against those fortified points. The enemy gave way about half-past 12, and my detachment then moved to the left and joined the division at San Cosmé.

Captain Brooks's (2d artilllery) report (during the period I was detached) I have submitted herewith.

From San Cosmé the battalion advanced upon the garita, under the tremendous fire of grape and musketry, and obtained the position of the convent and cross street of the square next below the garita. The houses on the left of the street were then occupied, and the slow process of boring through commenced—crowbars having come up from the rear. Being left at this time in command of the forces present, I deemed it essential to answer the call for additional force for the parties in the houses on the left of the street, but learned, from the report from the top of the convent, that our flank was menaced by a large force of lancers, and observing, also, that Captain McKenzie, 2d artillery, with the detached stormers, about 95 men, was present, this opportune reinforcement induced me to embrace the advantage held out by that gallant officer and his party, to feel the way to the battery and turn the position, now galling us by a severe fire of several hours' duration. This operation was performed with skill and success, supported by the fire of the mountain howitzer from the roof of the convent, and the advance through the houses and walls on both sides of the street

The trophy, a fine sixteen-pounder, complete, a large quantity of fixed ammunition, and three fine mules, fell into the hands of the artillery, and was secured by them.

Lieutenant R. W. Johnson, 3d artillery, was on duty with the gallant command of Captain Mackenzie.

Of my own regiment during these operations, I had but two officers—Lieutenants Shields and Lendrum—commanding companies; and both borne up by the excitement of the glorious events of the day to exertions requiring unimpaired vigor. The latter had been on duty all night previous with the siege battery; and both merit distinction.

The advance of the whole artillery battalion, in which Captain Brooks and Lieutenants Sedgwick and Allen led their companies gallantly, deserves my entire commendation.

I had the satisfaction to find that Colonel Garland approved the movement of Captain Mackenzie on his return to the brigade from a temporary absence.

I submit a return of casualties, &c., and remain, with great respect, your very obedient servant,

F. S. BELTON,
Lieutenant Colonel 3d Artillery, commanding 3d Artillery.

Captain W. W. Mackall,
A. A. Gen'l, Head-quarters, 1st Brigade, Mexico.

Mexico, *September 15, 1847.*

Sir: Agreeably to your request, I have the honor to submit the following report of the 2d regiment of artillery, while engaged in storming the city of Mexico on the 13th instant:

The enemy, after having been forced to abandon Fort Chapultepec, disputed the causeway leading to the city, until found in large force occupying a strongly fortified position some distance in front of the garita of San Cosmé.

The 2d artillery was ordered forward by the brigade commander, Colonel John Garland, and deployed to the left.

I succeeded in reaching the fort with a few men. Here Lieutenant U. S. Grant, with a few more men of the 4th infantry, found me; and, by a joint movement, after an obstinate resistance, the strong field-work was carried, and the enemy's right was completely turned.

Lieutenant J. H. Gore, who had attacked the position in front, now fortunately joined us with a few men of the 4th infantry, which enabled us to pursue the routed foe from house to house, and from tree to tree, until the advance occupied the 2d barrier, in front of, and exposed to, the raking fire of the enemy's guns at the garita. The regiment was then recalled, to be re-formed, and a second *successful charge*, under a heavy fire from the enemy, was made immediately under your own observation.

Strong details having been detached from the regiment for the storming party, and for the siege train, there remained to be carried into action only about *one hundred* men and three officers—Lieutenants John Sedgwick, Harvey Allen, and myself, each in command of a company.

At the first charge, while passing from house to house, *Lieutenant Sedgwick* joined me in the advance; and for a long time the fire from the enemy's battery was sustained with only about *forty* men, of the 2d artillery and 4th infantry.

A list of the killed and wounded will accompany this report.

I have the honor to be, colonel, your obedient servant,

HORACE BROOKS,
Captain 2d Artillery, comd'g Battalion.

Lieutenant Colonel F. S. BELTON,
Comd'g Artillery of 1st Division.

HEAD-QUARTERS, FOURTH INFANTRY,
City of Mexico, Sept. 16, 1847.

SIR: In obedience to your orders, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the 4th infantry, on the 13th instant, at the taking of the city, and on the 14th, during the skirmishing inside.

On the morning of the 13th, Lieutenants Rodgers and McConnell were detached, with a storming party of fifty men; and Lieutenant Russell with the siege battery under Lieutenant Hagner. The battalion, numbering 235 bayonets, took its proper position on the left of the 1st brigade, and moved out to El Molino. After remaining a few minutes in front of the mill, it was ordered forward on the road running on the north of fort Chapultepec, to support Captain Magruder's battery, under the walls of that fort. As we approached, the enemy commenced to retire, and immediately the battalion, crossing the wet field to the left of the road, was in full pursuit. We followed them nearly to the first barrier at the angle of the aqueduct, when we were ordered to halt and re-form on the road. At the first barrier, the enemy was in strong force, which rendered it necessary to advance with caution. This was done; and when the head of the battalion was within short musket range of the barrier, Lieutenant Grant, 4th infantry, and Captain Brooks, 2d artillery, with a few men of their respective regiments, by a handsome movement to the left, turned the right flank of the enemy, and the barrier was carried. Lieutenant Gore, who had attacked the enemy's front, now joined Lieutenant Grant and Captain Brooks; they, with a few men of their regiments, followed the enemy to the second barrier, from which the 4th infantry was withdrawn by an order to assemble the battalion for the support of the howitzer battery. Meanwhile, Major Buchanan, with a small party of eight men, gained a position on the roof of a house near the second barrier, and when the mountain howitzers got up, was enabled to place them so as to do much execution. From his position the major was also enabled to direct me with the battalion to a church on the right of the road, from whence we succeeded in gaining possession of the second barrier; just before reaching this point, I detached Lieutenants Haller and Judah, with A and C companies, to support Major Buchanan; and, by his orders, they were advanced on the left of the road, through and over the houses towards the garita. After holding possession of the second barrier for nearly an hour and a half, the troops were ordered forward, on both sides of the road, and in a few minutes the garita was carried. Lieutenants Sidney Smith and Judah, with Lieutenant G. W. Smith, of the engineers, and a small party of the sappers and miners and 4th infantry, pursued the enemy nearly half a mile into the city, and captured the adjutant general of the Mexican army, and another gun. By this time it was night-fall, and the battle ceased. On the 14th, after marching into the city, the troops were fired on by Mexicans from the streets and house-tops. Major Buchanan, with one wing of the 4th infantry, was ordered by General Worth to dislodge them, and clear the streets. He was actively engaged during the greater part of the day in the execution of these orders, and only returned for want of ammunition about sun-down. At this time I detached Lieutenants Judah and Jones, with A and D companies, on the same duty; and by night it was accomplished. Lieutenant Haller, with company C, had been previously detached to another portion of the city on similar duty, which he executed in a satisfactory manner.

My duty now requires that, among all who behaved well, I name those who were most distinguished for their zeal and activity. Brevet Major Buchanan, acting major of the regiment, executed important and gallant service, and otherwise gave me, from his advanced position, most useful information. Second Lieutenant Maloney, acting adjutant, although wounded, did not retire from the field until after the evening of the 14th; and First Lieutenants Gore, Sidney Smith, (mortally wounded on the 14th,) and Haller, and Second Lieutenants Grant and Judah, behaved with distinguished gallantry on the 13th and 14th. Lieutenant Judah speaks in the highest terms of Second Lieutenant D. F. Jones. Second Lieutenant McConnell joined the regiment after the storming of Chapultepec, and was very active during the remainder of the day. I regret to report the loss of Second Lieutenant Rogers, who was killed in the storming of the fort; for in him the regiment has lost a most meritorious and gallant officer, and one every way worthy of the distinguished name he bore.

Whilst I deem it proper to particularize the above named officers, I cannot refrain from calling the attention of the major general commanding to the fact that there is not, nor has not been, since the landing of the regiment at Vera Cruz, a single captain on duty with it. This, when a regiment has behaved so well, and when its young officers have uniformly displayed such gallantry, should be taken into consideration in the distribution of those rewards which are the great incentives of the good soldier to the performance of deeds of valor.

Assistant Surgeon James Simons was most actively employed on the field in the discharge of his appropriate duties, during both days of the fight.

I have the honor to enclose herewith a list of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers who distinguished themselves; also a list of casualties, by which it appears that our loss was, one second lieutenant, ten non-commissioned officers and privates, killed; one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, and thirty-four non-commissioned officers and privates, wounded, and *one* private missing. Aggregate.—Forty-seven killed and wounded, and one private missing.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

FRANCIS LEE,
Major 4th Infantry, commanding regiment.

Captain W. A. Nicols,
A. A. A. General, 1st Brigade, 1st Division.

Head-quarters, 2d Brigade, 1st Division,
City of Mexico, September 15, 1847.

Sir: I have the honor to report the following, as operations of the second brigade, first division, on the 13th instant:

The brigade formed and marched with the division on the above mentioned day, to support the attack upon Chapultepec. Whilst in position with that view, it was ordered to file by its left, and follow an aid-de-camp, to aid in an attack upon the works of that fortress. Accordingly the 8th infantry, being in front, gallantly moved forward; also the 6th and 5th, and participated in the assault and eventual capture of the enemy's works, and of many prisoners.

The zeal and intrepidity displayed by these corps, officers and men, were conspicuous, and deserve the highest praise; and in these particulars all are so deserving as to render discrimination impossibe.

A portion of the 6th infantry, by order of some superior officers, it is said, separated from the brigade, operated upon some other point, and did not rejoin until the morning of the 14th. The residue, under the gallant Lieutenant E. Johnson, remaining with it throughout the day. The brigade having been re-formed upon the height of Chapultepec, advanced towards, and participated in the operations of the day at St. Cozmé. The 5th, 6th and 8th, advanced steadily upon the enemy, penetrating the walls of houses, and finally attacking, and delivering upon him a close and destructive fire, at which he fled, abandoning all further resistance.

The perseverance and valor of Lieutenant Johnson, although in ill health, in conducting a portion of the 5th, entitle him to particular mention.

The activity and energy of other officers, in the operations of perforating walls and partitions of houses, on both sides of the street, to gain access to the enemy and attack him, was highly creditable.

My acting assistant adjutant general, Lieutenant and Adjutant R. W. Kirkham, 6th infantry, always foremost and in advance, fulfilling and seeing to the execution of my orders throughout the day, deserves my warmest praise.

I enclose herewith a report of killed, wounded, and missing.

I will enclose or forward, as soon as received, the reports of sub-commanders.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

N. G. CLARKE,
Colonel 6th Infantry, commanding.

Captain W. W. Mackall,
A. A. General.

Head-quarters, 5th Infantry,
Mexico, September 15, 1847.

Sir: In obedience to your orders, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the 5th infantry during the 13th instant:

About 7, a. m., on the morning of the 13th, the regiment was formed on the right of your brigade and proceeded to the rear of Chapultepec at the Molino del Rey, where we remained for a short time, when the regiment was ordered forward to support the storming party and entered the works of the enemy immediately in their rear.

In proceeding to Chapultepec, the regiment was much exposed to the fire of grape and round shot, but our loss was but slight.

A detachment from the regiment, consisting of Captain Ruggles, 2d Lieutenant J. R. Smith, and 61 rank and file, composed a portion of the storming party, and were among the very first who entered the fortifications.

After the capture of this important position, the regiment was ordered to advance towards Mexico and support the 1st brigade, who were hotly engaged in pursuit of the retreating enemy, and we were soon near enough to the enemy to become once more engaged with a portion of the regiment.

Captain McPhail, with two of the companies, mistaking the proper causeway, became temporarily separated from the regiment, and passed up the causeway with General Quitman's division, to within a short distance of the city, and there rejoined the main body.

After advancing to within grape shot range of the *garita*, the regiment was ordered to support the siege train, and remained in that position, partially protected by the aqueduct from the very severe fire of the enemy for some time, when it was ordered to advance, endeavor to turn the battery at the garita, and drive the enemy from that position.

Under the guidance of Lieutenant G. W. Smith, engineers, this last duty was performed, the enemy driven into the city, and one of their guns captured.

The regiment was then advanced into the city, and occupied an advanced position during the night.

I am again called upon to lament the loss of an officer. Lieutenant J. P. Smith, was mortally wounded while engaged with the storming party at Chapultepec, and died the same day. After being engaged in seven battles, this brave, gallant and accomplished officer, has been cut off in the flower of youth, and the commencement of a career that promised to redound to his own credit and advantage to his country.

Captain Ruggles was with the storming party and detached during the day.

Lieutenant S. H. Fowler, regimental quartermaster, advanced with the commaed as far as the Molino del Rey, where severe illness compelled him to return to his quarters, but he rejoined the regiment in the city during the afternoon.

Captain McPhail was slightly wounded during the afternoon, but not before he had rendered good service ; and he was seen advancing with the storming party into the fortress.

My thanks are due to Lieutenant and Adjutant Lugenbeel and Lieutenant Rossell, who were with me the whole day, and rendered important services.

Sergeant Henry Farmer, of B company, the color-sergeant, was again wounded, and this time severely. This is the third time this very excellent soldier has demanded the attention and notice of his commander.

The sergeant major of the regiment, John Greer, was very active during the entire day, and has behaved very handsomely during the operations around Mexico.

The total loss of the regiment was Lieutenant J. P. Smith and two rank and file killed; Captain McPhail and seven rank and file wounded.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. CHAPMAN,
Captain 5th Infantry, commanding regiment.

Lieutenant R. W. Kirkham,
A. A. A. General 2d brigade, 1st division, U. S. Army.

Head-quarters, Battalion 6th Infantry,
Mexico City, September 15, 1847.

Sir: I have the honor to report, that on the morning of the 13th inst., this battalion was under your immediate observation in its advance upon the castle of Chapultepec, under a heavy fire of artillery and musketry. As I reached the foot of the hill, one of General Cadwalader's staff directed me to turn the hill by the north to prevent the enemy from escaping. As I approached the Tacubaya road, the enemy were retreating and dispersing in all directions. I immediately gave pursuit with the portion of the regiment with me at the time. General Quitman overtook me at the hacienda, and ordered me to collect the portions of the different corps as they advanced, at the same time supporting Captain Drum's battery. This column, under the command of Generals Quitman and Shields, advanced along the aqueduct, from arch to arch, towards the city, until the enemy were found to abandon their breastwork, thrown across the road. Here again the battery of Captain Drum advanced rapidly, Generals Quitman, Smith and Shields, supporting its advance until a lodgment was made at the garita itself. The fire of the enemy now became extremely severe from batteries in front and on the flank. Several charges were made by the enemy. The greatest exertions appeared to be making by General Quitman. Captain Drum's battery had ceased for a moment, the riflemen and others, more closely under the fire of the enemy, being rapidly surrounded. I advanced the portion of my regiment, placing them flat upon the breastwork and around it. The enemy fell back, and towards sunset the firing ceased entirely. I now suggested to General Quitman the propriety of my uniting with the other portion of regiment, under General Worth; and, between 2 and 3, a. m., he consented for me to do so, which I did about daylight. Captains Hoffman and Lovell, and Lieutenant Buckner were with me. I cannot but express myself gratified with the conduct of all upon this occasion.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. L. E. BONNEVILLE,
Major, 6th Infantry, commanding battalion.

The 6th infantry, in its different operations of the day, had four killed, eight wounded, and four missing.

B. L. E. BONNEVILLE,
Major, 6th Infantry, commanding battalion.

Lieutenant R. W. Kirkham,
A. A. A. General, 2d brigade, 1st division, Mexico city.

Mexico, *September* 16, 1847.

Sir: I have the honor to report the operations of a portion of the 6th infantry, under my command, in the battles of the 13th. The battalion of the 6th infantry moved from Molino del Rey on the morning of the 13th, by the left flank, towards the grove at the base of Chapultepec. I was then in command of the company next to the rearmost one of the battalion. When the headmost company reached the grove, an order was given for the regiment to move around the base of the hill, to the left of the castle, in order to cut off the retreat of the enemy. This order I did not hear; but when I reached the base of the hill, I saw some of the regiment moving up. I immediately advanced up the hill with a portion of the battalion, and participated in the attack which resulted in the taking of the castle of Chapultepec.

When the battalion was re-formed in the castle, I found myself the senior officer in command, with the colors of the regiment, and detachments from all the companies of the battalion present. With these, I moved forward with the other regiments of the brigade, in pursuit of the enemy, on the road leading from Chapultepec to the city of Mexico. When we entered the street in the suburbs of the city, we found the enemy posted behind an adobe breastwork, which he had thrown across the street from the aqueduct to a church. From this breastwork and church, he swept the street with his fire. In order to dislodge him from these positions, I moved to the right through a gate-way, passing in the rear of several buildings, until I reached a large dwelling, fronting on the street, occupied by the enemy. I ordered my men in, broke open the windows on the street, and opened a fire from the balconies and top of the house on the enemy in the church, and behind the breastwork. The enemy returned the fire very briskly; but without effect, as my men were under cover. I advanced some of my men still further up the street in the direction of the enemy, by passing in rear of other buildings, and, from a door opening on the street, my men continued their fire. I occupied these positions for a considerable time, keeping up a brisk fire on the enemy, until other troops of ours came up, who, passing in rear of the church under cover of a large wall, succeeded in gaining a cross-street which came down on the enemy's rear. They, perceiving this, abandoned their position, and fell back on the garita, their next position, from which they continued to fire with musketry and artillery. I now moved around the church wall, and joined the troops who were in the cross-street. I remained here some time under the orders of Colonel Garland. I finally requested permission from Colonel Garland to join the 8th infantry, under Major Montgomery, and with him to endeavor to gain a position nearer to the enemy in the garita. Permission was granted. We made an opening in a wall on our right with picks and crow-bars, entered the enclosure, and passed through it to the opposite side; here we opened another wall, got into another enclosure, and passing through it, gained a position in rear of some buildings quite near the enemy. Here, we formed the storming party under Captain McKenzie. With some ten or twelve good marksmen of the 6th and 8th, I entered a small adobe shed, which fronted on the street. From the windows of this shed, I immediately opened a fire, with considerable effect, on the enemy, who were not more than thirty yards distant. In a few moments, the enemy fled up the street, and were joined in their flight by several hundred who occupied the garita and houses adjacent. When the enemy commenced his flight, I ordered my men out of the building into the street. We followed them rapidly, firing into them as they fled, and entered the garita with other troops of our division.

Lieutenant Howe was the only officer with me during the day. He acted with commendable zeal and activity. The non-commissioned officers and men, under my command, conducted themselves with gallantry.

During the day, I had one man killed and two wounded.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD JOHNSON,
First Lieutenant, 6*th Infantry*.

Lieut. R. W. Kirkham,
A. A. A. General, 6*th Infantry*, 2*d Brigade*.

Head-quarters, 8th Infantry,
City of Mexico, *September* 10, 1847.

Sir: I have the honor to report that, on the 13th instant, the 8th regiment of infantry marched with its division to assault the fortress of Chapultepec. At the Molino del Rey, it received a fire which wounded one man. The regiment then moved into the forest below the fortress, and there received a galling fire from small arms. At double quick time it charged up the hill, over ditches, rocks, and breast-works, to the enemy's walls, where it halted some twenty minutes and returned his fire. His ranks beginning to recoil, the regiment charged forward with other storming forces into the enemy's work, where it received a severe fire from various coverings of the place; but continued to drive them, till they were either forced over their own walls or taken prisoners.

Now commenced a contest of an opposite character; our officers contending with their own men, who, exasperated by the treachery and murderous conduct of the enemy, seemed resolved to take no prisoners. It was difficult to restrain their indignation.

The fortress taken, the regiment marched rapidly in pursuit of the retreating enemy, whom it assisted to dislodge from successive positons.

At the gates of the city, the enemy made their last stand, and an obstinate defence from that point, which the regiment reached by cutting through walls and advancing on the tops of houses. So soon as we had obtained a position from which our fire was effective, the enemy broke and abandoned their strong position. Captain Bomford and Lieutenant Merchant, rushed forward and turned one of the enemy's deserted guns, and gave them several fires to expedite his departure. Here the battle ended.

We took quarters for the night a short distance in advance, and, having adopted the requisite precaution, enjoyed a good night's rest.

By day light the following morning, we were under arms and advanced. Near the Paseo a desultory fire commenced, which continued during the day, from some irregular force concealed in and on houses, and at the corners of streets.

Early in the morning, we took a position near the Franciscan convent. The following morning, a detachment of the enemy's lancers charged near our position, but made its retreat as rapidly as it had made its appearance.

The regiment went into action with 220 bayonets, including 56 detached under Lieutenant Selden as a storming party, for which most of the detachment volunteered—First Sergeant John L. Fisk, of company K, who was badly wounded, setting the example. The conduct of this detachment, and its officer who was badly wounded in the assault, doubtless will be reported by Captain McKenzie, who commanded the storming party.

Out of the whole number of the regiment engaged, it lost but two officers; four non-commissioned officers, and nine privates wounded, although from the commencement to the end of the action the regiment was one of the foremost.

Captains Bomford and Gates, Lieutenant Longstreet, adjutant, Lieutenants Merchant, Picket, and myself, were all the officers with the regiment; the others either disabled by wounds, sickness, or detached.

Lieutenant Longstreet was wounded while assaulting Chapultepec, and when in the act of discharging the piece of a wounded man. He was always in front with the colors. His high and gallant bearing won the applause of all who saw him.

Captains Bomford and Gates, Lieutenants Merchant and Picket, were equally conspicuous for their noble exertions and gallant conduct. All are entitled to, and are commended for, the most favorable notice of the proper authority.

After Lieutenant Longstreet fell, Lieutenant Picket took charge of the regimental colors; had them borne the first to the top of the palace, lowered the enemy's standard, and replaced it with that of the 8th infantry and the national flag, while the battle was yet raging beneath.

Corporal McAuley, of company I, bore our colors, and fell wounded while so doing—the sixth bearer of them thus shot during the actions of the 8th and 13th instant. Drum Major Muir bore them bravely through the remainder of the contest.

Sergeant James Bealey, of company I, and acting sergeant major, was conspicuous for active exertions and good conduct, encouraging the men, and in person exhibiting the noblest example, as he has on other occasions.

Other non-commissioned officers and privates, fully deserve special mention and the highest praise; indeed, the occasion called into requisition the utmost exertions of all.

To the regiment collectively is the country indebted, and most heartily do I commend officers and men to its approbation, and trust they may receive that notice and reward to which they are so justly entitled.

Very respectfully, I have the honor to be, sir, your very obedient servant,

W. R. MONTGOMERY,
Brevet Major, commanding 8th infantry.

Captain W. W. Mackall,
A. A. General, head-quarters, 1st division.

HEAD-QUARTERS 1ST BRIGADE, 2D DIVISION OF REGULARS,
City of Mexico, September 19, 1847.

SIR: For the information of the brigadier general commanding the division, I have the honor to report the operations of this brigade, on the 13th and 14th instant. I reported to General Quitman, at Tacubaya, on the morning of the 13th, and was ordered by him to form the reserve of his column in the attack on the east side of Chapultepec. My brigade consisted of the regiment of mounted riflemen, 1st artillery, and 3d infantry.

The main body of General Quitman's command was advanced by the road leading from the east end of Tacubaya, towards the foot of the hill of Chapultepec. In pursuance of the general's directions, I formed my brigade in his rear, and prolonging my right beyond his, to cover his right and rear from the enemy stationed near the aqueduct leading from Chapultepec to the city; and I detached two companies of riflemen under Captain Simonson, and afterwards a third, under Lieutenant Morris, still further to my right and rear, the better to secure the whole.

The enemy's principal batteries on this side, were discovered to be at the foot of the hill near where the aqueduct leaves it, so that prolonging my line in that direction brought the regiment of mounted riflemen on my right, immediately in rear of the storming party under Captain Paul, 7th infantry, and when the attack was ordered, they (riflemen) entered the battery along with the storming party, and carried the second battery in rear of the first, where several guns and many prisoners were taken. General Quitman, at the head of the column, immediately directed the riflemen on the road towards the city, by the garita of Belèn; after filling up the ditches in front of the first battery sufficiently to pass one of the heavy pieces, I followed with the rest of the brigade, and the piece under Captain Drum, 4th artillery. The advance—regiment mounted riflemen—under the immediate direction of General Quitman, supported by the fire of Captain Drum's piece, an eight-inch howitzer, followed by the rest of the brigade, carried a battery near the Casa Colorada, half-way to the garita, and here the general halted the column to reorganize it for an attack on the battery at the garita.

The regiment of mounted riflemen, supported by the South Carolina volunteers, in advance, the rest of General Quitman's division following, and the remainder of my brigade, together with part of the 6th infantry, under Major Bonneville, who had fallen into this road, in reserve. Lieutenant Benjamin now came up with another piece, (16-pounder,) and after a few rounds from the artillery, the advance of riflemen, led by General Quitman in person, charged the battery at the garita and carried it, entering the city of Mexico, at that point, exactly at twenty minutes past one, p. m. The reserve having pushed forward, arrived at the battery at the same moment. A six-pounder, captured here, was opened on the enemy, and the ground in front of the garita cleared.

They soon, however, opened a heavy battery from the citadel, 300 yards to our left and front, and a cross-fire from the houses on our right and front. The troops in advance of the garita were recalled, and my brigade was then directed to occupy the building of the garita, on our left of the road and within the city, and preparations made to establish batteries in front for our heavy guns. This was done during the night by Lieutenant Beauregard, and at daylight, three heavy guns, in position, were ready to open their fire, when we learned the city was abandoned by the enemy's troops. After taking possession of the citadel and leaving a garrison in it, we advanced to the grand plaza, my brigade leading; and, having formed there, saluted the national colors planted by a non-commissioned officer of the regiment of mounted riflemen, on the national palace, at 7 o'clock, a. m.

The regiment of mounted riflemen was acting immediately under the eye of the major general, and he, better than any other, can testify to its uniform and noble conduct. Its major, Loring, fell wounded while gallantly leading it, just before arriving at the garita. Captain Simonson, who succeeded to the command, (Captains Sanderson and Crittenden having been detached with their companies on distant service,) during the attack on the garita, distinguished himself for his zeal and energy.

Captains Backenstoss, Tucker, and Porter, Lieutenants Morris, McLane, Russell, Hatch, Granger, and Gibbs, have deserved particular mention for their gallantry, and Brevet 2d Lieutenant James Stuart, one of the storming party, was the first to mount every battery from Chapultepec to the city.

Major Dimmick, commanding the 1st artillery, Captains Nauman, Winder, and Hathaway, Lieutenants Haskins, Brannan, and Coppie, set the most noble example of coolness and courage. Lieutenants Haskins and Brannan were wounded.

Captain Alexander, commanding 9th infantry, Captain Van Horn, and Lieutenant Shepperd, displayed the greatest courage and activity.

Captain Roberts, regiment mounted riflemen, Captain Dobbins, 3d infantry, Lieutenant Haskins, 1st artillery, Lieutenants Richardson and Bee, 3d infantry, and Lieutenant James Stuart, regiment mounted reflemen, were the officers detailed from this brigade for the storming party, and they all justified the choice by the most daring courage.

In the course of the 14th, a fire from the houses and corners was commenced by the Mexicans, which was not entirely quelled until the next day, and all the companies in succession were engaged in driving them off. After a very vigorous attack on the 15th, by a party of mounted riflemen, under Captain Roberts, on the main body of these irregular combatants, and the severe loss he occaioned them, put an end to this annoyance. A report of the killed, wounded and missing, has already been transmitted: the number is one hundred and sixty-six.

I cannot withhhold my highest commendation from the whole brigade—those who witnessed its whole conduct will not accuse me of partiality in saying its gallantry and discipline could not be surpassed; and I conclude, by again recording the gallant bearing of my aid-de-camp, Lieutenant Earl Van Dorn, who was everywhere engaged in his duty, under the hottest fire, even after receiving a severe contusion in the foot from a musket ball.

Your obedient servant,

PERSIFOR F. SMITH,
Brevet Brig. Gen., Com'g 1st brigade, 2d division.

HEAD-QUARTERS 4TH ARTILLERY, NATIONAL PALACE,
Mexico, September 20, 1847.

SIR : In compliance with your circular of yesterday's date, I have the honor to report that the 4th regiment of artillery, on Tuesday the 7th September, marched from Coyoacan and bivouacked at a hacienda some two miles from Tacubaya; that on the 8th, it marched to the field of battle of Molino del Rey, and continued there until evening, when it returned to its former quarters at the hacienda. On the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th, the regiment was at the village of La Piedad, engaged in various duties, particularly in that (common to its brigade) of observing the works and operations of the enemy.

On the 12th, a detachment of two commissioned officers, 1st Lieutenant Hill, and 2d Lieutenant De Russy, one sergeant, (Collins, of C company,) and twenty-five privates volunteered as part of a storming party, to be employed at the stronghold of Chapultepec, and were accordingly engaged, with high credit, as is understood, in that brilliant exploit. On the same day, the regiment was ordered forward on the La Piedad causeway, to scatter a body of the enemy's troops engaged in that quarter. It accordingly advanced to a redoubt in the suburbs of the town, and remained there some time, under a fire of round shot and musketry. The end, for which it was sent, being accomplished, it returned in obedience to orders, without the range of the enemy's fire, and there awaited further orders. These having been received, it marched by the way of Tacubaya, to the San Cosmé suburbs of the city, and, on the 14th, entered the city with the 2d brigade of the 2d division, to which it belonged.

I enclose a list of the killed and wounded, merely remarking that that of company G, the battery company, is required to be separately reported—its loss being probably three times the amount of this list.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant.

J. L. GARDNER,
Major 4th artillery, Com'g regiment.

Captain E. R. S. CANBY,
Ass. Adj. Gen., 2d Brig., 2d Division.

HEAD-QUARTERS, 2D INFANTRY, NATIONAL PALACE,
Mexico, September 20, 1847.

SIR: In compliance with instructions received from brigade head-quarters, I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the 2d regiment United States infantry, since it left the quarters it had occupied in the village of Coyoacan, during the armistice.

On the evening of the 7th instant, the regiment marched from Coyoacan, and bivouacked at a hacienda, between two and three miles south of the city; early the next morning, marched through Tacubaya, and formed, with the other two regiments of the brigade, in line of battle, in front of Molino del Rey. After remaining in the position for some time, the regiment was ordered to Molino del Rey, to relieve the troops who had occupied that position since the action of early in the morning. In marching down, we were exposed to a fire from the enemy's guns at Chapultepec, several shells bursting near our column, but fortunately no one was injured. The troops in the building, or works, were relieved by five companies of the 2d, who were actively engaged for nearly two hours with the enemy's skirmishers, who occupied the slope of the hill in front of Chapultepec, the remainder of the regiment, as a reserve, behind the walls; the regiment was then ordered to retire, and carry the wounded of other regiments found in the works to a place of safety. This having been accomplished, it returned to the hacienda we had left in the morning. The regiment met with no loss, in either killed or wounded, during the day.

On the morning of the 9th, the regiment took a more advanced position at the village, or church, of Piedad, about 2 or 2½ miles south of the city, where it remained until the 13th, actively employed in harassing the enemy, directing his attention from other points, and supporting our batteries, which finally silenced his guns. On the afternoon of the 12th, a call was made on the regiment for two officers, seven non-commissioned officers, and forty-five privates, to form part of the storming party required for storming Chapultepec. The call was instantly responded to, and so many volunteered for the occasion, that lots had to be cast to determine who were to go, and who left behind. It fell to the lot of Captain Casey, 1st Lieutenant Wescott, and 2d Lieutenant Steele, to accompany the detachment. Captain Casey, (who the next morning was wounded during the assault,) being the senior in rank, was placed in command of all the detachments from the regiments of the 2d division. The command of the detachments from the 2d infantry devolved on 1st Lieutenant Westcott, who has made his report to the senior officer of the detachments taken from the 2d division. Of the storming party from the regiment, two privates were killed, and one captain; 1 corporal, and 14 privates wounded.

Late in the afternoon of the 13th, the regiment marched from Piedad, through Tacubaya, and by Chapultepec, to the garita San Cosmé, (the entrance to the city,) where we remained during the night. On the morning of the 14th, the regiment, with other troops, marched into the city of Mexico, and halted at the Alameda, in the western part of the city. It was soon after detached to accompany Captain Lee, of the engineers, to the garrita San Antonio, situated in the southern part; marching through the grand plaza, in front of the cathedral, we entered a street running south from the palace, and, when opposite the third square, (from the plaza,) were fired on by the enemy from the tops and windows of houses in advance of us, and from the corners of streets, and also from the streets running east and west, and from the steeples of churches.

I ordered the houses in the vicinity to be broken open, and the men to be posted on the roofs, and at the windows and doors. It was with great difficulty we could open any of the iron-bound and barred doors and gates, and in many cases impracticable for want of the proper implements; however, we succeeded in entering several of the buildings, where, from the roofs, the enemy were destroyed, or driven from the top of one house to another, and from street to street—the different companies acting in a measure independently.

A detailed account of the operations of each company would extend this report to an unreasonable length. Lieutenant Tilden, commanding company B, and Lieutenant Lyon, commanding company D, I directed to proceed on the streets running east. They gradually destroyed or drove the enemy before them from about four squares to the canal bridges. Lieutenant Steel, with company C, advanced several squares to the south, killing, or driving before him the enemy that were firing from behind corners, and returning the fire he was exposed to from the house-tops. He saw a large body of lancers in one of the cross streets, but, not having force enough to attack them, they were too cowardly to attack him. The other companies of the regiment, commanded by Captains Penrose, and Wessels, and Lieutenants Lovell, Davidson, and Jarvis, were posted as far as practicable to the best advantage—some on the roofs, and at the windows, and doors of houses; others, near corners of streets, in such positions as to fire on the scattered enemy whenever he made his appearance. Captain Kingsbury giving his attention to those posted to the south, and the adjutant, (Lieutenant Jones,) and myself, to those more to the north and east. In several houses entered by our troops, they found ammunition, officers' and soldiers' clothing, and, in some of them, arms. This street fight lasted between five and six hours. We had destroyed and driven the enemy from every point where they made their appearance and could be encountered, when (our ammunition being nearly expended) orders were received from the general commanding the division, for the regiment to retire to the grand plaza, in front of the palace.

From the reports of the different officers, I may safely say that the enemy lost in killed between forty and fifty, and more than that number wounded; four Mexicans, supposed to be officers, were taken prisoners, and two killed. It is believed that most of the enemy opposed to us were Mexican soldiers, who had thrown aside their uniform, and that they were generally acting under the directions of Mexican officers.

The casualties, during the day, were one sergeant, and one corporal killed; and 1 subaltern, (1st Rieutenant Lyon, slightly in the leg, by a spent ball,) 1 sergeant, 4 corporals, and 18 privates wounded. A detailed list of the killed and wounded has been forwarded to you.

It only remains for me to state that the entire regiment, both officers and men, behaved, on this occasion, as they have always heretofore done—that is, in the most fearless and gallant manner.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. MORRIS,
Capt. 2d Infantry, Comd'g Reg.

Capt. E. R. S. Canby,
A. A. Gen. 2d Brig., 2d Div., Mexico.

Head-quarters of the 7th Infantry,
Palace of Mexico, September 22, 1847.

Sir: Agreeably to the orders of the rcevet colonel commanding, the 2d brigade of the 2d division, I have the honor to report that the 7th infantry commenced its march from near the village of San Angel about sundown, on the evening of the 7th instant, and advanced about three miles in the direction of the enemy's left flank, and took possession of a large hacienda about 10 o'clock that night, with orders to hold it till further orders, it being deemed a very important position, commanding many passes to and from the enemy.

On the morning of the 8th, same, General Pillow's order was received to move immediately upon Tacubaya to be in position to support the 1st division, if necessary, which was warmly engaged with the enemy at or near the foundry at Molino del Rey. Upon approaching the village of Tacubaya, I met Paymaster Kirby, who informed me that he had come by General Scott's order to conduct the brigade to its position marked out by the general-in-chief. Pursuing our march, we arrived on the field where the battle had commenced that morning, and formed a line in rear of the foundry and a work attached to it; about this time, Colonel Riley joined from the village of San Angel, where he had been detained since the day previous by indisposition; during which time, the command of the brigade devolved upon the undersigned.

The line of battle was preserved in this field with two or three slight changes, and with no severe interruption from the enemy's fire, except some close firing from his batteries at Chapultepec. After the public property, and the dead and wounded had been removed, which were the effects of the victory gained by the 1st division that morning, the 7th, with 1st brigade, received, about 2 o'clock, p. m., orders from Major General Pillow to return to the position which it had left that morning.

On the morning of 9th, we advanced, (my regiment forming a part of the brigade,) and formed line of battle within cannon range of the enemy's left flank, driving his advanced pickets, and supporting our field batteries, till those of the enemy were silenced on the 12th, same. By vigilance and judicious movements, the strong force of the enemy on his left flank were held in check, and our important objects secured.

On the afternoon of the 12th, same, an order was received, calling for one captain, one subaltern, three sergeants, three corporals, and thirty-nine privates, to form part of the storming party to storm Chapultepec, which was attacked and carried by our troops in a most gallant manner on the morning of the 13th, same. I respectfully refer to the report of Captain Paul herewith enclosed. During the charge, Lieutenant Gault was shot dead while hurrying his men to the conflict. For bravery and daring intrepidity, he, probably, was not surpassed by any gentleman in commission in the United States army. His loss will long be regretted by his regiment.

In the afternoon of the 13th, same, I moved the 7th infantry, with the brigade, from the left flank of the enemy to his right flank, passing through Tacubaya and following on the route of the retreating enemy, and halting about 9 o'clock, p. m., for the night in the outskirts of the city. About 6 o'clock the next morning, orders were received to form my regiment, and continue the march down one of the main streets leading to the main plaza. Arriving opposite the Alameda, the attack commenced, apparently by the mob, (the city having been previously surrendered by the city authorities,) in the discharge of fire-arms, and casting brickbats and stones from the corners of streets and roofs of houses, which was briskly kept up through that day and the next, (15th,) before the gallant daring of our troops were able to silence it by their bold and efficient soldierly efforts.

The return of the killed and wounded has already been furnished.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. PLYMPTON,

Lieutenant Colonel 7th Infantry, Commanding.

Captain E. R. S. Canby,
Assistant Adjutant General,
Head-quarters, 2d Brigade.

City of Mexico, *September* 17, 1847.

Sir: On the evening of the 12th inst, I received orders from the general-in-chief to report to you for duty at "El Molino de los Reyes," for the intended attack the next morning on Chapultepec, with orders to repair and put in good condition during the night those of our batteries which had been firing during the day, and which might have need of it. On arriving at El Molino at about 9, p. m., I called for a working detail of two companies, and having collected the necessary materials, in doing which I was greatly assisted by Lieutenant Ripley of your personal staff, I commenced repairing and strengthening the parapet of gun battery No. 3, armed with one 24-pounder howitzer and 1 18-pounder (brass), but, the carriage of the latter being found unserviceable, an iron 24 pounder was substituted in its place. The battery was also changed from a barbette to an embrasure battery. At half past 3, a. m., the working party was dismissed, gun battery No. 2 having been found in a sufficiently good condition to require no repairs. On the morning of the 13th instant, at about half past 5, a. m., all the batteries opened upon the enemy's works at Chapultepec; and, after firing upon them for about two hours, whilst the preparations for the assault were being made, according to your directions, they then opened with grape and howitzer shells upon the wood immediately surrounding the foot of Chapultepec hill, on the south and west side of it, and affording protection to the enemy's light troops. The object being to drive them out of it, so as to enable our assaulting column to advance to the foot of the hill with but little opposition. After transmitting your orders for the cessation of the artillery firing and the advance of the assaulting column, I repaired to the spot occupied by the mountain howitzer battery, in the grove of cedar trees and near the foot of the hill; and, finding that its commanding officer, Lieutenant Reno, had been wounded, I directed its firing on the large body of the enemy's troops, occupying the crest of the hill immediately in advance of the assaulting column, and remained with it until masked by our own troops. I then went to assist the commanding officers of the voltiguer regiment, to place their command in the most advantageous position on the right of the assaulting column towards the ramp leading up to the works on the top of the hill, so as to drive away, by a close and well aimed fire, the enemy from behind the breast-height wall which surrounds the citadel; and, as soon as the charge was ordered, I joined the assaulting column and entered the works with it. Finding then that a large portion of the enemy's forces was retiring on the Tacubaya road, pursued by some of our troops, I descended from the hill and joined in the pursuit. There I found it was General Quitman's command; but, at his request, remained with him, as his engineer officer, Lieutenant Z. B. Tower, had been wounded in the head. I was shortly afterwards wounded in the left side and thigh, but the wounds being slight, I remained with him on duty until the next morning, when we entered the city of Mexico, took possession of the citadel, and planted the star spangled banner on the walls of the palace at 7 o'clock, a. m.

I have the honor to remain, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant.

P. G. T. BEAUREGARD.
Lieutenant of Engineers.

Major General Gideon J. Pillow, *U. S. Army.*

GARITA DE SAN COSME, CITY OF MEXICO,
September 18, 1847.

SIR: In accordance with instructions received from Major General Pillow, commanding 3d division of the army, I have the honor to present a report of the operations of the battery of light artillery under my command, on the 8th, 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th instants.

On the 8th instant, at daylight, I was directed, by Major General Pillow, to move rapidly from the hacienda, near Mixcoac, through Tacubaya, to support, if necessary, Major General Worth's division, then fiercely engaged with the enemy near Chapultepec. This order was complied with; and I arrived on the field in time to witness the defeat of the enemy, with great loss on both sides, and to assist in driving off a large body of cavalry, which threatened our left flank and rear. The latter was done by a few well directed shots from the section under the immediate command of Lieutenant Jackson.

Later in the day, I was directed by General Worth to look to a small body of our cavalry, which had been sent to recover the remains of Lieutenant Armstrong, 2d artillery, killed in blowing up a factory of the enemy; and observing that a considerable party on the other side, composed of cavalry and infantry, approached with the intention of attacking it, I opened a fire, which drove the enemy off in a few moments. Soon after, I received orders to retire to our original position, near Mixcoac, the operations of the day being over.

On the 9th, the division occupied the village of La Piedad, in front of which a section, under Lieutenant Jackson, was placed—another being on the Piedad road. Finding that Lieutenant Jackson's section was nearer the enemy's lines, and that no attack would probably take place on the Piedad road, I took my post, on the 10th, with this advanced section, retaining with me Lieutenant Jackson, and leaving the other section under the command of the orderly sergeant. During this day, the enemy threw two shots, (attracted by a reconnoissance, under Lieut. Stephens, engineers,) by which we obtained his range, and found that the battery was quite under the fire of his heavier metal—a distance of about one thousand yards. His force appeared to be about twelve thousand men, a large portion of it cavalry, carefully protected by entrenchments. Finding that the latter portion of his troops would not come into the open plain, and that my battery was unnecessarily exposed to the fire of the enemy's batteries of position, I determined to make a new road, parallel to the one from the village, by which we had reached our picket, and withdrawing the guns by the open road, to place them within ten yards of the same position by the new one, connecting the two roads by a bridge, over a deep and wide ditch, at the ends nearest the enemy; thus concealing the pieces during the day, both from the artillery and cavalry, in the hope of drawing the latter from cover. This plan was fully carried out, during the night of the 10th, with the assistance of Major Bainbridge and a detachment of his command.

Before daylight, on the morning of the 11th, the section was placed in its new position, perfectly screened, by rows of the maguay, (ogava grande,) from the enemy's view. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on the 11th, the Mexican cavalry began to move by its left flank, from its entrenchments; and having crossed the road in front, to the number of about five hundred, I opened a fire upon them, across the field, with the twelve-pound howitzer, charged with spherical case shot—having trailed the six-pounder, loaded with round shot, down the straight road, to give them a recochet fire as they returned. Their object seemed to be, to turn our right, or to find out our exact position and force. After the two first shots, the range was obtained, and the effect of the shells was most satisfactory. The enemy's formation was that of "fours;" and, in countermarching, which he did, after the first three or four shells, in order to return to his forts, he presented to us a division of eight files, each half moving in opposite directions. Being in excellent range, every shell exploded among them, or in the immediate vicinity, soon producing great confusion and a rapid retreat into their works, to reach which it was necessary that he should repass the road commanded by the six-pounder, which was done at a most rapid gallop under its fire. His loss I have not ascertained, though it must have been very considerable. During the execution of this fire on the cavalry, the section and picket were exposed to a cannonade from the enemy's forts, by which the battery sustained no loss, and but one man of the picket was killed. When the cavalry re-entered the entrenchment, this cannonade ceased.

I beg leave to record, to the shame of the Mexican army, one of those miserable tricks, common only among uneducated, cruel, and cowardly nations, but which, upon this occasion, might have created much inconvenience to my battery. Soon after the re-entrance of the cavalry, a Mexican was seen running from the forts towards us, and shouting. The officers and men naturally crowded together in the open space, to receive him, or to hear what he had to say; when one of our officers, who had been at Monterey, came up, and recognizing the trick, explained it in a moment. The object of the enemy being, that we should crowd forward, attracted by this appeal to our sympathy on the part of a deserter, and when a sufficient number should be collected thus together, without formation or order, in a spot of which he had measured the range, to explode his shells in rapid succession and destroy us. The troops, however, were forthwith ordered to their posts, and I had barely time to have the caissons and limbers removed farther to the rear, when three or four shells burst, very rapidly, in the centre of the s ction, fortunately without any material injury to it—wounding, however, in two places, an officer of the 15th, who was temporarily on duty with it. A few moments after, observing a party reconnoitring, in the road, with the view of noting the effect of their shells, a round shot was fired upon it, from the six-pounder, upon which the enemy's reconnoissance ceased. At this time, the battery was ordered to march forthwith to the right of the enemy's lines, a distance of six or seven miles, and arrived on the plains of Molino del Rey, near Chapultepec, at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 12th.

During this day, (the 12th,) the battery was employed in watching a cloud of cavalry, which appeared again on our left and rear, and in preventing their approach towards Chapultepec, to molest the operations of the heavy artillery, then playing on that work. The army having been ordered to encompass more closely the enemy's outworks, on the night of the 12th one section of this battery was placed in position, on the right flank of Chapultepec, and the other to the rear, to assist in preventing the approach of the enemy's relieving army. No attack was, however, made during the night; and, on the morning of the 13th, I was directed by Major General Pillow, commanding, to place the latter section, under the command of Lieutenant Jackson, at the opposite angle—that is, on the left flank of Chapultepec—and at a given period to open my fire from the right section, under my immediate command, upon the enemy's entrenchments and covers, both as a signal for the general action to commence, and to brush away the enemy's skirmishers, in order to facilitate the advance of our own and the storming parties. This was done at the time and in the manner prescribed, and, I believe, with full effect.

As soon as our storming parties advanced sufficiently near the enemy to render my fire dangerous to our own troops, I received orders from General Pillow to rejoin the other section of the battery, at the left angle, and, holding it in hand until the main work was carried, to dash forward upon the retreating foe. On reaching the spot where Lieutenant Jackson's section ought to have been, I found Lieutenant Colonel Hebert, with but seventy men, *threatened* seriously by the approach of a large body of cavalry and infantry. I had determined to leave one piece at this point, and to unite the other with Lieutenant Jackson's section, when I received a message from him, requesting a reinforcement of old troops. General Worth being near, I communicated with him, and was ordered to withdraw Lieutenant Jackson's section to the angle above mentioned. As I rode up into this section, I was dismounted by a grape shot, but without material injury, and succeeded in finding Lieutenant Jackson, whose section was, however, so situated, as to render it more unsafe to return than to remain where it was. I accordingly hastened to General Worth, who immediately advanced with a portion of his division, followed by the other section of my battery; and, upon reaching the enemy's works, thrown across the road, behind which a gun had been playing with murderous effect, I found it unoccupied, eight of my horses killed at one spot, one gun disabled for want of horses, and the infantry filling up the ditch across the road, to allow passage for artillery and wagons.

Lieutenant Jackson reports, that he was ordered to that position by Colonel Trousdale, of the 14th infantry, under whose command he had fallen; that, on finding a battery of the enemy supported by a large force of infantry within short range of him across the road, he fired as soon as he could bring a piece into battery, and drove the enemy from the piece and work, after which the infantry entered it. When I arrived, Lieutenant Jackson was still in the advance, having caused a piece to be lifted by hand over the ditch. I detached, instantly, a few men to disentangle and bring up the disabled piece, and passing the ditch, now nearly filled up by the infantry, soon overtook Lieutenant Jackson, who had fired several times upon the enemy's retreating columns before my arrival. I forthwith advanced with the three pieces, brought two, and soon after three, into battery, within good range of the enemy, when I found that the last files of his columns were entering another very strong entrenched work, which completely barred our progress for the moment towards the city. Behind these entrenchments, and as far as the eye could reach on the right and left, the enemy appeared in great force of cavalry and infantry. I observed, however, that there was no artillery fire from these works, which completely commanded the road, and but a feeble fire of escopettes.

I, therefore, immediately ordered the attack, and a rapid fire of cannister, round shot, and shell was opened upon him. A large body of lancers supported by infantry soon formed in the road in front of their works, to charge the battery, which, being considerably in advance of the army, was only accompanied by some twenty men, under Lieutenant Hill, of the 4th artillery, and perhaps twice that number under other officers who were separated from their regiments.

The enemy moved forward in good order, led by their officers, when a fire was poured upon him from all the pieces, which repulsed him and drove him back into his works. Three times did he form, encouraged with the hope of an easy victory, over a battery separated from the main body of the army, but with a like result, until the whole was forced to find shelter behind the aqueduct, leading on the right towards the city. Perceiving at this moment that the enemy was bringing up heavy artillery from towards the city to the works in front, I communicated the state of things to Colonel Garland and Major Sumner, who had just arrived with their commands; and, requesting the latter to mask the movement by throwing troops in my front, I limbered to the rear and moved off the pieces to arrange the ammunition, limbers, &c., somewhat out of order by the occurrences of the morning, to be ready to move again to the front, as soon as Colonel Garland's movements to the left and front, which was taking place at the same time, had been completed. This occupied perhaps twenty minutes, when the battery again advanced; but, before it could reach the work in front, it had been carried in the most gallant style by the infantry. It was then put in pursuit by myself, but halted by order of Major General Worth, who having discovered other works on the road to the city, garnished with artillery, and also observing cavalry still threatening our left, directed me to place a section in battery on the right of the captured work looking towards the city, and another on the left against the cavalry.

Immediately, a column of our infantry was ordered to the front towards the city, to drive off the enemy and carry his remaining works; but, being forced to retire through want of knowledge of the ground, and by the severity of the enemy's fire of artillery, rampart guns, &c., he, the enemy, made a push to recapture his lost works; but, meeting a fire from the section of my battery, wisely placed in position by General Worth, he soon retired. Twice this occurred with alike result; when, finally the garita (gate) was gained, and I was ordered to retain the battery in the same position during the night. On the morning of the 14th, a section of this battery was placed at the garita of San Cosmé; the other remaining in the captured work, called the English burying ground, which positions they now occupy.

I beg leave to call the attention of the major general commanding the division, to the conduct of Lieutenant Jackson, of the 1st artillery. If devotion, industry, talent, and gallantry, are the highest qualities of a soldier, then is he entitled to the distinction which their possession confers. I have been ably seconded in all the operations of the battery by him; and upon this occasion, when circumstances placed him in command for a short time of an independent section, he proved himself eminently worthy of it. Lieutenant Hill, of the 4th artillery, at the moment when the enemy was about to charge the battery, offered the services of himself and his very small force, in the most gallant manner, to sustain me under all circumstances. The service is indebted for similar proofs of devotion, at a critical moment, to Lieutenant Bee, 3d infantry, to Captain Glenn, and to Lieutenants Blackburn, Isaacs, and Davis, of the 4th infantry. Nothing that I can say, can add to the reputation of officers so distinguished as Colonel Garland and Major Sumner; but I cannot omit to express my high appreciation of the alacrity with which they made the necessary dispositions to enable me to repair the damages which the battery had suffered, and to relieve it from the threatened fire of heavier artillery of position, without the enemy's being aware that it had moved at all. With a force of less than one hundred men, including my company and the infantry, this battery was engaged with the enemy for nearly an hour before the army came up. The assistance of other branches of the service to light artillery under such circumstances, is invaluable.

Of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the company, I have the honor to command, it is impossible to speak too highly. Without the hope of fame, which, under trying circumstances, may inspire the officer, these men have set an example, in common with others of their grade, of perseverance, fortitude, and courage, worthy of all praise. From the 8th to the 15th instant, the matches have been lit, the horses of the battery never unharnessed, and the drivers and cannoniers have been always at their posts. I pay this tribute to their fidelity as the least act of justice due them.

Below, I have the honor to transmit a list of the killed and wounded.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. BANKHEAD MAGRUDER,
Capt'n Light Art., com'd'g company I, 1st reg't.

Captain J. Hooker,
Acting Adjutant General, U. S. A.

Killed.

Musician Gormley, 8th instant.

Wounded.

Captain J. B. Magruder, twice slightly, 13th instant.
Captain King, serving temporarily with the battery, 11th instant.
Private Paul Dalym, severely, 13th instant.
Private James Donelly, slightly, 11th instant.
Private Anthony Kriess, slightly, 13th instant.
Private Edmond Lonagen, severely, 13th instant.
Private William Merrick, slightly, 13th instant.
Private A. Shedrick, company G, 14th infantry, (attached,) severely, 13th instant.

Missing.

Private Hankin, company F, 13th infantry, (attached.)
Ten privates of the 3d division, attached to the battery on the field—names unknown.

Horses.

Nine killed—three wounded.

P. S.—I had nearly forgotten to mention that Lieutenant Andrews, of the 3d artillery, seeing me in want of officers at the English burying ground, offered his services, he being separated from his regiment. I gave him command of a piece, which he used against the enemy with judgment and effect.

J. B. M.

Head-quarters, 1st Brigade, 3d Division,
Tacubaya, September 15, 1847.

Captain: I have the honor to submit for the information of the major general commanding the division, the following report of the operations of my brigade during that portion of the 12th, 13th and 14th days of September, whilst it was under my immediate command: On the morning of the 12th, before the dawn of day, my brigade, consisting of the 9th and 15th regiments of infantry, (the 12th regiment having been left as a guard to the hospitals at Mixcoac,) proceeded from the village of Tacubaya to take up a position to the left of said town, as a covering force to our heavy batteries, destined to act against the enemy's strong works at Chapultepec. This position, taken without opposition, was maintained until dark without any other change than showing front to the left in the course of the day, in order to oppose a strong body of cavalry and infantry, which, for a time, threatened that flank. As soon as it became sufficiently dark to conceal the manœuvre, the brigade was directed by the general commanding the division to move silently under cover of a long range of buildings, known as the Molino del Rey, which place is immediately under the guns of Chapultepec. Previous to this moment, however, I was compelled to leave the field in consequence of severe indisposition, which confined me to my bed during the 13th, and, of course, deprived me of the satisfaction of participating with my brigade in the glorious achievements of that day.

The regiment composing my command having acted under the immediate orders of the general commanding the division and Brigadier General Cadwalader, I would respectfully refer you to the reports of the latter officer, and those of the commanders of the above named regiments, for an account of their operations of the 13th.

At 4 o'clock, on the morning of the 14th, I rejoined that portion of my brigade (9th regiment) then acting under the orders of Major General Quitman, at the garita on the Tacubaya road, the 15th regiment having previously been directed to remain as a garrison to Chapultepec. In this position, I remained until the news of the surrender of the city was communicated to General Quitman; and, having soon after received orders from head-quarters of the army to that effect, I withdrew my command for the purpose of garrisoning the towns of Mixcoac and Tacubaya. The general commanding the division is aware that the arrangements of the morning of the 13th, in consequence of my illness, necessarily put my staff out of position, there being no brigade commander. Under these circumstances, my chief of staff, Captain O. F. Winship, assistant adjutant general, although his own health then, and for several preceding days, scarcely warranted him in leaving his bed, remained upon the field during the entire conflict. My aid-de-camp, Lieutenant Ed. H. Fitzgerald, volunteered to command the grenadier company of the 9th infantry, the able and gallant captain of which was kept from the field by sickness. The admirable conduct of Lieutenant Fitzgerald was, I am informed, under the immediate eye of the general commanding the division. It cannot be necessary for me to commend Captain Winship and Lieutenant Fitzgerald to the favorable notice of the general commanding the division, and through him to the general-in-chief.

I cannot close this report without referring to a loss to my brigade irreparable. If it was possible to supply the place of the great energy and commanding qualities, which were united in the character of the lamented Colonel Ransom, the command could not have been cast more fortunately than upon the gallant Major Seymour, who, with his own hand, struck down the Mexican flag upon the castle of Chapultepec. This, I am aware, is not the place to speak of Colonel Ransom as his merits as an officer and my own feelings would dictate; but I may be permitted to say that he fell, where, from the day that we left Vera Cruz to the hour of his death, he was always found, where there was danger or duty for his command, at the head of the 9th regiment.

Respectfully submitted.

FRANK. PIERCE,
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

Captain J. Hooker, *Ass't Adjutant General.*

HEAD-QUARTERS, 15TH INFANTRY,
Chapultepec, September 16, 1847.

SIR: In pursuance of your note of this morning, calling for my report of the operations of the 15th regiment of infantry, in the late engagement, I have the honor to submit the following:

The regiment under my command was, on the night of the 12th instant, quartered in the departments of the mill, on the south side of Chapultepec, and was formed at sunrise the next morning, and held in readiness for the orders of the general commanding.

At about 8 o'clock, we received an order from him to form on the left of the 9th infantry, and to co-operate with that regiment in the attack upon this place. In pursuance of this order, we immediately formed in the position directed, and, under the immediate command of Major General Pillow, charged through the cypress grove, at the base of the hill, under a heavy fire from the enemy. At this point, General Pillow received a wound, which disabled him, and rendered it impossible for him further to lead the charge; but, receiving his personal order to that effect, we continued the charge up the hill. The miry and broken condition of the ground, at the base of the hill, rendered it impossible for the regiment to proceed exactly in the order prescribed; and, as we crossed through the grove to ascend the hill, the 9th and 15th became, to a great extent, intermixed. In order to ascend the hill, it became necessary to silence a breastwork on our right, occupied by a strong force of the enemy. This was promptly done. On arriving with the regiment at the brows of the hill, I found that the scaling ladders, which I knew had been provided, and which were indispensable to our success, had not arrived.

I then ordered the color-bearer of the regiment to halt, intending to wait their arrival. As soon as the storming party arrived, and a part of the ladders had gone forward, I ordered the regiment to move. At this moment, many of my command were ahead in the ditch, waiting for the ladders, and others had passed under the north front and gained the north terreplane of the fort. The colors of the regiment were waiving from the top of the castle in less than thirty minutes from the time the order was given by General Pillow, at the base of the hill, for the regiment to ascend. After the fort was in possession of our troops, I received an order from General Scott in person, requiring me, with my command, to remain in charge of this place. I herewith enclose a list of the killed and wounded of the regiment. In reference to the merits of individuals or companies, I am happy to say that every man who had the good fortune to be present did his duty. The total strength of the regiment in the field on the occasion, was two hundred and forty-eight. Many officers and men were absent sick. Among the former, were Captains Van Deventer, Jones, King, and Toll, and Lieutenants Tilton, Ailey, and Goodloe. Lieutenant Cady was detached from the regiment, on duty as regimental quartermaster. Major Samuel Woods, second in command, rendered the most efficient services throughout the battle, and was distinguished by his coolness and bravery. Among the officers of my regiment to whom special praise is due for their exertions in the engagement, I may mention Captain Chase, of company B, who was on this, as he has been on all other occasions, prompt and efficient in the discharge of his duties. To Captain Hoagland, commanding company I, and to Lieutenants Bowie, Freelon, Miller, Marshall, and Sutton, commanding companies, great credit should be awarded for their promptness and gallantry. Second Lieutenant Becket, in my opinion, deserves the notice of the commanding general for his energy and bravery in leading forward the troops. Second Lieutenants Beach, Bennett, Titus, French, and Peternill, conducted themselves throughout the affair with the greatest coolness and gallantry, and performed their duty to my entire satisfaction. First Lieutenant T. F. Broadhead, adjutant of the regiment, though, for some days before the engagement, confined to his bed by sickness, and upon the sick report of the surgeon, was with the regiment throughout the whole affair, and rendered most active and gallant services during the battle.

The greatest possible credit is due to Doctor James R. Slade, surgeon of the regiment, for his active and efficient services during the engagement. He was with the regiment under the severest fire of the enemy, and insisted upon remaining with it during its greatest exposure. Among the cases of individual gallantry which came under my observation, I will mention the sergeant of the color guard, Jonathan W. Jones, of company I. When the regiment halted on the brows of the hill, he insisted on planting his colors and maintaining his position on the summit. He was one of the first men in the fort, and raised the colors of the *regiment, on the* top of the castle, at the same moment that the flag of the New York regiment was hoisted. While raising his flag, he received a wound, from which he is now suffering. I also wish to mention the particular gallant conduct of Sergeant Major Thos. J. McKean, who, on this, as on former occasions, greatly distinguished him*self* by his coolness and daring. I respectfully recommend these two officers to the notice of the commander-in-chief, under the provisions of section 17th, of the "Act making provisions for an additional number of general officers and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1847. I would also recommend, under the same provision, First Sergeant Samuel Ross, of company H, and First Sergeant Fortunatus Lilly, of company D, both of whom are highly meritorious, and well qualified for promotion.

Very respectfully, I am your obedient servant,

JOSHUA HOWARD,

Lieutenant Colonel Commanding 15th Regiment.

[Copy of this sent to General Pierce agreeably to his order.]

List of killed and wounded of the 15th infantry United States army, in the storming of the castle of Chapultepec, on the 13th September, 1847.

Killed.

1. Private Joseph Grant, of company H.
2. Do John Haviland, of company A.
3. Do John Herrick, of company F.
4. Do Henry W. Stoy, of company K.
5. Do James D. Kensie, of company E.

Mortally wounded.

1. Corporal Wm. Koch, of company A.
2. Do James McGill, of company I.

Severely wounded.

1. Corporal Harvey Lyon, of company H.
2. Private Thomas McClaria, of company I.
3. Color Sergeant Jonathan W. Jones, of company I.
4. Private Jacob Ebeham, of company D.
5. Do Seth Millington, of company K.
6. Do Jonas Anglemeyer, of company B.
7. Do George Momeny, of company C.
8. Do Caleb B. Sly, of company C.
9. Do Marvin Ward, of company C.
10. Do Samuel Cuslin, on the 8th instant.

Slightly wounded.

1. Private Lewis Anderson, of company D.
2. Do Christian Hammel, of company D.
3. Do Duncomb McKinsey, of company A.
4. Do Frank. L. Hartman, of company F.
5. Do Henry Hess, of company F.

HEAD-QUARTERS, 2D BRIGADE, 3D DIVISION,
City of Mexico, September 18, 1847.

SIR: In compliance with orders from division head-quarters, I have the honor to report the operations of my command on the 12th, 13th, and 14th instants, in the attack upon Chapultepec, and the subsequent advance upon the city of Mexico.

Before daylight, on the morning of the 12th instant, I marched from Tacubaya, to the west side of the fortress of Chapultepec, and formed my command, with the other brigade of this division, upon the plain, for the purpose of attacking and occupying Molino del Rey, preparatory to the attack upon Chapultepec.

At daylight, two companies of the regiment of voltigeurs, under the command of Captains James D. Blair, and M. J. Barnard, were advanced, and extended as they approached Molino del Rey, supported by four companies of the 14th regiment, the whole under the command of Lieutenant Colonel P. O. Hebert, who occupied and held the position, you having previously reconnoitred the north side of the enemy's position, and passed down the whole front before Molino del Rey, to draw the fire of the enemy, and ascertain his strength and position as the troops advanced. Our siege-guns kept up a fire upon Chapultepec during the day. The remainder of my command, with other troops, remained upon the plain to hold in check large forces of the enemy, (principally cavalry,) which threatened our flank and rear.

On the morning of the 13th instant, after the fire of the siege-guns had ceased, by direction of Major General Pillow, the mountain howitzer battery, under the command of Lieutenat Reno, attached to the regiment of voltigeurs, opened a fire upon the enemy posted behind some field-works, on the north side of the wood, to the westward and near the foot of Chapultepec, commanding the meadow over which our troops were to approach.

The fire of the battery was very effective, although much exposed to the fire of small arms from the enemy, and from shells from the heavy guns from the fort, which exploded among them, doing some injury also to the 9th and 15th regiments, drawn up in rear of the wall, and awaiting the moment to commence the assault.

To cover the advance of the storming party, under Captain Mackenzie, after the howitzer battery had cleared the space in front, four companies of the regiment of voltigeurs, under Colonel Andrews, moved forward, and drove the enemy from the corn-fields, meadows, and woods on the west side of Chapultepec. At the same moment, four companies of the same regiment, under Lieutenant Colonel Johnson, advanced from Molino del Rey, under cover of the south wall, under a brisk fire from the lunette, covering the breach, by which they were to pass the wall, driving the enemy from the parapet, following him through the gorge, and driving him from the woods and hill-side into the works, and carrying the two outworks on their right. Here they were joined by Lieutenant Reno, with two of the mountain howitzers, and by the other wing of the same regiment.

The 9th regiment, under Colonel Ransom, and the 15th regiment, under Lieutenant Colonel Joshua Howard, which had been ordered to support the movement, pressed forward.

Major General Pillow having been wounded at the foot of the hill, by his direction I went forward with the attacking forces upon the west flank of the hill.

I regret extremely to say that, whilst in the act of heroically leading his regiment up the heights of Chapultepec, Colonel Truman B. Ransom, the gallant and efficient commander of the 9th regiment, was killed by a ball which penetrated his brain, the command of the regiment devolving upon Major Thomas H. Seymour.

The troops experienced some delay upon the heights, for want of the scaling ladders, and I detached men from the advancing commands to bring them forward.

The 6th and 8th infantry, and the New York volunteers, at this time moved forward, and pressed closely upon the rear of the regiment already named.

The detachments of the voltiguer regiment, under Lieutenant Colonel Johnson, and two pieces of the mountain howitzer battery, under Lieutenant Reno, had previously advanced, passing round to the right, to the main gate, to attack at that point, and prevent the escape of the garrison, where they encountered a warm fire from the parapet of the east terrace, and the battery at its base, which works were soon reduced—Lieutenant Reno and his guns being again very efficient. I regret to add, that he was severely wounded, at the gateway, after having rendered very important services.

The moment the ladders were in position, all pressed forward, and the fortress was taken by storm, amid the loud cheers of our energetic and gallant troops.

Second Lieutenant Charles B. Brower, of the New York volunteers, brought General Bravo, the commander of the enemy's forces, to me, who surrendered to me his sword, and I left him, under a suitable guard, as a prisoner of war.

The Mexican flag, which floated over the fortress, and which had been previously three times shot down by our artillery, was hauled down, and handed to me, by Major Thomas H. Seymour, of the 9th regiment. I have the honor to send the flag herewith.

A train, or hose, leading to mines intended to blow up our forces, in case we should succeed in the capture of the work, was discovered, and destroyed. Private William A. Gray, of Captain Blair's company of voltigeurs, first discovered and assisted to destroy it.

Previously to the commencement of the attack upon Chapultepec, the 14th infantry, five companies of the 11th infantry, and a section of Captain Magruder's battery, were placed, by order of Major General Pillow, under the command of Colonel Trousdale, at the northwest corner of the buildings adjacent to Chapultepec, occupied by our troops, in observation of a cavalry force of the enemy in our rear, and with orders to attack any retreating force, dislodged from Chapultepec, by the road to the north.

Colonel Trousdale subsequently advanced from this position, with the 14th regiment and the section of the field battery, and soon encountered a heavy and destructive fire from a battery of two guns in a work across the road to the north of Chapultepec, at which time he received a severe wound, from two balls, in his right arm. Colonel Trousdale, however, remained with his command, until he succeeeded in carrying the battery and guns of the enemy, and then turned over the command to Lieutenat Colonel Hebert. I refer you to his separate report in regard to the detachment under his command.

The division commanded by Major General Worth, after the capture of Chapultepec, pushed forward after the enemy in retreat to the city by the San Cosmé road. A party of the 14th infantry, under the command of Captain Glenn, with Lieutenants Blackburn, Davis, and Isaacs, that had become detached from their regiment in pursuit of the enemy, joined, and acted with the command of General worth in its advance and capture of the battery and garita of San Cosmé.

Major General Quitman moved forward with his division upon the road to the city, by the garita de Belén, and the 9th regiment were ordered forward to unite with his command.

After making some hasty arrangements in regard to securing the prisoners in the fortress, and placing the necessary guards to secure the captured ammunition, I received orders to march with the regiment of voltigeurs and the howitzer battery, (to the command of which Captain Edwards was assigned, after Lieutenant Reno was wounded,) and the 11th and the 14th infantry, upon the arrival of the siege train from Tacubaya, under Captain Huger, in support of General Worth's division, upon the San Cosmé road.

The 15th regiment was left to garrison Chàpultepec. I moved forward with the voltigeur and 11th regiments, and the howitzer battery, leaving the 14th regiment to bring on the siege train as soon as it arrived.

On our arrival at the intersection of the road from Chapultepec with the San Cosmé road, I was ordered by General Worth to occupy a fort to the left upon that road, his division being engaged with the enemy's forces in front, a portion of which had moved round, and were threatening that flank. I ordered forward the regiment of voltigeurs for that purpose, and, observing an advanced position suitable for a picket, I directed one gun from the howitzer battery, and Captain Biddle's company of voltigeurs, to move forward and occupy it. Lieutenant Isaac J. *Stephens, of the* engineers, rode forward with me to examine the work, and I regret to say that, under a heavy fire from a party of the enemy, he was wounded severely.

The fire from Captain Biddle's company, and a few discharges from the howitzer, soon drove back the enemy.

I subsequently sent forward the regiment of voltigeurs, by direction of General Worth, and also five of the guns of the howitzer battery, under Captain Edwards, which did good service from the tops of the houses. The 11th regiment occupied the fort on the left, and a small detachment of the marine corps, under Captain Terrett, that had followed in pursuit of the enemy, occupied the position held by Captain Biddle, who proceeded with his regiment.

It is proper that I should mention here that the battalion of the marine corps had marched upon the route taken by General Quitman, after his detachment had moved forward upon the San Cosmé road in pursuit of the retreating forces of the enemy, and, in this manner, became separated from the rest of their command.

The 14th regiment, under Lieutenant Colonel Hebert, which had arrived, with the siege train, under Captain Huger, remained to support it. The garita of San Cosmé, and the garita of de Belén, two principal points of entrance into the city, having been gained by our troops, and night coming on, we remained, content with our position and the glorious result of the works of the day.

On the 14th, our troops moved forward, and occupied the principal positions throughout the city, the enemy having been entirely routed. The voltigeur regiment, and the howitzer battery, remaining with the command of General Worth.

For many particulars which I cannot introduce into this report, I refer to the separate reports of the commanding officers of regiments, herewith enclosed.

Lieutenant Colonel Johnston, of the regiment of voltigeurs, was highly efficient in the responsible and important command assigned to him, receiving a slight wound on the occasion. Major Caldwell, on duty with the other wing of the regiment, was also much distinguished. Colonel Andrews speaks in high terms in his report of these officers, as well as of Captains Biddle, Blair, Bernard, Lieutenants Fry, Kintzing, Walker, Terrett, Tillton, Martin, and of Sergeants Herbert and Elliott. Lieutenant Colonel Johnston also notices in his report that Captains Edwards, Howard, and Archer, and Lieutenant Forsyth, led their companies gallantly, and were seconded, with spirit, by their lieutenants, Larned, Cross, Swan, Kiger, and Cochrane, and Sergeant Togler.

Lieutenant Reno, of the howitzer battery, already mentioned, is justly spoken of in high terms, and also Sergeants Peate, Depew, and McGuire.

Sergeant Peate was badly wounded, and, I regret to say, has lost a leg in consequence of it.

Major Thomas H. Seymour, of the 9th infantry, was himself very active in the discharge of his duties. He mentions, in his report, 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant Charles J. Sprague, Lieutenant Fitzgerald, Captain Pitman, Captains N. L. Webb and E. A. Kimball, Lieutenants George Bower, Albert Tracy, John H. Jackson, John S. Slocum, and Levi Woodhouse, commanding companies; also Lieutenants Richard C. Drum, Asa A. Stoddard, John Glackin, Thomas P. Pierce, Thompson H. Crosby, Sergeant Major Fairbanks, (the orderly of Colonel Ransom,) G. McGuiger, Sergeants White, Billings, E. F. Pike, Miller, Clark, Barton, and Stone.

Lieutenant Colonel Howard, in command of the 15th regiment, in consequence of the absence of Colonel Morgan, who had not recovered from the wound which he received at Churubusco, mentions the efficient services of Major Samuel Wood, Captains Chase and Hoagland, Lieutenants Bowie, Freelove, Miller, Marshall, and Sutton, commanding companies; 2d Lieutenants Becket, Beach, Bennett, Titus, French, and Peternell, and 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant T. F. Broadhead. Dr. James B. Slade, the surgeon of the regiment, is highly spoken of by the commanding officer, and was particularly noticed for the valuable services rendered by him. Lieutenant Colonel Howard also recommends Sergeant Jonathan W. Jones, of the color guard, Sergeant Major Thomas J. McKean, 1st Sergeant Samuel Ross, 1st Sergeant Fortunatus Lilly, as highly meritorious, and well qualified for promotion.

I desire particularly to report, for the information of the major general, that, after he was wounded, you continued with the advanced portion of the command, rendering most important services throughout the assault upon Chapultepec, and that subsequently you, as well as Lieutenant Ripley, his aid-de-camp, joined me, and continued with me, upon the San Cosmé road.

I was on this occasion again indebted to Captain George Deas, assistant adjutant general to my brigade, for valuable assistance and services.

I enclose a list of the killed, wounded, and missing.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. CADWALADER,
Brigadier General U. S. Army, commanding.

To Captain J. Hooker,
A. A. General, 3d *Division*

Mineral College,
City of Mexico, September 17, 1847.

Sir: In compliance with the order of General Cadwalader, of the 16th instant, I have the honor to report the operations of the voltigeur regiment in the battles of the 13th and 14th instant.

On the morning of the 13th, the regiment was divided into two battalions, and separated: one to act under my immediate orders, aided by the 1st major, (Caldwell,) and the other under the immediate direction of Lieutenant Colonel Johnston. Both the battalions were instructed to lead the party detailed for the storming of the castle of Chapultepec; to first clear the corn-field and meadows, in front, then to clear the woods between the meadows and the castle; and, after arriving at the edge of the woods, nearest the castle, to clear the parapets, and halt in the best position, and let the storming party pass through our ranks; and, lastly, to sustain them in the assault. Immediately before the rush of our two battalions in the enemy's positions, a galling fire was opened on them (they being posted behind some field-works in the meadows) from our mountain howitzer battery, under the command (until after taking the castle) of that gallant young officer, so often distinguished, Lieutenant Reno. After his battery had ceased, as directed, its effective fire, the rush was made by the battlions; the corn-fields, meadows, and woods soon cleared of the enemy; the regiment took its intended position, in front of the breastworks, cleared them, and, advancing up the steeps of the hill, surrounded the parapet, and held that position until the arrival of the ladders, at which time it united with Captain McKenzie's command and scaled the walls; mixed in with the storming party, and were among the very first to carry the works. The voltigeurs had the honor of planting the first flag, which was fairly riddled by shot, on the lower battlements, inside of the main fortification.

The two battalions operated, as ordered, on different parts of the front works. I refer to Lieutenant Colonel Johnston's report for the operations of his battalion. It is scarcely necessary for me to add, that he himself acted with his wonted gallantry and ability. Indeed, it is only necessary to say, he was in the field with this army; and I wish the government to know that he was highly effective and distinguished.

Of the right battalion, commanded by myself, assisted by Major Caldwell, it is my duty and happiness to make mention. Major Caldwell not only did his duty, as a brave and patriotic officer, on the occasion, but rendered the most important service by cheering on the men, and leading them on with the coolness and discipline of a veteran. We were deprived of the valuable services of our 2d major, (Talcott,) who was confined to his bed by a wound received on a previous occasion; as also of the services of Captain Churchill, by a congestive fever of some weeks standing. Captain Biddle was, I believe, the second commissioned officer who entered the works, and acted with his accustomed bravery. He joined us in the morning from a sick bed, and against my wish and orders. Captain Blair bore himself as a fearless officer, and Captain Bernard, after being twice smartly wounded, was the fourth commissioned officer inside the works, and planted the flag of the regiment, which was handed to him by his lieutenant, (Martin.) 1st. Lieutenant Fry commanded the company of Captain Churchill. Lieutenant Kintzing was the only subaltern with Biddle's company. Lieutenants Walker and Terrett were attached to the company of Captain Blair, and Lieutenants Tilton and Martin to Captain Barnard's ; all conducted themselves nobly. Accident, and his activity, gave Lieutenant Walker the opportuuity of greater distinction than his companions, who would all have equally seized hold of the same opportunity if presented to them. Lieutenant Martin, was wounded in the action, and, on a former occasion, shot down several of the enemy. Lieutenant Tilton, though painfully wounded early in the action, continued to press on, and was among the foremost inside the works.

After the successful storming of the castle, and the prisoners were secured, the two battalions were united, and proceeded, under General Cadwalader's orders and personal direction, on the San Cosmé road, in pursuit of the flying enemy to this city. The regiment had but slight participation in the actions in pursuit, (the road, or rather causeway, being a narrow one flanked by wet meadows and lakes;) and the noble division of General Worth being in our front. Our howitzer battery, under the command of Captain Edwards, (who was placed in charge of it on Lieutenant Reno's being wounded,) formed an exception. It was ordered to the front to report to General Worth. I am happy to believe that the battery rendered important service, constantly in the pursuit until we entered the city ; and, I might add, ever since the guns, being lifted on the tops of the houses and churches, cleared the house tops before the advancing column. Captain Edwards deserves the highest praise for the skill and energy with which he directed its operations. The ordnance sergeants, Peat, Depew, and McGuire, his assistants, were distinguished on this, as on former occasions, for high soldierly conduct; and I take pleasure in recommending them to the favor of their generals and government. Sergeant Peate was badly wounded in the morning, and has lost a leg in consequence of it.

On arriving at the town of San Cosmé, the regiment was sent forward in the pursuit, by order of General Cadwalader, and attached to the division of General Worth, our own noble leader (General Pillow) being left behind badly wounded.

I cannot close this report without expressing my admiration of the steadiness, orderly conduct, and bravery of the non-commissioned officers, and other soldiers, of the regiment. Many of them distinguished themselves by individual acts of bravery. Sergeant Herbert, of Blair's company, first captured General Bravo, the commander of the enemy's forces, but gave him up to some commissioned officer.

During the storming of the castle, we had the high gratification of discovering the main train or hose of the enemy, reaching from the magazine of the castle and to the foot of the mountain, and intended to blow up our forces, in case of our getting possession of it, and of destroying it, and thus frustrating their ignoble intentions. Private W. A. Grey, of Blair's company, first discovered the treacherous train, and assisted to destroy it.

With high respect, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

T. P. ANDREWS,
Colonel Voltigeurs, U. S. Army.

Captain GEORGE DEAS,
A. A. General U. S. Army.

Casualties incident to the U. S. Voltigeur Regiment in the storming of the fortress of Chapultepec, on the 13th September, 1847, near the city of Mexico.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Wounded ..1. Lieut. Col. Joseph E. Johnston, slightly.
Do 2. Captain Moses J. Bernard, twice, slightly.
Do 3. 1st Lieutenant James Tilton, slightly.
Do 4. 1st Lt. Henry C. Longnecker, (adjutant,) slightly.
Do 5. 2d Lieut. J. L. Reno, howitzer battery, severely.
Do 6. 2d Lieut. W. S. Martin, slightly.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES.

Killed.....1. Private H. Frick, company C.
Do 2. Private E. Miller, company E.
Do 3. Private S. Richardson, company G.
Do 4. Private N. Sawlsbury, company H.
Do 5. Private S. Richardson, company I.
Wounded ..1. Corporal H. E. Reed, company A, mortally.
Do 2. Private E. G. Gooden, company A, slightly.

Wounded..3. 1st Serg. J. C. Malbon, company B, slightly.
Do 4. Corporal M. Conway, company B, severely.
Do 5. Private W. Wood, company B, severely.
Do 6. Private J. H. Malbon, company C, slightly.
Do 7. Private J. M. Floyd, company C, slightly.
Do 8. Private Z. Cox, company C, severely.
Do 9. Private A. Fair, musician, company E, severely.
Do 10. Private J. Dwyer, company E, severely.
Do 11. Private T. Evans, company E, severely.
Do 12. Corp. M. Finley, comp. F, severely, since dead.
Do 13. Private J. Amey, company F, severely.
Do 14. Private J. Smith, company F, severely.
Do 15. Private C. Redding, company F, severely.
Do 16. Corporal J. Muldoon, company G, slightly.
Do 17. Private W. K. Fletcher, company G, severely.
Do 18. Private M. Rain, company G, severely.
Do 19. Private G. Spencer, company G, severely.
Do 20. Private J. H. Gill, company G, slightly.
Do 21. Private C. Miller, company H, severely.
Do 22. Private T. Trumble, company H, slightly.
Do 23. Private J. Young, company H, severely.
Do 24. Private P. Henry, company H, severely.
Do 25. Corporal R. Cooper, company H, slightly.
Do 26. Sergeant T. S. Gardner, company I, slightly.
Do 27. Sergeant H. P. Long, company I, slightly.
Do 28. Corporal J. McGowan, company I, slightly.
Do 29. Private D. Haughrey, company I, severely.
Do 30. Private W. H. Fitzhue, company I, severely.
Do 31. Private J. Dietz, company I, severely.
Do 32. Private E. Brass, company I, mortally.

Howitzer and Rocket Battery.

Do 33. Sergeant W. Peat, severely.
Do 34. Privates S. McCall, severely.
Do 35. Private M. Brancoft, mortally.
Do 36. Private T. Wallace, slightly.
Do 37. Private O. Russell, slightly.
Missing...1. Private James Hall, company A.
Do 2. Private J. Metcalf, company A.
Do 3. Private J. A. Maples, company C.
Do 4. Private G. Weygand, company F.

RECAPITULATION.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Wounded.. 6

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES.

Killed	5
Wounded	37
Missing	4
Total	52

H. C. LONGNECKER,
Adjutant.

September 16, 1847.

MEXICO, *September* 17, 1847.

SIR: I had the honor to be selected, by Maj. Gen. Pillow, to cover with the left wing of the regiment of voltigeurs, the advance of the storming party in the attack on Chapultepec. About 8 o'clock, a. m., the party was ordered to march by the flank by Molino del Rey, under cover of the south wall; was received with a brisk fire from the lunette, covering the breach by which we were to pass the wall; deployed in a run, each company firing as soon as deployed; drove the enemy from the parapet, before the rear company was in line; followed him through the gorge, driving him from the wood and hill-side, into the works; and attacked and quickly carried the two outworks on our right. A position was then taken to silence, as much as possible, the *firing from the castle*, with that of our rifles—the right, covered by the two outworks, and the left, in front of and near the southwest angle of the castle, where it was joined by the other wing of the regiment. Here, we were joined by Lieutenant Reno, with two howitzers, and other parties of our troops. Lieutenant Reno and his gunners were much exposed, and very active and efficient. Our regiment had been ordered to follow and support the assault of the storming party, but when the scaling ladders were planted, the voltigeurs (except those on the right) mounted the parapet with the storming party. The right, including Lieutenant Reno's pieces, when the assault commenced, advanced under my direction to the main gate, to attack at that point and prevent the escape of the garrison.

A warm fire from the parapets of the east terrace and the battery at its base, compelled us to make our first effort in that direction, and those works were reduced in a few minutes. Lieutenant Reno and his guns being again very efficient. I regret that this admirable young officer was severely wounded in this last affair at the gateway. The action being now over, the regiment was united.

The success of this little party in performing the service assigned to it by the major general, is sufficient evidence that both officers and soldiers did their duty bravely and well. Capts. Edwards, Howard, and Archer, and Lieutenant Forsyth, led their companies gallantly, and were seconded with spirit by their lieutenants, Larned, Cross, Swann, Kiger, and Cockrane. Captain Howard was, I believe, the first officer who crossed the parapet. Sergeant Taylor, of company B, was among the foremost in the assault. Lieutenant Reno displayed his accustomed gallantry and skill. His 1st sergeant, Peat, after rendering valuable service, was severely wounded. For our loss, I refer you to the adjutant's report.

Most respectfully, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

J. E. JOHNSTONE,
Lieutenant Colonel Voltigeurs.

Col. T. P. Andrews,
Com'g Reg. of Voltigeurs.

Casualties incident to the voltiguer regiment, in the combat before the Fortress of Chapultepec, Mexico, on the 8th September, 1847.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Killed....None.
Wounded..1. Major G. H. Talcott, slightly.
Do 2. 2d Lieutenant G. S. Kintzing, slightly.
Do 3. 2d Lieutenant R. Swann, slightly.
Do 4. 2d Lieutenant W. J. Martin, slightly.
Do 5. 2d Lieutenant W. Terrett, slightly.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES.

Killed.....None.
Wounded..1. Sergeant W. B. Vertrus, company A, severely.
Do 2. Sergeant C. D. Weymouth, company A, severely.
Do 3. Corporal W. L. McCorkle, company A, severely.
Do 4. Private D. Greyber, company A, severely.
Do 5. Private A. R. Shacklett, company A, severely.
Do 6. Private J. Hall, company A, slightly.
Do 7. Private J. Brown, company A, slightly.
Do 8. Private D. Wymp, company A, slightly.
Do 9. Private A. Wamsell, company A, severely.
Do 10. Private J. Potter, company A, severely.
Do 11. Private G. W. Seaton, company A, slightly.
Do 12. Private R. Simpson, company A, severely.
Do 13. Private J. Thompson, company A, slightly.
Do 14. Private J. Metcalf, company A, slightly.
Do 15. Private A. Adamson, company A, slightly.
Do 16 Private T. Davis, company A, severely.
Do 17. Private J. Howell, company A, severely.
Do 18. Private I. Pugh, company A, severely.
Do 19. Private J. Bunger, company A, severely.
Do 20. Sergeant G. W. Jennings, company B, severely.
Do 21. Sergeant J. C. Malbon, company B, slightly.

Wounded..22. Corporal E. B. Derson, company B, slightly.
Do 23. Private A. Fanday, company B, slightly.
Do 24. Private P. Farish, company B, slightly.
Do 25. Private L. Pugh, company B, slightly.
Do 26. Private J. L. Knott, company B, slightly.
Do 27. Private S. A. Evans, company B, slightly.
Do 28. Private M. Conway, company B, slightly.
Do 29. Private W. Collins, company B, slightly.
Do 30. Private H. Olandorf, company B, slightly.
Do 31. Sergeant R. Harding, company C, slightly.
Do 32. Private T. Clarke, company C, slightly.
Do 33. Private H. Sylvester, company C, slightly.
Do 34. Private H. Wells, company C, slightly.
Do 35. Private H. Kilgore, company C, slightly.
Do 36. Private H. A. Ward, company C, slightly.
Do 37. Sergeant W. H. Hubert, company E, slightly.
Do 38. Corporal B. Ogle, company E, slightly.
Do 39. Private J. Bean, company E, severely.
Do 40. M. J. Good, company E, severely.
Do 41. Private J. J. Silverhorn, company E, severely.
Do 42. Private J. Mahoney, company E, slightly.
Do 43. Private W. Allison, company E, slightly.
Do 44. Private D. Devaughan, company E, slightly.
Do 45. Private J. Rowinski, company E, severely.
Do 46. Private J. Spencer, company E, slightly.
Do 47. Private L. C. Parrish, company E, slightly.
Do 48. Private J. Donly, company E, slightly.
Do 49. Private Y. J. Nickerson, company E, slightly.
Do 50. Private M. Benton, company E, slightly.
Do 51. Private G. W. Beageant, company E, severely.
Do 52. Private John Sloan, company E, slightly.
Do 53. Private J. L. Hisse, company E, slightly.
Do 54. Private T. Evans, company E, slightly.
Do 55. Private H. Kidwell, company E, slightly.
Do 56. Private A. W. Millright, company E, slightly.
Do 57. Private J. McCaslin, company E, slightly.
Do 58. Private J. Crowley, company F, severely.
Do 59. Private E. Davis, company F, severely.
Do 60. Private F. W. Franklin, company F, slightly.
Do 61. Private S. Field, company F, severely.
Do 62. Private T. Higginson, company F, severely.
Do 63. Private A. Idler, company F, slightly.
Do 64. Private G. Kriner, company F, slightly.
Do 65. Private H. Keman, company F, slightly.
Do 66. Private K. Lemon, company F, slightly.
Do 67. Private W. S. Mendenhall, company F, slightly.
Do 68. Private J. Massey, company F, slightly.
Do 69. Private P. Monell, company F, slightly.
Do 70. Private B. McCabe, company F, slightly.
Do 71. Private J. W. Perry, company F, slightly.
Do 72. Private J. Pickens, company F, slightly.

Wounded..73. Private J. Pierce, company F, slightly.
Do 74. Private B. J. Ross, company F, slightly.
Do 75. Sergeant C. R. Edwards, company G, slightly.
Do 76. Sergeant R. H. Turner, company G, slightly.
Do 77. Corporal Joseph W. Walker, company G, slightly.
Do 78. Private W. Jackson, company G, slightly.
Do 79. Private C. Morton, company G, slightly.
Do 80. Private G. Spencer, company G, slightly.
Do 81. Private J. Kolk, company G, slightly.
Do 82. Private C. Eckhard, company G, slightly.
Do 83. Private G. Beckenschitz, company G, severely.
Do 84. Private F. Korse, company G, severely.
Do 85. Private J. Hutter, company G, severely.
Do 86. Sergeant D. S. Elliott, company H, slightly.
Do 87. Private W. Groves, company H, slightly.
Do 88. Private T. Sigman, company H, slightly.
Do 89. Private J. F. Dentlinger, company H, severely.
Do 90. Private J. A. Yates, company H, severely.
Do 91. Private G. W. Jones, company H, severely.
Do 92. Sergeant J. F. Gardner, company I, slightly.
Do 93. Private W. H. Fitzhugh, company I, slightly.
Do 94. Private H. White, company I, slightly.
Do 95. Private W. Baldhunt, company I, slightly.
Missing ..96. Private H. Word, company C.
Do 97. Private S. Veadegriff, company F.
Do 98. Private J. L. Hass, company H.

RECAPITULATION.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Killed..........None.
Wounded..........5

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES.

Killed..........None.
Wounded..........94
Missing..........3

Total..........102

H. C. LONGNECKER,
First Lieutenant and Adjutant.

HEAD-QUARTERS, 9TH INFANTRY,
Convent El Carmen, September 21, 1847.

SIR: In compliance with orders from head-quarters, I have the honor to submit a report of the operations of the 9th regiment during the attack on Chapultepec, and the subsequent events on the 18th instant.

The attack on Chapultepec commenced at an early hour on the morning of the 12th instant, from our batteries, which opened a heavy fire upon the castle. The fortress not having been reduced by our heavy artillery, which continued its fire until evening, disposition was made during the night for carrying it by storm the next day.

The bombardment was resumed at an early hour on the morning of the 13th instant. Soon after it began, the howitzer battery opened a brisk fire upon the advanced works of the enemy at the foot of the hill. At the same time, the voltigeurs displayed along the woods on the side of Molina del Rey, pouring upon the enemy, who were there entrenched, a spirited and effective fire. At that instant, the 9th regiment was brought into action, and came to the support of the voltigeurs in prompt compliance with the order of attack, as did also the 15th regiment, composing part of the same brigade. The enemy were speedily driven to the heights of Chapultepec, where the main body, strongly fortified, poured upon the storming party a galling fire from their cannon and small arms, killing and wounding a number of men.

It is with the deepest regret I am compelled to state that, whilst in the act of heroically leading the regiment up *the heights of* Chapultepec, literally heading the storming party of the day, Colonel T. B. Ransom, the gallant commander of the 9th regiment, fell mortally wounded. He was struck by an escopette ball over the left eye, which penetrated the brain, thus closing in an instant his career of honorable fame.

Called to the command of the regiment, thus suddenly and unexpectedly, I experienced great relief in the discharge of the duties devolving upon me, in consequence of the spirited co-operation of the commanders of companies, and their subaltern officers, whose conduct on that occasion is deserving of special commendation.

Some delay, occasioned by not having the scaling-ladders ready for use the moment they were wanted, protracted the struggle on the heights for a short time; during which the 9th regiment nobly sustained its part in the action, and kept up a well directed fire upon the enemy.

I deem it my duty to state, in justice to all concerned, that the several regiments engaged in storming the castle of Chapultepec, seemed to vie with each other in the patriotic valor displayed—at the last and final assault, both officers and soldiers contending for the honor of first scaling the walls. The 6th infantry, voltigeurs, 15th regiment of infantry, and New York volunteers, bravely sustained the honor of their flags throughout the struggle.

The castle was carried by storm about half an hour from the commencement of the action, amidst the loud huzzas of the gallant men who obtained the victory.

Soon after the American flag floated upon the castle of Chapultepec, I was ordered to advance with the 9th regiment, and report to General Quitman, upon the Tacubaya road. The command, though much reduced in numbers, and greatly fatigued by the exposures of the day and night of the 12th, and their exertions on the morning of the 13th, pushed forward with alacrity and cheerfulness.

I endeavored, as far as practicable, to cover them from the enemy's heavy fire of round shot and shells, which swept the road, by moving under the arches of the aqueduct; but, notwithstanding, several valuable men, who had passed unscathed over the fields of Contreras and Churubusco, and the storming of the castle, were killed, and others wounded.

During the hottest of the engagement, a detail from several of the companies was ordered to get a 24-pounder into battery, and man the same; in the discharge of which duty, two privates were severely wounded. The firing ceased at night, but not the labors of the men. A detail of twenty-five men from the regiment was furnished to assist in throwing up breastworks, and was engaged in that business until near morning. The remainder of the command rested upon their arms, under the arches of the aqueduct, till about 4 o'clock next morning, when Brigadier General Pierce arrived, (he having been detained from the field, on the 13th instant, by sickness,) and assumed the command of the 9th, which was the only portion of his brigade then in the field for the active operations anticipated on the 14th.

There not being sufficient cover from the works, thrown up during the night, for General Quitman's active command at the garita, the 9th regiment and the remnant of the intrepid South Carolina regiments were ordered, by General Pierce, to take position behind a breastwork, on the road near to Captain Steptoe's battery, about 300 yards from the garita. Here we remained until intelligence having been received that the forces of the enemy had retired from the city, and that our entrance would not be resisted, the regiment was ordered to fall back, for the purpose of guarding the towns of Mixcoac and Tacubaya.

In closing this report, I deem it justly due to the meritorious services of the officers of the 9th regiment, on the occasion of the last glorious battle, to mention several, or most of them, by name.

First Lieutenant Charles J. Sprague, adjutant of the regiment, though wounded in the early part of the engagement, continued to discharge his duty with great coolness and bravery to the close of the battle.

I cannot refrain from calling particular attention to the bravery of Lieutenant Fitzgerald, aid-de-camp to Brigadier General Pierce. By request of Colonel Ransom, on the morning of the 13th instant, Lieutenant Fitzgerald volunteered to take command of the grenadier company, Captain Bodfish being kept from his post by severe illness.

During the storming of the castle, Lieutenant Fitzgerald distinguished himself by his gallant conduct at every point of danger, keeping his men together at all times, and courageously leading them wherever their fire was most wanted to carry the enemy's strong works of the fortress. In the subsequent events of the day he rendered efficient services to the regiment, and afforded me great assistance in the discharge of my duties as commander of the same. Captain Pitman, who had previously acted as major of the regiment, but who, in consequence of a want of officers, had returned to the command of his company, conducted himself with great skill and bravery during the whole of the engagement. Captain N. S. Webb, who, on the 19th of August, the day of the attack on Contreras, was greatly reduced by severe sickness, but who summoned all his energies to take part in that battle, and the engagement at Churubusco; and who, though still an invalid, showed himself amongst the bravest and foremost at the storming of Chapultepec.

Captain Kimball, Lieutenants Bowers, Albert, Tracy, and Jackson, commanding companies at the time, and distinguished in the previous battles with the enemy, also distinguished themselves on this occasion, by a display of the same energy and valor which had drawn a favorable notice from the late heroic commander of the regiment.

I take great pleasure in noticing the coolness and bravery displayed by Lieutenant Jno. S. Slocum, the commander of company I, during the hottest of the fight; also, of Lieutenant Levi Woodhouse, commanding company B—though prevented by sickness from taking command of his company, in the first engagement with the company, he was among the most energetic and courageous in the battle which gave us the strong fortress of Chapultepec.

The gallant conduct of Lieutenant Richard C. Drum—brother of the lamented Captain Drum, who fell whilst heroically serving his battery against the enemy, on the road to the city—I desire to notice particularly as one whose bravery, in the action of the 13th instant, received the applause of all who witnessed his courageous conduct.

The perfect disregard of danger manifested by Lieutenant Stoddard, in all the battles in which the regiment has been engaged; his gallant conduct on the 13th instant, everywhere cheering on the men of his command, himself taking the lead, render it an act of justice to a brave officer that I should thus name him, also, as one deserving the highest praise.

My attention has been called, by the commander of company A, to the meritorious conduct of Lieutenant Glackin, his second in command on that day; though in feeble health, and nearly unfitted, from physical exhaustion, for the hardships of the camp, once fired, he nevertheless took an active part in the late battle, and was among the first to enter the fort. I take pleasure in testifying, personally, to his conduct as a brave and useful officer.

Great praise is due to Lieut. Thomas P. Pierce, second in command of company C, for his bravery and good conduct on that occasion; also, to Lieutenant Crosby, of company G, both of whom were actively engaged in the battles.

The intrepidity of Lieutenant Hathaway, in the last engagement, as in all the others, is also deserving of special commendation.

Sergeant Major Fairbanks rendered valuable assistance in the action, and gave ample proof of his bravery, as he has done on former occasions.

I cannot omit to name the orderly of Colonel Ransom, G. MacGregor, who fought by his side, and who, throughout the action, proved himself a brave soldier.

The rank and file of the regiment exhibited the greatest steadiness and bravery in the storming of the castle.

Sergeants White, Atchinson, Billings, E. F. Pike, (severely wounded by the bursting of a shell,) Miller, Clarke, Benton, and Stone—all of them discharged their duty, in the engagement, to the entire satisfaction of their several commanders.

The names of these brave men, and other non-commissioned officers and soldiers I propose to mention in another report, naming those whose merit should entitle them to promotion, and private soldiers to extra pay.

Hereunto I submit a list of the killed and wounded on the 13th instant.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS H. SEYMOUR,
Major 9th Infantry, commanding.

List of killed and wounded, of the 9th regiment of infantry, in the battle of Chapultepec, September 13, 1847.

Colonel T. B. Ransom, killed.
1st Lieutenant Charles J. Sprague, wounded slightly.
Company A.—1st Sergeant Wm. H. White, wounded slightly.
Do A.—Musician George H. King, wounded slightly.
Do A.—Private Charles H. Green, wounded severely.
Do B.—1st Sergeant H. B. Stone, slightly.
Do C.—Private John S. Locke, slightly.
Do E.—Corporal John Baalman, killed.
Do E.—Private William Mirch, wounded severely.
Do F.—Private Isaac Ware, wounded slightly.
Do G.—Private John Dorsett, killed.
Do G.—Private James Mahan, wounded severely.
Do G.—Private Patrick Conans, wounded severely.
Do G.—Private William Welch, wounded severely.
Do G.—Private Charles Twist, wounded slightly.
Do H.—Private N. W. Ring, wounded severely.
Do H.—Private Alfred Noyce, wounded slightly.
Do H.—Private Benjamin Osgood, wounded severely.
Do H.—Private N. G. Swett, wounded severely.
Do I.—Private William A. Bowen, wounded slightly.
Do K.—Private John Moody, wounded slightly.
Do K.—Private —— Bridges, wounded slightly.

List of the killed and wounded, on the causeway, while under command of Major General Quitman.

Company A.—Private John Webster, slightly wounded.
Do A.—Private C. B. Horswell, severely wounded.
Do F.—Private M. W. Cunningham, severely wounded.
Do H.—Sergeant Spencer, killed.
Do H.—Corporal George E. Barnes, killed.
Do H.—Private Foster Edson, killed.
Do H.—Sergeant E. T. Pike, wounded severely.
Do H.—Private R. W. Brown, wounded severely.
Do I.—Private George Ball, killed.

Respectfully submitted.

THOMAS H. SEYMOUR,
Major 9th Infantry, commanding.

Brig. Gen. Cadwalader,
2d Brigade, U. S. Army.

Head-quarters, 11th Regiment of Infantry,
September 16, 1847.

Sir: In obedience to the order of Brigadier General Cadwalader, I submit the following report of the services of five companies (D, E, F, H, and I) of the 10th regiment, from the morning of the 9th instant, to the present time:

On that morning, I was ordered to divide the battalion into two companies, for field service, which was done—*one company being* under command of Lieutenant McCoy, and the other under command of Lieutenant Motz. (A previous report accounts for the absence of two captains, and the remaining two were on the sick report.) The battalion thus divided, and numbering one hundred and fifteen, rank and file, moved to a hacienda on the left of the chief road leading to the city, and there joined the brigade. It remained at this point until the night of the 11th instant, when, together with the brigade, it moved to the village of Tacubaya. Here the brigade was halted until about four o'clock on the morning of the 12th, when it again moved forward, and was, with the 1st brigade, 3d division, deployed in line of battle before the castle of Chapultepec, though beyond the range of its guns. This position was occupied until about ten o'clock, when the battalion was ordered to approach nearer to the castle, and assist in placing in battery some of our artillery, which was to operate against the enemy's works.

We were occupied in this manner during the greater part of the day, and at night went into quarters in a large building near to the scene of operations.

On the morning of the 13th instant, the battalion was attached to the 14th regiment, under command of Colonel Trousdale. About ten o'clock, the 14th regiment was ordered forward to support the attack on the castle; and I was ordered by Colonel Trousdale, to remain as a guard to the temporary hospital, in the building occupied by us the previous night.

During the action, which resulted in the surrender of Chapultepec, a body of the enemy's cavalry made its appearance very close in our rear, but was promptly driven back, with the loss of one of his men, by a portion of my command, which I moved forward for that purpose.

After the taking of Chapultepec, I was ordered by General Cadwalader to report in person to the general-in-chief for orders; which I did, and was ordered by him to rejoin the brigade. This was immediately done, but we had no opportunity to engage the enemy.

At night we were placed on picket duty at a point where two roads, leading to the city, intersect, and where we yet remain.

I neglected to mention that Lieutenant Motz, though remaining with the battalion, was compelled, from indisposition, to resign the active command of his company to Lieutenant Evans.

There was of course no opportunity for personal distinction, but I would add, nevertheless, that both officers and men were at all times prompt and active in complying with the duties they were called upon to perform. The officers with the command were Lieutenants Motz, McCoy, Harley, Evans, McClelland, Tippin, and Scott, acting adjutant, and Assistant Surgeon Scott.

I will add that, during the action of the 13th instant, twelve men under command of Sergeant McEnnis, of D company, were detailed to assist in working the battery, under command of Captain Magruder, 3d artillery, and I am gratified to learn that they acted in a gallant and efficient manner.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN F. HUNTER,
Major, com'g 11th U. S. Infantry.

To Captain George Deas,
A. A. General.

City of Mexico, *September* 23, 1847.

Sir: I have the honor to report that, early on the morning of the 13th instant, I was ordered by Major General Pillow, to move with the 14th and 11th regiments of infantry, and a part of Captain Magruder's battery, upon and to occupy the road on the west of Chapultepec, to advance and hold the enemy in observation, and to give him battle if he advanced upon my position, or attempted to succor the forces within the walls of Chapultepec.

Upon assuming my position, I discovered a large force of the enemy close in my rear. I placed Lieutenant Colonel Hebert in command of the 11th infantry, with instructions to protect my rear, while I advanced, preceded by a section of said battery, to assume such position as would enable me to carry out the instructions of the major general. Seeing, as we believed, movements in the enemy's ranks, indicating his purpose to enter and succor the forces in Chapultepec, I ordered the artillery to advance, and followed with the 14th regiment. The battery having advanced further than was intended, came within direct and destructive fire of the enemy's batteries across the road, and almost immediately under the guns of Chapultepec, which very much disabled my own command, besides killing most or all of the artillery horses; but I maintained my position, held the enemy in check, and ultimately drove him from the battery; then advanced, took possession of his guns, and turned them upon his retreating forces.

In the action, I received two balls in the right arm, which badly shattered it. I remained on the field and in command, however, until the complete rout of the enemy. Having become faint from my wounds, I now turned over the command to Lieutenant Colonel Hebert, who advanced in pursuit of the enemy.

The killed, wounded, and missing of the 14th regiment of Infantry on that day, was as follows, viz:

Staff.

Major Woods, slightly wounded.
Sergeant-major T. G. Thompson, severely wounded.

Company A.—Captain R. G. Beale, commanding.

Captain Beale, slightly wounded.
Private William D. Pharis, severely wounded.
Private Samuel Lutzenhizer, severely wounded.

Company B.—Captain P. B. Anderson, commanding.

Private George W. Hughes, slightly wounded.

Company G.—Captain James M. Scantland, commanding

Captain James M. Scantland, severely wounded.
Private John Pheland, killed.
Private Calvin C. Fowler, severely wounded.
Private Alva Chadwick, slightly wounded.
Private John Wilkerson, slightly wounded.

Company H.—Captain Breedlove, commanding.

Second Lieutenant R. Steel, severely wounded.
Private J. M. Manypenny, killed.
Private A. D'Anjon, slightly wounded.

Company I.—Second Lieutenant A. J. Isacks, commanding.

Private F. W. Farbell, slightly wounded.
Private J. McDonald, missing.

Company K.—First Lieutenant Robert Humphries, commanding.

Second Lieutenant R. W. Bedford, slightly wounded.
Second Sergeant W. M. Bledsoe, severely wounded.
First Corporal H. Montgomery, slightly wounded.
Private Benjamin Hall, killed.
Private Robert Arnold, killed.
Private H. U. Manning, killed.
Private William F. Beatty, severely wounded.
Private James Kennedy, severely wounded.
Private Stewart White, severely wounded.
Private Bolivar Vincent, severely wounded.

In making this report, it gives me pleasure to say, that every officer and private in my command, so far as came under my observation, discharged his duty well, and evinced that indomitable courage so characteristic of the American soldier. It would seem invidious, under such circumstances, to designate, by name, any individual.

Respectfully,

WM. TROUSDALE,
Col. of the 14th Regiment Infantry.

To Captain Hooker,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Garita de San Cosme,
City of Mexico, September 17, 1847.

Sir: I have the honor to report that, early on the morning of the 12th instant, I was ordered by Major General Pillow to occupy and hold the "Molino del Rey," with four companies of the 14th regiment and two of the voltigeur regiment. This order was immediately complied with, and the force distributed for the defence of the place—the position I held for twenty-four hours. The enemy kept up a continual fire of skirmishes from a wood adjoining, but my men being protected, I lost two men only wonnded.

On the morning of the 13th, the 14th infantry, 11th, and a section of Captain Magruder's battery, under the command of Colonel [illegible]dale, took position on the right of the "Molino del Rey," in observation of the force in our rear, with orders to attack the enemy in retreat. Early after the commencement of the assault upon Chapultepec, Colonel Trousdale advanced with the 14th regiment and a section of field battery, ordering me to take command of the 11th, and hold his original position. His command soon encountered a heavy and destructive fire from a battery of two guns, placed across the road to the right and rear of Chapultepec. Having been informed that Colonel Trousdale was wounded, I left the 11th, under Major Hunter, and proceeded to take command of the 14th, which had joined General Worth's command in pursuit of the enemy. In the meantime, I received an order, through Captain Grayson, to collect the scattered forces of the regiment, and form on the road in the rear of Chapultepec. From this position, the regiment was ordered to support Captain Huger's siege battery, which it followed in its advance towards San Cosmé, and encamped with it that night on the road, near the garita of San Juan.

I will mention that part of the 14th infantry, under command of Captain Glenn, Lieutenant Blackburn, Lieutenants Davis and Isaacs, joined and acted with the storming party, under Captain McKenzie, which carried the battery and garita of San Cosmé.

Annexed is a list of the killed, wounded, and missing.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

P. O. HEBERT,
Lieutenant Colonel, commanding 14th infantry.

Brigadier General CADWALADER,
Commanding 3d division, U. S. Army.

Privates killed	4
Officers wounded	5
Privates wounded	13
Non-commissioned officers wounded	2
Privates missing	5
Total	29

Colonel William Trousdale, bad wound in the right arm.
Captain J. M. Scantland, severely wounded in the head.
Lieutenant Richard Steele, slightly.
Lieutenant Robert W. Bedford, slightly.
Captain Robert G. Beale, very slightly.
Privates Benjamin Hall, Robert Arnold, and Horatio N. Manning, killed in company K.
Private James M. Manypenny, killed in company H.
Private A. D'Anjon, wounded in company H.
Private W. D. Pharris, wounded in company A.
Private S. Lutzinhizer, wounded in company A.
Sergeant Wm. M. Bledsoe, wounded in company K.
Corporal Hamilton Montgomery, wounded in company K.
Private William F. Beaty, wounded in company K.
Private James Kenady, wounded in company K.
Private Stewart White, wounded in company K.
Private Bolivar Vincent, wounded in company K.
Private John Pheland, wounded in company G.
Private Calvin C. Forola, wounded in company G.
Private Alva Chadwick, wounded in company G.
Private John Wilkinson, wounded in company G.
Private John Crawford, missing in company A.
Private William Dearing, missing in company A.
Private John Blair, missing in company G.
Private —— Donnelly, wounded in company K.

Private F. Faoball, wounded in company I.
Private James McDonald, missing in company I.
Private W. E. Watson, missing in company I.

HEAD-QUARTERS, 1ST BRIGADE, 2D DIVISION OF REGULARS,
City of Mexico, September 19, 1847.

SIR: For the information of Major General Quitman, I have the honor to report the operations of this brigade, while under his command on the 13th and 14th instants. I reported to General Quitman at Tacubaya, on the morning of the 13th, and was ordered by him to form the reserve of his column, in the attack on the east side of Chapultepec. My brigade consisted of the regiment of mounted riflemen, 1st artillery, and 3d infantry. Two companies of riflemen, and two of the 3d infantry, were absent on detached service. The main body of General Quitman's command was advanced by the road leading from the east end of Tacubaya, towards the foot of the hill at Chapultepec. In pursuance of the general's directions, I formed my brigade in his rear, and prolonging my right beyond his, to cover his right and rear from the enemy stationed near the aqueduct leading from Chapultepec to the city; and I detached two companies of riflemen under Captain Simonson, and afterwards a third, under Lieutenant Morris, still further to my right and rear, the better to secure the whole. The enemy's principal batteries on this side, were discovered to be at the foot of the hill, near where the aqueduct leaves it. So, that prolonging my line in that direction, brought the regiment of mounted riflemen on my right, immediately in rear of the storming party under Captain Paul, 7th infantry; and, when the attack was ordered, they (riflemen) entered the battery along with the storming party, and carried the second battery in rear of the first, where several guns and many prisoners were taken. General Quitman, at the head of the column, immediately directed the riflemen on the road towards the city, by the garita of Belén. After filling up the ditches in front of the first battery, sufficiently to pass one of the heavy pieces, I followed with the rest of the brigade, and the piece under Captain Drum, 4th artillery. The advance—regiment mounted riflemen—under the immediate direction of General Quitman, supported by the fire of Captain Drum's piece, an 8-inch howitzer, followed by the rest of the brigade, carried a battery near the Casa Colorado, half way to the garita; and here the general halted the column to reorganize it, for an attack on the battery at the garita. The regiment of mounted riflemen, supported by the South Carolina volunteers, in advance, the rest of General Quitman's division following, and the remainder of my brigade, together with part of the 6th infantry, under Major Bonneville, who had fallen into this road, in reserve. Lieutenant Benjamin now came up with another piece, (16-pounder,) and, after a few rounds from the artillery, the advance of riflemen, led by General Quitman in person, charged the battery at the garita and carried it, entering the city of Mexico at that point, exactly at twenty minutes past 1 o'clock, p. m. The reserve having pushed forward, arrived at the battery at the same moment. A 6-pounder captured here was opened on the enemy, and the ground in front of the garita cleared. They soon, however, opened a heavy battery from the citadel, 300 yards to our left and front, and a cross-fire from the houses on our right and front. The troops in advance of the garita were recalled, and my brigade was then directed to occupy the buildings of the garita on our left of the road and within the city, and preparation made to establish batteries in front for our heavy guns. This was done during the night by Lieutenant Beauregard, and at daylight three heavy guns, in position, were ready to open their fire, when we learned the city was abandoned by the enemy's troops. After taking possession of the citadel, and leaving a garrison in it, we advanced to the grand plaza, my brigade leading; and, having formed there, saluted the national colors, planted by a non-commissioned officer of the regiment of mounted riflemen on the national palace, at seven o'clock, a. m.

The regiment of mounted riflemen was acting immediately under the eye of the major general, and he, better than any other, can testify to its uniform and noble conduct. Its major, Loring, fell wounded, while gallantly leading it, just before arriving at the garita. Captain Simonson, who succeeded to the command, (Captains Sanderson and Crittenden having been detached with their companies on distant service,) during the attack on the garita, distinguished himself for his zeal and energy. Captains Backenstoss, Tucker, and Porter, Lieutenants Morris, McLane, Russell, Hatch, Granger, and Gibbs, have deserved particular mention for their gallantry. Brevet 2d Lieutenant James Stuart, one of the storming party, was the first to mount every battery from Chapultepec to the city.

Major Dimmick, commanding the 4th artillery, Captains Nauman, Winder, and Hathaway, and Lieutenants Haskins, Brannan and Coppee, set the most noble example of coolness and courage. Lieutenants Haskins and Brannan were wounded.

Captain Alexander, commanding 3d infantry, Captain Van Horn and Lieutenant Shepherd displayed the greatest courage and activity.

Captain Roberts, regiment mounted riflemen, Captain Dobbins, [illegible] infantry, Lieutenant Haskins, 1st artillery, Lieutenants Richardson and Bee, 3d infantry, and Lieutenant James Stuart, regiment mounted riflemen, were the officers detailed from this brigade for the storming party, and they all justified the choice by the most daring courage.

I cannot withhold my commendation from the whole brigade. Those who witnessed its whole conduct will not accuse me of partiality in saying its gallantry and discipline could not be surpassed; and I conclude by again recording the gallant bearing of my aid-de-camp, Lieutenant Earl Van Dorn, who was every where engaged in his duty, under the hottest fire, even after receiving a severe contusion on the foot from a musket ball.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

PERSIFOR F. SMITH,
Brevet Brig. General, Command 1st Brigade,
2d Division of Regulars.

To Lieutenant Mansfield Lovell,
Aid-de-camp to Major General Quitman.

Mexico, *September* 25, 1847.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my brigade in the attack on Chapultepec, and the advance against the city of Mexico: We arrived at Tacubaya on the 11th inst., under cover of the night. About day-light next morning, my brigade was posted, by the order of the general of division, in a position to support a heavy battery, being known as battery No. 1, under the command of Captain Drum, 4th artillery. This battery was erected on the Tacubaya road, in front of the castle of Chapultepec. My command continued in the performance of this duty, which was both arduous and laborious, during the whole of the ensuing day and night. While here, we furnished large details to aid in the erection of battery No. 2, under the direction of Captain Huger, and also to support the battery when erected.

During all this time, the most of my command was exposed to a most annoying fire from the castle and heights of Chapultepec, which they bore with the most perfect coolness and composure. I may as well mention here that, during the day of the 12th, the general commanding the division pushed a bold and vigorous reconnoisance in person to the right, towards the church and enclosures, as well as the great aqueduct leading to Mexico; and this reconnoissance disclosed the existence of one or two strong batteries in that vicinity, and a strong infantry force, which lined the walls and enclosures.

About 8 o'clock, on the morning of the 13th, pursuant to the order of the general of division, preparations began to be made for a general assault on the castle and environs. The storming parties, consisting of an efficient force from Twiggs's brigade, under command of Captain Casey, 2d infantry, and a selected force of 120 men from the whole division, under command of Major Twiggs, marine corps, as well as 40 pioneers, under the command of Captain Reynolds, marine corps, were moved forward along the road to the right, with the intention of crossing the fields and carrying the defences surrounding the castle. The marines, under Lieutenant Colonel Watson, were also ordered forward to support those parties. This force had not yet reached the point where it was to cross the fields to the left, when a terrible fire of grape and musketry opened upon them from the stone wall, and base of the hill in front, and the woods, walls and enclosures, to the right. It became evident, in an instant, that the main force of the enemy, having been driven from the hill and castle by our artillery, had thrown itself in our front, and on our right, under cover of woods, stone walls, buildings and enclosures. This induced the general, who saw the whole with a glance, to direct a new movement across the fields to the left. I received orders, therefore, to turn the Palmettos and New Yorkers in that direction. The Pennsylvania regiment received orders from him to make a similar movement. The Palmettos, New Yorkers and Pennsylvanians arrived at the point of detour, and received orders to cross the fields in succession, and though the route was intercepted by deep ditches, filled with water, and the whole movement was performed under a severe fire of musketry in front, from the hill, and behind the stone walls, and a tremendous fire of grape and musketry from the woods and enclosures, on the right, yet these gallant regiments advanced with unshaken firmness and intrepidity. The Palmettos gained the wall without firing a shot, broke through it, and ascended the hill, in a body, to the support of the storming parties from the other division. Several of the New York companies ascended the hill with such rapidity that they united with the storming parties of the other divisions; and the New York flag, and company B, of that regiment, under the command of a gallant young officer, Lieutenant Reid, were among the first to mount the ramparts of the castle, and there display the stars and stripes to the admiration of the army. Lieutenant Brower, commanding company F, same regiment, had the good fortune to capture General Bravo, the Mexican commander of Chapultepec. The other officers and soldiers, of the whole command, behaved with equal gallantry and good conduct. Lieutenant Colonel Baxter, commanding the New Yorkers, fell mortally wounded in this gallant charge. He was an officer of the most determined courage and intrepidity, and behaved with great gallantry, both at Contreras and Churubusco, and his loss has been severely felt both by his regiment and the army. Major Burnham, upon whom the command next devolved, led it during the rest of the day, with great gallantry and good conduct.

In the meantime the battle raged with increased fury on our right. The main body of the enemy seemed bent on maintaining that position, and thus keeping open the communication with the city. This imposed upon the small force in that direction the necessity of maintaining an unequal contest against tremendous odds in numbers and a most formidable position. The place, however, was finally carried with considerable loss. Here Major Twiggs fell at the head of his command; he was a brave and veteran officer, and his loss has been most severely felt by the whole command The marines, under their gallant commander Lieutenant Colonel Watson, exhibited the courage and discipline for which that corps is so justly celebrated.

A portion of the command being now supplied with ammunition, the whole advanced along the Tacubaya road, from arch to arch of the aqueduct, towards the garita of Belén. The whole of this movement was conducted under the immediate eye and direction of the general commanding the division. The rifles and palmettos led the advance. The enemy made another determined stand at a position on the road, above a mile from Chapultepec, behind a strong breastwork across the road, flanked upon his right by a field redan, and protected upon the left by an impassable marsh.

This position, however, was soon rapidly carried by the rifles and palmettos, aided by a well directed fire from Drum's battery. The advance was now pushed forward to the garita. Here the enemy made a most determined stand; and as the ground to the right and left was marshy and impracticable, the movement forward, from arch to arch, became slow and hazardous, and had to be made under a terrible fire of round shot, grape, cannister, and musketry. The loss here was necessarily severe, but richly compensated for by the capture of the garita—the entrance to the city. The garita was captured between one and two o'clock, and from thence, till dark, that position was maintained under the most terrible fire on the part of the enemy.

Beyond this garita, about three o'clock in the afternoon, Major Gladden, commanding the palmettos—a brave, active, and gallant officer—received a severe wound, and was carried off the field.

About dark, I was compelled to withdraw from the ground, in consequence of a wound received in my left arm, in the early part of the day, during the assault on Chapultepec. My whole body became paralyzed from the influence of the arm, and I was carried by the officers of my staff to the nearest house to obtain medical assistance.

Captain F. N. Page, my assistant adjutant general, an officer of great gallantry and intrepidity, received a slight wound from a grape shot in the side, while standing near me awaiting my orders. My aid-de-camp, Lieutenant Hammond, 3d artillery, whose services and gallantry have distinguished him in every field, escaped himself, but had his horse killed while advancing along the arches. My own horse was also shot near the same place. I have only to add, without specifying names and particulars, that my whole command behaved with the most distinguished intrepidity during the day, and have merited, I hope, the approbation of the general commanding the division.

Accompanying, I submit the reports of the regimental commanders and a list of the killed and wounded of the brigade.

Though not belonging properly to the subject matter of my report, I cannot forbear mentioning the handsome and gallant conduct of the officers and men who served the heavy pieces with our column from Tacubaya to the city.

Captain Drum, and Lieutenants Benjamin and Porter, were everywhere conspicuous in their most gallant and efficient services—the two former fell mortally wounded, near the gate of the city, and after our triumph was complete.

As a general officer of the army, I most earnestly recommend the family of Captain Drum to the kindness and care of our government at home.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. SHIELDS,
Brig. Gen., Com'g 1st Brigade, Volunteer Division.

Lieutenant Mansfield Lovell,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

Mexico, *September* 18, 1847.

Sir: I have the honor to present, herewith, a copy of my report to General Quitman, of the operations of the section of your battery under my command, whilst detached on the morning of the 13th instant, which is respectfully submitted for your information.

Your obedient servant,

HENRY J. HUNT.

Brevet Lieut. Col. J. Duncan,
Commanding Light Battery A, 2d Artillery.

Mexico, *September* 15, 1847.

Sir: In obedience to the instructions of Major General Quitman, I have the honor to state that, on the morning of the 13th instant, by direction of Major General Worth, I reported to General Quitman, with the section of Lieutenant Colonel Duncan's *light battery*, 2d artillery, under my command, consisting of one howitzer and one six-pounder, with their caissons.

Soon after the storming party of your division had been sent forward, I received orders to advance, which I did, with the pieces, leaving the caissons under cover of the houses in rear of Captain Drum's sand-bag parapet. I soon found myself under a very severe fire, and seeing it was impossible to take up a more advanced position on the road, (to which I was confined by deep ditches on either side,) from which I could produce an effect on the enemy, without great risk of galling our own troops, who were in the advance, I halted the section, and reported to General Quitman, who designated a place about one hundred yards in rear of the position of the action, in a field, to which access could be obtained by a small bridge crossing the ditch, and from which place it was considered practicable to open a fire on the enemy's works at the foot of the hill of Chapultepec.

Before the section could be brought to this position, our own men had advanced so far that it was again considered advisable not to open our fire. General Quitman then gave me instructions to take up such a position as I should think most effective, and the pieces were accordingly placed on the road about 250 yards in ad-
of the sand-bag parapet already referred to.
brought all the enemy's works on the *front* of

Chapultepec within easy range; and also enfiladed the face of the main parapet, to be assailed by the storming party under Captain Mackenzie, 2d artillery, on the enemy's *right* flank.

The fire of the section was then opened, the howitzer throwing shell and the six-pounder shrapnel shot, which were exploded over the parapets on the lower part of the hill, from which the enemy's fire seemed hottest. As our troops advanced, and took possession of the lower breast-works, the pieces were elevated so as to reach in succession his different defences.

As soon as the assaulting column rose the hill on the enemy's extreme right, a heavy fire was poured in upon it from the parapet which the section enfiladed. The pieces were immediately turned upon the parapet, and a rapid fire continued until our troops were on the point of entering the works, when our shots were gradually thrown more to our right along the enemy's works, until the hill was completely in possession of our troops.

After the hill had been carried, and the firing ceased, the section was advanced until stopped by the ditch, in front of the field-work at the foot of the hill. Whilst delayed at this point, until the ditch could be filled up, your division advanced. After passing the ditch, I was directed on the wrong road, and came up with the other section of the battery, under command of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Duncan, to whom I reported for service, as it would have been necessary for me to return to Chapultepec, and make a wide detour in order to join you.

I cannot close the report of these operations with your division, without calling the attention of the General commanding it, to the services of Lieutenant H. F. Clarke, 2d artillery, who accompanied the section. He was much exposed in the performance of his different duties; and, after the section had taken up its position, he personally took charge of the six-pounder, and served it with excellent judgment and great effect.

The non-commissioned officers and men of the section maintained the reputation they had already won in many hard contested fields. Sergeants McKenzie and Platt, in charge of pieces, were particularly active.

The caissons having been left behind under cover, and the drivers of the pieces and cannoniers only exposed, the casualties of the section, whilst with your division, were few; two men, privates Bateman and Smith, wounded, and one horse disabled.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
HENRY J. HUNT,
First Lieutenant, 2d Artillery.

Captain F. N. Page,
A. A. G., Vol. Division.

NATIONAL PALACE, *Mexico*, *September* 16, 1847.

SIR: In compliance to instructions from General Quitman, I have the honor to report the proceedings of the battery under the late Captain S. H. Drum, while under the general's command, on the 12th and 13th instants. During the night of the 11th, Captain Drum, with two 16-pounder guns and one 8-inch howitzer, moved on the main road to Chapultepec, to a point previously selected by Captain Huger and Captain Drum, and about 800 yards from the enemy's batteries. At 7 o'clock, on the 12th, the guns were placed in position, so as to rake the road, sweep the ground to the right and left, and have a direct fire upon the enemy's batteries and castle. Our fire was then opened and maintained throughout the day; but, notwithstanding it was warmly returned, no injury was done to us. An occasional cannister was fired down the road to drive back some of the enemy, who several times advanced and fired upon our men. The company was relieved that evening, by one of the 3d artillery, under Lieutenant Andrews; but returned the next morning, and resumed the fire upon the batteries and the troops stationed at the base of the hill. The howitzer was disabled by its own fire after two rounds, and a wheel of a 16-pounder broken by one of the enemy's shot, which killed one man and wounded a corporal. The wheel was soon replaced; and, as our men wound under our guns to the attack, a rapid fire was kept up to direct the attention of the enemy from our troops, and draw the enemy's fire. One gun was run up to the road by Captain Drum, but for the want of round shot, was not used. Lieutenant Benjamin pushed rapidly forward with a 9-pounder, and poured several rounds of cannister into the enemy's ranks, while rushing up the hill to man the castle, and drove a large force from the battery on the road. An 8-inch howitzer, for which I had sent, now came up, and was immediately opened upon the castle, now filled with the enemy. But three shells were thrown into the castle, when, fearing injury might be done our own troops, who were pushing gallantly up the hill and driving all before them, I limbered up and proceeded to join Captain Drum. I followed the advance of the division and took the right hand road of the causeway leading to the Tacubaya gate, and advanced to within about 100 yards of a battery across the road, when the enemy, with one piece, made a stand. Captain Drum and Lieutenant Benjamin had left their guns at the first breastwork carried, and had run a 4-pounder gun, first employed against us, down the causeway, and were pouring captured shot into the flying eneny. I being temporarily disabled here, Captain Drum took my piece, and used it against the battery and troops in rear of it, till carried by our advance. I then joined Captain Drum, and with the assistance of the infantry, moved the piece in advance, and again opened with cannister upon a large force stationed at the entrance of the Piedad road. These were annoying our troops as they advanced towards the garita along the aqueduct, the arches of which afforded a partial cover; a few rounds of cannister soon dispersed them, and allowed our whole fire to be directed against the garita. As our infantry gallantly pushed on against showers of round shot, grape, and shell, the howitzer and a 16-pounder, Lieutenant Benjamin had caused to be brought up, were pouring a constant fire into the garita, and the works in rear of it. Though twice supplied, our ammunition was expended, and I was sent to hasten on more, while the captain proceeded with a 9-pounder, used the first part of the action, towards the garita. Lieutenant Benjamin, facing a most galling fire from the garita and a work in advance on our left, succeeded in reaching the gate. On my return, a round shot broke the axletree of the ammunition wagon; and, as I advanced to report my inability to bring it nearer, I met the men of the company bearing the wounded bodies of Captain Drum, Lieutenant Benjamin, and Sergeant Brady, from the guns. The 9-pounder had been run inside the garita, and despite the murdering fire of the enemy, was being served rapidly and effectively against the enemy, when the captain was shot. Lieutenant Benjamin had just removed his body, when he and his first sergeant were mortally wounded by the same round shot. Regardless of danger, without any shelter from the incessant fire of artillery and musketry, they had moved on as if striving alone to finish the work so nobly commenced in the morning. The whole fire of the enemy's artillery was concentrated upon the point where our guns were, and rendered it impossible to use them. During the whole day, the company was exposed to incessant fire, without any shelter, and though the destruction was great, the men nobly stood at their posts. The commanding officer of the division was with the battery during the whole day; and, I therefore, take pleasure in recalling to his recollection the gallant conduct of Sergeant Cross, until severely wounded, the only other non-commissioned officer, and the men. The loss in killed was, one captain, one 1st lieutenant, one sergeant, and three privates; wounded—one sergeant, one corporal, and nineteen privates; missing, one. I enclose a list of the killed, wounded, and missing.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. PORTER,
1st Lieut. 4th artillery, commanding vompany G.

To Lieut. R. P. Hammond,
A. A. A. Gen., Mexico.

Head-quarters, 2d Regiment Artillery,
Mexico, September 18, 1847.

Sir: In pursuance of instructions, I have the honor to report, to division head-quarters, the incidents of the storming party in the assault of fort Chapultepec, and in subsequent operations of the 13th instant.

The storming party was composed of detachments from the light battalion, 3d artillery, and 4th, 5th, 6th, and 8th regiments of infantry, numbering 260 non-commissioned officers and privates, under the following officers, viz: Lieutenants Johnston, 3d artillery, and Simpson, 2d artillery, light battalion; Lieutenants Rodgers and McConnell, 4th infantry; Captain Ruggles and Lieutenant Smith, 5th infantry; Lieutenants Armistead and Morrow, 6th infantry; and Lieutenant Selden, 8th infantry. To this was attached two non-commissioned officers and 20 privates, of the battalion of the 2d artillery, to carry axes, crowbars, &c., supplied by the engineers. With this force, I reported to Major General Pillow, and the foregoing, with a ladder party, furnished from his division, constituted my command. I arranged the number of bayonets into four companies, under Lieutenants Selden, Armistead, Johnson, and Rodgers, assigning Captain Ruggles to the duties of field officer, and Lieutenant Smith to those of adjutant.

The plan of General Pillow was, with light troops to clear the ground of the enemy, before the storming party, to the foot of the hill, when the latter taking the lead, should force its way up the hill and carry the work.

The hill was reported to me to be a continuous slope, affording no cover from the enemy's fire; and this determined me to place my reliance upon a steady and rapid advance, using the bayonet only. I accordingly, off purcussion caps and threw out priming. My battalion formed in line of battle at the foot of the hill, with ladders, &c., close in the rear, and moved up in as good order as the ground (now found to be rocky and broken) would permit. The light troops, which had preceded us, did not relinquish the field to us at this point as was intended. They had fought their way gallantly to the foot of the hill, and now, under the cover which the irregularities of the slope afforded, rushed about half-way up towards the fort; and my party encountered there numbers thickly strewn upon the ground, issuing forth a continuous fire. It was difficult to get through this mass, and my party unwilling to pass before their fire, showed a disposition to take cover with them. The officers, however, by great exertions, got many forward, carrying with them also some of the light troops. The ditch was thus reached, (Lieutenant Armistead being the first to leap into it,) through the fire of artillery, musketry, and the hand-grenades of the enemy; the ladders were applied, and one of the salients of the work carried. The enemy, overcome and flying from this point, offered afterwards no resistance worthy of being mentioned.

A mine of the enemy, which he failed to ignite, was passed over in the ascent near the ditch.

The officers, all of them, distinguished themselves by their efforts and exposures under fire. First Lieutenant Alexander P. Rodgers fell mortally wounded about twelve yards from the ditch; still exerting himself, though already wounded, he had stepped upon a little eminence, and, faced about, was shouting for the men where he fell. My acting assistant 2d Lieutenant, Joseph P. Smith, was somewhat nearer when he received a fatal shot: he had gone back a pace or two to get a ladder, when he was struck. Lieutenant Selden was the first to attempt the scaling, and was shot down severely wounded.

The loss of the storming party here, was my two 2d lieutenants, two sergeants, and two privates, killed; one 1st lieutenant, two sergeants, two corporals, and nineteen privates, wounded. The Mexicans, because of nervousness, perhaps, scarce ever fired worse; yet the army has to mourn the loss of two excellent and most gallant officers.

The conduct of the following non-commissioned officers and privates has been highly commended by their commanders viz: Sergeants Scarr, company I, 2d artillery, and Colford, of the 8th regiment of infantry, both of the light battalion, killed in the assault; also, Sergeant Hogan, of company D, and privates Sharp, of company C, and Mayland, of company E, 6th infantry.

On leaving Chapultepec, to go forward, my number was found reduced to 47½ files, chiefly by the men joining their regimental colors, as they marched out. We overtook Colonel Garland's brigade, at the time under fire, on the route to the city, and moved with it until our progress was arrested by a battery at the garita. I made application, and leave was granted me, to make an attempt upon the flank of this battery. Captain Glenn, Lieutenants Isacks and Davis, with a detachment of about 50 men, of the 14th regiment, joined me at my suggestion. A wide ditch opposed us at the start, but with pickaxe, &c., we avoided it. We made frequent use of these tools, and had, on one occasion, to construct a bridge. We encountered the fire of the enemy's musketry and artillery, and cut through a wall under his musketry. We were at length brought to a stop, and beyond which it would have been hazardous to have ventured; but we had attained a good position—the enemy's flank exposed not over 60 yards to our left, and the width of the street only advanced. I had crossed the street, under fire, with a small party, taking scantling with me to make a bridge further on; but abandoning this, I ordered a fire to commence from the opposite side, and ordering over another party with a pickaxe, pierced a wall for musketry, and thus gained a covered and closer fire. These were chiefly the points at which I could engage the enemy, and the firing was long. At length, running across the street, I called forward the command from its cover and made a charge, which their infantry did not attempt to withstand, and their artillery could not be brought to bear upon us until we should be presented close before them. The enemy fled, carrying off one piece, (light,) but we gained a 16-pounder, complete, with its ammunition, and a mule-team, and the position of the garita. It was now getting dark, and after continuing on about 250 yards further, my command went into comfortable quarters, bringing up the cannon, with its ammunition, to sustain our position. The general of division, with his staff, did us the honor afterwards to take up quarters with us. In the morning, the storming party was broken up.

I am sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

S. MACKENZIE,
Captain 2d Artillery, commanding.

Captain W. W. Mackall.
A. A. Gen., U. S. Army, 1st division, head-quarters.

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APPENDIX TO THE REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

APPENDIX

TO THE

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Bent's Ford, Arkansas River,
September 18, 1847.

Sir: In compliance with the regulations and instructions of the Indian Department, I have the honor of submitting the following report:

I left St. Louis about the 20th of May, and proceeded to Fort Leavenworth, for the purpose of joining the first troops leaving there for Santa Fe. On my arrival at Fort Leavenworth, I ascertained that Lieutenant Love (an excellent young officer of 1st dragoons) would start in a few days for Santa Fe, in command of an escort of dragoons, furnished the paymaster in charge of the government funds. Lieutenant Love invited me to join him, which invitation I gladly accepted; and, having some further preparations to make, I repaired immediately to Westport for that purpose. Having soon completed my arrangements, I set out from Westport, and joined the command, on the Santa Fe road, on the 10th of June, seventy-five miles from Leavenworth. We travelled along happily and with much expedition, until we arrived at Pawnee Fork, a tributary of the Arkansas river, three hundred miles from Fort Leavenworth. Here we came up with two large government trains, loaded with commissary's stores for Santa Fe, together with a few traders, who were travelling with them for protection. They had been detained at this place several days on account of high water. During their detention, and two days before our arrival, they were attacked by a large body of Indians, but sustained no loss, except one man slightly wounded. On the opposite, or west side of the stream, were also encamped a return train from Santa Fe, (empty,) and bound for Fort Leavenworth. After the unsuccessful attempt of the Indians on the east side, they dashed across the stream, and drove off, and killed nearly all the cattle belonging to the return train, and left the party without the means of hauling the wagons farther. Therefore, by the imbecility and bad management of the party, over twenty more wagons, with their necessary accoutrements, were added to the frequent losses sustained by the government on that road, and from like causes. From their own account, they had more than sufficient time to have secured the cattle within the enclosure formed by the wagons, but did not attempt to do so until they were in possession of the Indians, when it was found to be too late. The morning after arrival at Pawnee Fork, the waters having subsided sufficiently to let the wagons pass over, all hands made preparations for a fresh start; but, before leaving, Lieutenant Love gave directions to the commanders of each train, to travel and encamp as near him as would be convenient during the remainder of the trip, or at least until they passed through the most dangerous part of it. These directions were very agreeable to one of the men in charge, but to the other, was quite the reverse; he remarked that he had already received his instructions from the quartermaster, at Fort Leavenworth, and was not disposed to submit to further instructions. Lieutenant Love told him he must submit, as he would not suffer so much government property to run the risk of falling into the hands of the Indians. The fording of the stream was then commenced, and found to be slow and difficult, which operation consumed the greater part of the day; however, all passed over without any accident, and encamped on the west side of the stream in good order, and ready to pursue the journey on the morrow. The next morning all were moving in good time—Mr. Hayden (the stubborn man) in front, and a considerable distance in advance. He observed to some of his men at starting, that "if those gentlemen in the rear encamped near him that night, they would have to travel after dark." However, we travelled on rapidly, and came in sight of him near sundown, and encamped at least a mile from the Arkansas river, and out on the level plain. Lieutenant Love bore off towards the river, and encamped on its banks, being the most convenient for grass and water, as well as safest from an attack, particularly from a party of horsemen. Lieutenant Love was by no means satisfied with the isolated position of Hayden's train, but, it being late, he concluded to let it remain for the night, with a full determination to compel him to comply with his orders for the future. The opportunity was too favorable for the Indians to let it pass without making an effort; if the Indians themselves had have made the selection of the ground, they could not have chosen a more favorable position for the accomplishment of their plans. The next morning, as soon as the cattle were turned out of the *caral* to graze, the Indians made a charge, and succeeded in driving them off. Lieutenant Love (as was his usual practice every morning) was out at the time, on the highest point, with his spy-glass, reconnoitring the country around, before he permitted his horses to be taken out to graze, he soon discovered the difficulty at Hayden's camp, and immediately ordered his men to saddle and mount instantly; the order was soon obeyed, but just at that moment, and when Lieutenant Love was about to lead his men to the rescue, a large body of Indians, not before discovered, made a demonstration near our camp, seemingly with the intention of attacking us, which they would have certainly done, if Lieutenant Love had led off his whole command. This sudden and unexpected manœuvre of the Indians changed the intentions of Lieutenant Love, and it was that only which caused the success of the Indians that day; if Lieutenant Love had led off his command in pursuit of the Indians with the cattle, he certainly would have defeated them, and retaken the cattle. But his own camp would have been in danger of being defeated, and robbed, and he very prudently remained in it—at the same time, sending twenty-five men, under the command of a sergeant, to the assistance of Hayden. Those men charged gallantly amongst the Indians, who, by the time they reached them, were a long distance off, and not being supported by the men of Hayden's train, as was expected, were completely overpowered by numbers, and defeated, with the loss of five men killed, and six severely wounded; the remainder being obliged to make a precipitate retreat, in order to save themselves from the overwhelming numbers that surrounded them; for, by this time, many of the party which had threatened our camp, finding we were prepared for them, and not daring to attack us, dashed off at full speed, and joined the other party with the cattle. This reinforcement of the Indians proved fatal to the dragoons. Here, then, was a dilemma—five men killed, six severely wounded, thirty wagons, with their loading, left without the means of taking them to their destination, and all this arising from the stubbornness, and self-will of one man. I am very certain that, if Hayden had obeyed the order of Lieutenant Love, and encamped where he should have done, no such misfortune would have happened.

At this unfortunate encampment we were obliged to remain several days, on account of the inability of the wounded to travel; but, so soon as they were sufficiently recovered to make slow and easy marches, we again set out, taking with us Hayden and his train—the other train with us having escaped injury or accident; and having to each wagon five and six strong yoke of oxen, were divided out equally, according to the weight to be hauled, some with two yoke, others again with three. In this way, averaging from five to eight miles a day, we reached the government depot, now called Fort Mann, twenty-five miles below the crossing of the Arkansas river. At this place, I intended to remain until an opportunity offered to go to Bent's Fort; but, finding Fort Mann abandoned, and a perfect wreck, I gave up the idea of halting; and, as there was no other resource, continued on to Santa Fe, where we arrived, without any further occurrence worthy of notice, on the 6th of August, just two months from Leavenworth. Mr. Hayden, his party, and whole train, were left in deposite at Fort Mann, with instructions to remain until relief could be sent him.

I feel a strong disposition to say something in regard to the condition of New Mexico; however, I presume it has been represented by more experienced and abler hands. Yet, I doubt much whether the government is in full possession of all the facts, or at all aware of the deplorable condition of that country. The Indians are ravaging the territory throughout, murdering and carrying off the inhabitants to a much greater extent than heretofore; and what would seem very strange, they carry their hostilities (except when they want presents, and then they are as gentle as lambs,) almost within gun shot of the head-quarters of the army of the west.

The state of discipline amongst the volunteers, the efficiency of the officers of the law civil and military, and which of the two have the prerogative, or whether either exists. On all those matters I am unable to decide, or give an opinion. It has been matter of surprise to many, that in a country so healthy and salubrious, and with so gentle a climate as New Mexico, so many volunteers should die of disease. Let those wonderers pay a visit to Santa Fe, and remain one week, as I have done, and observe the life there led, day and night, and they will be still more astonished that so many have lived. I remained in Santa Fe one week, when I found an opportunity of getting to my destination, in company with some volunteers whose term of service had expired, and who choose to pass by this place, where I arrived on the 29th August, being over three months from Saint Louis getting to my destination. Before leaving Santa Fe, I met with the man whom I had all along intended to engage as interpreter for the Chyennes and Aripohoes, he having been in charge at Fort Mann at the time of its abandonment, and the garrison being reduced to seven men, he was obliged, like myself, to keep with the current of travel, and got to Santa Fe a short time before us. I engaged him for three months only, at twenty-five dollars per month, for the purpose of making an excursion with me amongst the Chyennes and Aripohoes. This is the only way that men of that description can be engaged for the sum that the department allows for that purpose; and it is only when they are disengaged that they can be had on such terms—the traders paying them more for the winter's trade, besides finding them in provisions, &c., than the department allows for the whole year. However, under the present circumstances, and while so many different tribes are to be dealt with, all speaking different tongues, the mode I have adopted, and intend for the future to adopt, is the best and most economical. Good interpreters value their services in this country at a high rate; but no man, of any kind, could be hired here at three hundred dollars per annum, without provisioning him also. Soon after my arrival here, I had a very satisfactory interview with a large portion of the Chyennes, and a few of the Aripohoes, who, on hearing of my arrival, hastened to see me, no doubt expecting to receive presents, but in that they were sadly disappointed. I directed the chiefs and braves to assemble in council, which they soon did, and by the assistance and kindness of the people of this fort, I was enabled to provide them with a feast of bread, coffee, &c., which is always expected by those Indians on such occasions. After the feasting was ended, I made them a speech, in which I explained the object of my visit amongst them, and the kind intentions of the United States government towards them, as well as towards the Aripohoes, Sioux, and all Indians who conducted themselves in a peaceable and proper manner towards us, as well as each other. I also told them that I was particularly instructed by their great father to ascertain what Indians were engaged in plundering and robbing travellers on the Santa Fe road, and throughout the country, in order that when he sent his soldiers into the country, the innocent should not suffer equally with the guilty. In fact, I explained to them the policy and intentions of the government towards Indians generally, and that their great father was disposed to treat them more like his children than like enemies; but that there were some things which he could not overlook, and these were, the murdering and plundering his people—the perpetrators of which would be speedily and severely punished. I reminded them of the great diminution and continual decrease of all game, and advised them to turn their attention to agriculture, it being the only means to save them from destruction. I pointed out and enumerated the many evils arising from the use of spiritous liquors, and advised them to abandon altogether so degrading and abominable a practice.

In reply to what I had said, one of the principal chiefs (Yellow Wolf) spoke as follows: "My father, your words are very good; the Chyennes all hear and cherish them, and those that are absent shall hear and remember them also. My father, we are very poor and ignorant, even like the wolves in the prairie; we are not endowed with the wisdom of the white people. Father, this day we rejoice; we are no more poor and wretched; our great father has at length condescended to notice us, poor and wretched as we are; we now know we shall live and prosper, therefore we rejoice. My father, we have not been warring against your people; why should we? on the contrary, if our great father wishes our aid, the Chyenne warriors shall be ready at a moment's warning to assist in punishing those bad people, the Camanches." Here I interrupted him, saying that their great father had plenty of soldiers at his command—moreover, it was not his wish to embroil his red children in war with each other—on the contrary, he wished to see them unite in harmonious brotherhood. He continued—"Tell our great father that the Chyennes are ready and willing to obey him in every thing; but, in settling down and raising corn, that is a thing we know nothing about, and if he will send some of his people to learn us, we will at once commence, and make every effort to live like the whites. We have long since noticed the decrease of the buffalo, and are well aware it cannot last much longer. Tell him also," he said, "that the white people, a short time ago, killed one of our wisest and best chiefs; that the tears of the orphans and relatives of the deceased chief are not yet dried up; yet we still remain the friends of the whites." A government train of wagons passing early last spring, and arriving at the Arkansas river, were discovered by a party of Chyennes returning from the Camanches. The chief of the party, (Old Tobacco,) who has always been considered a good Indian, and very friendly to all Americans, determined to apprise the party thus discovered, of the near vicinity, aud hostile intentions, of the Camanches. On entering the camp of the whites for that purpose, he was fired upon and severely wounded, and died of his wounds five days after. Before dying, he called his family and relatives together, and told them not to avenge his death; that his friends had killed him without knowing who he was. What is meant by drying up tears is, payment for the dead man; it is a custom of all the Indians of this country to demand payment for all such occurrences, whether it happens by accident or design. When a refusal to pay is given, and when the case is between different tribes, war ensues; if the occurrence has taken place between families of the same tribe, payment or retaliation is the consequence, and not unfrequently leads to a separation of the tribe. Therefore, under all those circumstances, had I means and power, I would have dried the fountain from which flowed their tears for the deceased chief.

On the conclusion of the "big talk" with the Chyennes, I addressed myself more particularly to the Aripohoes, who were present, remarking that all they heard, applied equally to them as well as all other Indians who conducted in a peaceable and proper manner, and asked what they had to say in reply. They said, "their ears were open and heard all, but could make no answer at present, inasmuch as they knew not the sentiments of their tribe; moreover, that some of their people had already joined the Camanches against the Americans, which he much regretted; therefore, he was ashamed to talk." I advised him to send for his people, and all might yet be well; he promised to do so. I purchased some tobacco and distributed it amongst them, and then adjourned the council.

I do not wish to be understood as placing much confidence in the profession of the Indians of this country; neither do I in those of any other. Circumstances and necessity may seem to change their disposition; but ingratitude, low, mean cunning, cowardice, selfishness and treachery, are the characteristics of the whole race. Yet I believe the Chyennes are serious in their professions of friendship; they plainly see what must befal them on the extinction of game, and therefore wish to court the favor of the United States government, hoping to obtain assistance. Many of them appear very desirous to commence raising corn, but I fear the effort will be found too laborious for them, unless they are encouraged and assisted. If the government wishes those Indians to settle down, they must give them some assistance, at least towards a beginning. A few dollars expended with those who are now willing to commence, might work some good, and be the means of inducing others to follow the example; and by the time the buffalo is all gone, those Indians will be prepared to live without them.

The Chyennes claim this river and the surrounding country, without any definite or defined limits; and, together with the Aripohoes and Sioux, occupy indiscriminately the whole country along the eastern base of the Rocky mountains, from the northern frontier of New Mexico up to the Missouri river, without regard to lines or limitations of boundary; and sometimes they extend their war and hunting excursions across the mountains, into the country of the Snake and Utawa Indians—as well as south into New Mexico, east down the Arkansas, Kansas, Platte and Missouri, to almost the very borders of our western settlements.

The Chyenne Indians, from the best authority, will not number over 280 lodges, and not exceeding 500 warriors. The Aripohoes, from a like source of information, are about 350 lodges, and can raise 800 warriors. The Sioux Indians of the north fork of Platte, and who roam in this country also, are about 800 lodges, and can turn out from 2,000 to 2,500 warriors; the average number of the Sioux to each lodge is greater than those of the others.

The above Indians are all immediately in this agency, and may, by proper management, and by keeping liquor from amongst them, be kept quiet and tranquil. The Aripohoes are most to be dreaded, not on account of their superior bravery and courage, as they do not excel the others in that respect; but they are becoming very insolent of late, arising, no doubt, from the frequent defeat of the whites on the Santa Fe road, and perhaps they think that they could be as successful as the Camanches.

The Camanches and Kiaway Indians have been making endeavors to induce those here to join them in the war, representing the great advantages as well as the profits, without incurring the least risk. They have represented the whites who travel the Santa Fe road as easily killed as elk or buffalo, and not at all to be compared with the Texians. This is the Camanches's report to the Chyennes and Aripohoes, who have told me of it.

I received information, a few days ago, from the north fork of Platte, that a man by the name of John Ruchare, or Richarde, had been selling liquor to the Indians all summer. This same John Richarde is notorious in this country for violating the law in that respect, and has been known to declare frequently that he would continue to do so in defiance of all law, and in despite of all the agents the government might send into the country.

It is 380 miles from this to fort Larramie, on the north fork of Platte, in the vicinity of which those violations of law are carried on. I shall leave here in a short time for the purpose of visiting Mr. Richarde, as well as some others who sometimes follow the same occupation; and, if I had a few men with me, and under my control, I would soon teach these gentlemen that a compliance with the law was the most profitable course. But being alone, and without means, not even for the hiring of a few Indians to assist and accompany me, it cannot be expected that I can accomplish all that is required by the department. However, I shall endeavor as far as possible to fulfil my instructions, and will start for the north fork in a few days, or at least as soon as I can find an opportunity to forward this document. At fort Larramie, I hope to find United States troops, who will assist me in putting down this abominable practice. I have no apprehension about the large traders and men of capital, such as Pierre Chouteau, jr. & Co., nor from this establishment, (Bent's.) Those two, being the principal traders in the country, have long since ascertained that the traffic in spirituous liquors was becoming very unprofitable, and therefore have, I believe, discontinued it altogether; and, I have no doubt, would willingly assist in putting it down. This laudable change in their business has not emanated from a regard for the law, nor from philanthropic motives, but from the fact of its becoming a great nuisance, and very dangerous to those having large investments in the trade, and whose expenses were heavy; and, not being able to compete successfully with the numerous small traders who infest the country, and whose expenses were comparatively nothing—

whose whole stock in trade amounted to only a few trinkets and three or four hundred gallons of liquor, procured on the Missouri frontier, New Mexico, or of the Hudson Bay company. The above causes, together with the great diminution of the proceeds of the Indian hunts, arising out of so much of their time being spent in drunkenness and debauch, have caused this great change.

I have been thus particular in showing the causes of its declination, not for the purpose of making it appear unnecessary to guard against it in future; on the contrary, to advise increased vigilance in order to prevent its revival.

It is greatly to be regretted that so little attention has been paid to the laws regulating intercourse with the Indians, as great evils have arisen from their neglect; and I know of none greater than permitting the licensed trader to take so many men of bad and desperate character into the country, and at the expiration, or before their term of service expires, casting them adrift amongst the Indians. It is by this class of men that great mischief has been been done, and the law violated, as well while in the service of the traders as afterwards.

Many of those men not being American citizens, but Canadians, Mexicans, and Europeans, are not satisfied with violating the laws, but have been known to make and cause great mischief, by inciting the Indians against the government and people of the United States. Perhaps the evil does not exist now to such an extent as formerly, as there is not the same amount of business done, and therefore not the same number of men required.

About seventy-five miles above this place, and immediately on the Arkansas river, there is a small settlement, the principal part of which is composed of old trappers and hunters; the male part of it are mostly Americans, Missouri French, Canadians, and Mexicans. They have a tolerable supply of cattle, horses, mules, &c.; and I am informed that this year they have raised a good crop of wheat, corn, beans, pumpkins, and other vegetables. They number about 150 souls, and of this number there are about 60 men, nearly all having wives, and some have two. These wives are of various Indian tribes, as follows, viz: Blackfoot, Assineboines, Arickeras, Sioux, Aripohoes, Chyennes, Pawnees, Snake, Sinpach, (from west of the Great lake,) Chinock, (from the mouth of Columbia,) Mexicans, and Americans. The American women are Mormons; a party of Mormons having wintered there, and, on their departure for California, left behind two families. These people are living in two separate establishments near each other; one called "Punble," and the other "Hard-scrabble;" both villages are fortified by a wall 12 feet high, composed of *adobe*, (sun-dried brick.) Those villages are becoming the resort of all idlers and loafers. They are also becoming depots for the smugglers of liquor from New Mexico into this country; therefore they must be watched.

The Camanche and Kiaway Indians are those who have been infesting and marauding on the Santa Fe road all summer and spring; but, from information received from the Chynnes and Aripohoes, are now gone south. There are also a few of the Aripohoes with them, and, in my opinion, some of our Missouri frontier Indians; either Delawares or Osages, or both. One Delaware who made his escape from Toas, after the battle of that place, has been known to have spent the spring and part of the summer amongst the Camanches. At Toas he fought desperately against the Americans, and is supposed to have killed the gallant Captain Burgwin, and three or four of the regulars, who were shot down in the assault on the church. After the defeat of the insurgents, he made his escape from that country, came out to the Arkansas river, where he found the Chyennes, told them what had happened at Taos, and that in the battle he killed five Americans. He used every effort in his power to induce the Chyennes to join him in a war against the whites, representing them as bad people, and the ruin of all Indians. This argument having failed, he remained but one night, and started the next morning for the Camanches. This Delaware, who is well known in this country by the name of "Big Negro," is now at home near Wesport. He arrived there a short time since, and had in his possession a rifle known to have belonged to a man by the name of sharp, who was killed in June on Walnut creek, near the Arkansas river. The fact of his having this rifle in his possession is sufficient proof that he has been warring against us; at any rate, he is well known to have taken an active part against us in the insurrection of Toas. He has now gone to the States, no doubt for the purpose of getting supplies and inducing more of his tribe to join him. Such vagabonds should be looked after, as they are much to be dreaded, and may cause great trouble in this country. They should be prevented from intermingling with the Indians as much as possible.

I am of the opinion that the government should at once put forth strong and energetic measures for the subjugation of those Indians who have been committing so many depredations during the past two years. Commencing in good time (and whatever is done, let it be done effectually, as no temporizing policy will answer) will prevent others from entering on a like course, and awe them at once into a state of tranquillity. This is not mere supposition; on the contrary, I am convinced that by teaching any one of those formidable tribes a good lesson would be sufficient instruction for the whole of those on the east side of the Rocky mountains.

The lenient and temporizing policy which the government has always pursued with Indians on our western borders, and those living heretofore within the now boundary of the Union, will not do with the Indians inhabiting this great expanse of desert. In the case of the former, disagreements would frequently arise, and war ensue; but, before much blood was shed, on came the tide of emigration so numerous, and in such rapid succession, that what was expected to have become the scene of war, became that of peace, tranquility, and civilization. I am fully convinced that the force of emigration has done more towards the settling and tranquillizing the Indians than anything else.

In this country it is far otherwise. Here is an immense desert, inhabited by many wild, roaming, and formidable tribes of savages, whose occupation is war and the plundering of their fellow man. And, inasmuch as the country they inhabit is altogether unfit for a civilized population, the savages now in occupation must always remain it. This desert and its inhabitants, intervening as they do between our late territorial acquisition and the United States, require the particular attention of government, or what would be much more advantageous, of an efficient military force, merely for the purpose of teaching the inhabitants thereof that we are their superiors in war as well as in every thing else. This lesson once taught, and our ability and willingness to punish insult and injury shown, I repeat, is all that is required to make the inhabitants of this country quiet and peaceable. I am well aware that the intentions of the government towards the Indians are conciliatory and humane. But those of this country who know not our strength, and attribute our forbearance to a dread of their great prowess, must be dealt with in precisely the opposite manner; which I hold to be the most judicious and economical, as it will be a great saving of blood and expenditure of money; and is, on the whole, the most philanthropic. Let them know they cannot pursue a marauding life with impunity, and they will soon turn their attention to something else.

I have entertained ardent and strong hopes that, inasmuch as the subjugation of the Indian tribes of this country would be considered a very peculiar service, a very peculiar force, and otherwise organized than that composing the army of the west, would be raised for that purpose. But, I perceive, it is otherwise, and that the same system, (that of the men electing their officers,) and all the evils arising out of that system, is still continued. I have no hesitation in saying that they will not answer the purpose required, for reasons, some of which I will give. The service being the most arduous, difficult, and of a very peculiar nature, will require great skill and experience in the management of a campaign, as well as a complete knowledge of the Indian character, habits, manners, and customs; and, above all, a thorough acquaintance with their mode and manner of warfare. Those are rare qualifications, and not likely to be selected out of a set of aspirants by those who know or think nothing about the capacity of their leader. It is only after they commence military duty, and on the march to New Mexico, that they find out they did not elect the proper candidate. Then follows a petition to the officer to resign; next a refusal of the officer to comply; then follows dissatisfaction, disgust for the service, and insubordination, which very naturally ensue, as men dislike very much to obey an order coming from an officer whom they consider unfit to command. Under these circumstances, they arrive in Santa Fe, dispirited, and, together with their horses, broken down and unfit for service, at least for a time. This should not be, nor would it, if men of experience had the command. They have a very excellent road from Fort Leavenworth all the way to Santa Fe, with plenty of grass and water at proper distances, except a few days on the Cimerrane; yet they cannot accomplish the trip without the utmost difficulty. Now, let me ask how, under all those circumstances, such a force can ever accomplish the subjugation of the Camanches and Kiaway Indians, who are represented (and truly) as very expert horsemen, and almost continually on the move, whose flight (when necessary) across and over the desert is like unto the flight of birds over dreary and barren wastes which they inhabit, and in which lies their strength and security more than in any thing else.

I do not wish to be understood as casting reproach or reflection on the volunteers in mass; on the contrary, I have a high opinion of the material of which they are composed; it is the system of officer-making that I am opposed to. It is a want of the proper knowledge of the enemy they will have to contend with; it is a want of a proper knowledge of the best and safest mode of campaigning in the country—those are what I most dread. Show those men the enemy and they will do their duty; but I doubt much their ever getting a sight within striking distance; the enemy, however, will frequently strike them, when least expected and unprepared.

I will now show the kind of force which I should like to see organized and ready for service in this country, and at this time: 250 mounted rifle-men, armed with short and handy rifles, not too heavy; one hundred well disciplined dragoons; one hundred Mexicans, armed with lances and a pair of horse-pistols, mounted on their own native horses; and two or three mountain howitzers, with a few men to manage them. Let all, then, be put under the command of an experienced officer, who understands well the nature of his duty in every particular, who would in a short time accomplish the desired object.

Of the 250 riflemen, I would have as many procured in this country as could be had. They would soon teach the others the real art of campaigning, and infuse a spirit of cheerfulness and contentment, which is rarely to be found amongst "green-horns;" they would also show an example of obedience and subordination which they well know how to appreciate, as well as practice. One hundred active and efficient Mexicans can be easily obtained for a service of the kind, and when serving and uniting in concert with Americans, will be found brave and daring to a fault, and cannot be excelled in the whole world for a service of the kind; of this I have had many proofs and long experience.

I received an order through your office from the adjutant general at Washington, on the commanding officer at Bent's Fort, for the Indian goods which were left there last year in deposite. I presented the order to Captain McKissack, acting quartermaster at Santa Fe, who informed me that the goods had all been taken to Santa Fe, and mostly distributed, no doubt to those Indians who are now devastating the country. This I consider bad policy, and well calculated to keep the Indians in a state of hostility; by such a course they have two sources of gain and are very apt to take advantage of both. For my own part, I must state, that I have and will labor under disadvantages and embarrassments for the want of at least a part of those goods, which were distributed so liberally amongst the vagabond Indians of New Mexico. Any c
at all acquainted with the character of the Indians of this country

must know how difficult it is to get along without some means, even as an inducement for them to collect together for any purpose. The fact is, they have been greatly corrupted by the traders, in the great competition in trade which existed here for the past eight years. The Chyennes have wondered that their great father has not sent them something as a token of regard for their good behavior, and at the same time remark, that it was only those Indians who where in the habit of plundering the whites that ever get any thing in that way. The above remarks were not made to me, but reported by others. However, I believe it to be the impression of many Indians, and for that reason I hold it the duty of every officer intrusted with the management of such affairs, to be very particular in the distribution of presents to Indians.

There are many more subjects in regard to this country and its inhabitants of which I would have gladly spoken; but I fear I have already become tedious and tiresome in the length of this report, but that has arisen from the great interest which I feel in every thing which concerns the far west.

I should have written sooner and oftener, but my isolated position here affords but few opportunities; and even now the time of the departure of this report is very uncertain.

Should anything worthy of notice occur during my journey to the north fork of the Platte, I will write again from that place.

I am now in a state of recovery from a very severe indisposition, which attacked me on my way from Santa Fe to this place, and caused great debilitation and nervousness; which I hope will be an apology for the inaccuracies which may be found in this communication.

I intend to visit St. Louis early in the spring, or as soon as the winter trade is over; at which time I will arrange my accounts. The uncertainty of travel and the dangers of the road have prevented me from sending them with this.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

THOMAS FITZPATRICK,
Indian Agent, Upper Platte and Arkansas.

To Thomas H. Harvey, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs,
St. Louis, Missouri.

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